

We regret to have to inform our subscribers who have heretofore taken their COURIER at the Post Office in our town, that Mr. Compton, the Post Master, has informed us that he will distribute them no longer; they will then be so kind as to inform us where they are to be left here.

We do not pretend to know if Mr. Compton has the right to do so; but we act thus; but we have been 25 years that we have been distributed, gratis, the newspaper published in our town. All of Mr. Compton's predecessors were courteous in doing—we must admit that.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. ADOLPHE GARRIGUES, recently Clerk of the District Court, is a candidate for the same office, at the election which will take place on the 7th of May next. [March 17th, 1866.]

We are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. HUDSPETH as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court for the Parish of St. Landry, at the election of the 7th May next. March 24th, 1866.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. JAMES G. HAYES, recently Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, is a candidate for the same office, at the election of the 7th May next. March 24—16.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. CHRISTOPH DUPRE is a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry, at the election of the 7th May next. [March 24.]

We are authorized to announce that Mr. YVES D'AVY, (recently Recorder of the Parish of St. Landry,) is a candidate for the same office, at the election which will take place on the 7th of May next. [March 24.]

We are authorized to announce that Mr. EDMOND D. ESTILETTE, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the Parish of St. Landry, Lafayette, Calcasieu and Vermilion, at the election which will take place on the 7th of May next. [March 24.]

We are authorized to announce that Mr. LUCIEN JOUBERT is a candidate for the office of Assessor for the Parish of St. Landry, at the election which will take place on the 7th of May next. [March 24, 1866.]

We learn that the Legislature has adopted the bill proposed by our Town Council and referred to our delegation in the Legislature. This new charter invests the Town Council with important powers, powers which were necessary for the proper administration of town affairs.

As soon as we can obtain this charter we will lay it before our readers. An election for members of the new Town Council will take place on the 2d April next, and we hope that those interested will choose men known as good administrators, men who will take interest in the affairs of the town, and who, above all, will not neglect them or sacrifice them to personal or partisan interests.

Mr. Compton, our Post Master, is quite angry because we made certain remarks relative to the mails, two weeks ago. But let him be easy; he did not understand our article and, consequently, should not be so irreful. Mr. Compton says that we exchange with only one New Orleans daily. This is an error or a falsehood; we prefer believing it to be an error, as we have been exchanging for the last six or eight months with the Star, the Crescent, the True Delta, the Times, without counting the Bee, the Epoque and the Renaissance. As to the radical sheet, the Tribune, which Mr. Compton takes evident pleasure in representing as one of our exchanges, we have only to say that it is "not exactly so;" true, we often received it; but we never exchanged. Several weeks ago, we sent the Tribune a Courier with a note in it; since then we have not received it—of course.

In our article of the 10th inst. we said that our Bee was purloined in some Post Office, and Mr. Compton coincides with us: here we agree; but why did he not accept the remainder of our article in the same meaning? And we never said that Mr. Compton did not deliver our exchanges as soon as he received them. We said, and we maintain it, that until then the papers which we received bore old dates, but we did not say that the fault was our Post Master's. We really did not think of provoking Mr. Compton's wrath, and we cannot yet believe that the old adage "if the cap fits....." would be applicable to him in this instance.

Candor and uprightness are fine qualities; hypocrisy and knavery are the reverse. If Mr. Compton has misunderstood our article, he is excusable; but if he wanted to misconstrue our ideas, we entreat him to quit the ugly game.

The Circus.—Our readers will find in a french column the advertisement of an excellent Circus which will exhibit in Grand Coteau on the 30th inst., in our town on the 31st inst. and April 1st, and at Washington on the following day.

It is presumed that this institution will reap a rich harvest of greenbacks here, for how could our people abstain from going to see so fine a Circus, when they have been deprived of such recreations for the last five years?

It is a mistake to suppose that a publisher gets his white paper for nothing.

A kind friend has been pleased to take our defense against "a friend of the Sentinel who does it too much honor." We rather think that friend of the Sentinel will stop writing poetry after this.

ANSWER
To the Sentinel's Impromptu of last Week.
Dear Sentinel, surely, was after a spree
You wrote me, and intended
But I never

Now
And your
Perhaps
expel
is—tho'
So try raise a crop
For the article
have placed
much wider
And get you a
them to sell,
And never hereafter

In a communication to the Monroe Intelligencer, of the 24th, the Hon. John Ray, member elect to Congress, speaks thus of the reception of the Louisiana delegation by the President:

We were treated kindly by the President, who assured us in our parting interview that the question of reconstruction was progressing as rapidly and favorably as could reasonably be expected, and we did not doubt but that the President would do all he constitutionally could to consummate reconstruction at as early a period as possible.

I would earnestly recommend our citizens to be patient and quiet. It will take considerable time to settle all the questions, collateral to and connected with reconstruction, but there is a reasonable hope that during the present session of Congress, all those questions will be settled and the Southern States admitted to representation on equality with the other States.

CHEERING NEWS.
As the subject of the crops in Southern States is a very important one at present, we give our readers all reliable testimony regarding it that comes into our possession.

A friend, who is a very practical and observant gentleman, has just returned to this city from a business trip to the North, coming by short stages on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Columbus Ky. This route led him through the most fertile sections of the States of Tennessee and Mississippi, and a small portion of Kentucky and Alabama, and our informant says he has never seen better evidences that a full crop would be made, than were everywhere observable.

Our friend was impressed with the same fact that has been so frequently mentioned of late in the Southern agricultural magazines, viz: That a majority of the planters are devoting their energies and the little capital left them by the war, to the utmost exclusive cultivation of cotton, thus neglecting to raise corn, hogs and other plantation supplies.

It is not too late, however, to attend to this matter yet. The reports which reach us respecting the crops in Texas are very encouraging, and a cotemporary learns that a new source of revenue is developing itself there, the people of the Lone Star State having "struck it." The springs of petroleum are situated on the Angelina and Neches rivers, in several of the counties of Eastern Texas. They are said to flow freely and the oil is very pure.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1866.
Simeon Draper Esq:
Detained from the great Union meeting by circumstances beyond my control, I must address it telegraphically, and not as I did after the fall of Sumter. President Johnson's veto opens the new campaign in favor of the Union. It arrests the overthrow of the States and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism. It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union and the erection of eleven Irelands within its limits, to be controlled and oppressed by military power. It prevents the quartering of a large standing army and hosts of officials in the South, with an enormous increase of our debt, to be followed surely by oppressive taxation, or dishonoring and disgraceful repudiation. It prevents the defeat of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury for the funding and reduction of the public debt, and a safe and gradual return to specie payments. Repudiation is disgrace and ruin, and the probable extinction of republican institutions throughout the world.

The result of large standing armies and oppressive taxation, caused by the policy of the President's opponents, would produce an earthquake convulsion. It would quadruple the excise and income tax, blight every field, beam every vessel, break every bank and railroad, and ruin every factory in the country. It dissolves the Union, destroys the Constitution and erects a military despotism upon its ruins. It would postpone, per-

haps indefinitely, the transfer of the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world from Europe to America. European despots would exist, while the friends of freedom in the old world, and especially in Ireland and Germany, would weep tears of blood. Johnson is walking in the footsteps of Jackson and Lincoln, and Clark.

THE COMING PROCLAMATION.
It is stated that the President has prepared a proclamation declaratory of the restoration of peace, and the right of the Southern States and people to representation in the National Legislature. Mr. Johnson could not select a better time than the present to issue a proclamation. The people expect it, demand it; it will be hailed with acclamations by the masses everywhere, except in those New England districts where the popular mind has been completely perverted by the teachings of fanaticism. The Radicals are losing heart. They would not rail so violently against the President if they did not feel his power and fear it. They are conscious that the verdict of the people is against them, and that the supreme power is in the hands of the masses. The people expect it, demand it; it will be hailed with acclamations by the masses everywhere, except in those New England districts where the popular mind has been completely perverted by the teachings of fanaticism.

Such being the popular sentiment, let Mr. Johnson take advantage of it to push the political war with vigor. The banner of the Radicals betrays their weakness. They require the stimulants of noisy wrath to sustain them from drooping at the very crisis of the conflict. They exhibit all the symptoms of desperation, and, after the first ebullition of their frenzy, will come their exhaustion, their hopelessness and complete discouragement. The President can gain nothing, may lose much, by temporizing. His enemies do not spare him; let him not spare them. He has to deal with fanatics who will use every weapon within their reach to annoy, to weaken and to crush him. But, supported by the popular will, he holds an influence that can put down all opposition. He has taken up the gauntlet; now let him call to his aid all the decision and energy of his character, and push the battle to an end.

CURE FOR SMALL-POX.—The Richmond Times publishes the following receipt for the treatment of small-pox: The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking internal organs. This is said to be the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and it is regarded as a perfect cure.

Succession of the L. R. and magnanimity. It will subdue at the South passions and prejudices; it will touch their hearts and conquer their affections. We shall hear no more of exceptional and individual acts of insubordination, for we shall have a union of interest and affection; a union of States with States, and not with conquered provinces. We shall have the union and representation of all the States, as ordained by the Constitution. We shall have a cordial, fraternal, ever expanding, omnipotent, and indissoluble and perpetual union.

Men of the South, from Virginia to Texas, close up the ranks, and fight harder to get into the Union than you ever did to get out of it. You fought us under the secession flag with unsurpassed courage and endurance to get out of the Union. Come now, and reassemble with us again at the political family altar at Washington. Come with loyal hearts under the flag of our sires and to the music of the Union, and we will give you a cordial welcome. The people on whom Johnson has always relied are with him, and will welcome back all loyal Unionists to seats in both Houses of Congress.

R. J. WALKER.

THE DANGER OF OUR PRESENT POSITION.
Congress is uncertain of its position, its duties, its powers. It is full of a factitious, restless, revolutionary spirit. It seems to have thrown away the old Government—to have cut loose from the Constitution. Great wars necessarily suspend the operation of law to a certain extent and justify the use of extreme or doubtful powers; but a wise Legislature would lose no opportunity to relinquish a doubtful position that it had assumed for the public good, and take once more its natural place in the circle of government.

Congress, on the contrary, is determined not to relinquish the position that the war gave it. Its whole struggle is to hold that position, and to prevent, by every means, a return to the harmonious, quiet natural operation of the old system. Its revolutionary disposition and purpose is most clearly seen in its proposals to change the Constitution of the country. Some thirty or forty amendments are before it which, if adopted, would completely do away with the system under which the United States have been so prosperous, and would change our government in nearly every feature.

Congress assumes that the Constitution is a nullity. It ignores the Constitutional distribution of powers. It has taken the position of the Supreme Court, to interpret the Constitution by party vote. It has made its Central Directory—its Committee of Fifteen—an Executive, to supersede the President. It has threatened to impeach him, also. In all ways it assumes superiority to the law, and is not a Congress under the Constitution, but a faction governing in defiance of that instrument.

It is from this very point in their history that free Governments tumble into despotism. At some weak hour when, for one cause or another, faction prevails and law is superseded, and faction daily grows worse till a political chaos seems imminent, then some strong hand seizes all, and an unscrupulous leader gains the confidence of the people by putting the factions under his foot, and a little later, in virtue of that very confidence, put liberty in the same place. This is the history of a thousand republics taken from that very point in their career at which we now stand in ours. The fall begins when faction supersedes the Government and partisan passion takes the place of law. This was the history of liberty in Rome, in France and in England. Faction made Rome ready for Caesar, faction in the long Parliament prepared the way for Cromwell, and faction in France made Napoleon inevitable. It is the same series of facts in every case. It is a law of national life, and we will not be exempt from it unless there is something in us different from all other nations. The people are the only hope. They are certainly more intelligent and more free, and their influence is more direct than in other countries. Their intelligence, their patriotism and their freedom is what we must count upon for the hope that the factions will be put down by a power not inimical to freedom, by the voice of the whole people and not by an ambitious leader ready to become a despot.—N. Y. Herald, 10th inst.

A SMART LAD.—A lad from the country was recently taken into a gentleman's family. One evening after having been called up in the drawing room, he came down into the kitchen laughing immoderately. "What is the matter?" cried the cook. "Why," said he, "there are twelve on 'em up there, who could not snuff the candle, and they had to ring for I to do

THE MONSTER BELLS OF THE WORLD.—In making large bells, loudness rather than pitch is the object, as the sound can be conveyed to a much farther extent. This accounts for the enormous weight of some of the largest bells. St. Paul's, for instance, weighs, 13,000 pounds; the bell of Antwerp, 16,000 pounds; Mechlin, 20,000 pounds; Bruges, 23,000 pounds; York, 24,000 pounds; Cologne, 25,000 pounds; Montreal, 29,000 pounds; Erfurt, 30,000 pounds; "Big Ben," at the House of Parliament, 31,000 pounds; Sens, 34,000 pounds; Vienna, 40,000 pounds; Novgorod, 69,000 pounds; Pekin, 139,000 pounds; Moscow, 141,000 pounds. But as yet, the greatest bell ever known is another famous Moscow bell, which was never hung. It was cast by the order of the Empress Anne in 1653. It lies broken on the ground, and is estimated to weigh 443,772 pounds. It is nineteen feet high, and measures around the margin sixty-four feet. No wonder that it has never been suspended.

There are few bells of interest in the United States. The heaviest is probably the alarm bell on the City Hall in New York, weighing about 23,000 pounds. As the Russians make their pilgrimage to the great Moscow bell and regard it with superstitious veneration, so the American citizen honors and venerates the old Independence bell at Philadelphia, for he is not only reminded of the glory of the Revolution, but he believes now, more than ever, since the injunction has been obeyed, its inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

ONE TOWN LOT
WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS,
situated in the Town of Grand Coteau, Parish of St. Landry, belonging to the Estate of Eliza Guidry, deceased.
Terms—CASH.
J. B. POLLINGUE, Tutor.
St. Landry, March 10, 1866.

HERE'S THE GROCERY.
WE have the honor to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have opened a Grocery in the house opposite Mr. Gibbs' old stand, corner of Court and Bellevue Streets, Opelousas, where we will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, such as FLOUR, BACON, BULK PORK, Smoked Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, Soap, Salt, Beans, Lobsters, Cheeses, Candles, Raisins, Sardines, Sweet Oil, Coal Oil, Rice, Codfish, Mackerel, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Coco Oysters, Jellies, Chocolate, Preserves, Beer, Wines, Port, Madeira, WHISKY, &c., &c.
Our prices will be as moderate as circumstances will permit. Terms—Cash.
FERAY & RAULIN.
Opelousas, March 10, 1866—39.

Fresh Cotton Seed.
300 BUSHELS of good cotton seed cheap by B. L. COLE.
On Bayou Teche, near the Junction. February 10, 1866. 35—5t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Noel Larcade.
PURSUANT to an order of the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, dated February 23d 1866, there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of a duly commissioned Auctioneer, at the residence of the late Noel Larcade, situated in the town of Opelousas, on

Tuesday, March 27th, 1866,
the following described property, belonging to the Estate of the said Noel Larcade, deceased, to wit:
A FRACTIONAL
LOT OF GROUND,
situated in the town of Opelousas, measuring about 51 feet front on Main Street, with a depth of about 102 feet; bounded North by lot belonging to the Estate of Henderson, South by the brick store formerly occupied by Ney & Dupre and owned by Lastie Dupre, East by Main Street and West by property of Mrs. Mook, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon erected and thereto belonging.

THREE
LOTS OF GROUND,
situated in the town of Opelousas, bounded North by Joseph Haas and Mrs. Valiere, South by North Street, East by Lombardy Street and West by Walnut Street, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon erected and thereto pertaining.

ONE HACK,
One Harse,
AND A LOT OF
Household Furniture.
Terms and Conditions.—The lots in the town of Opelousas with the buildings and improvements thereon to be sold on a credit of one, two and three years from the day of sale. Purchasers will furnish their notes with good and solvent security, to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from maturity; and moreover the property remaining mortgaged, and vendor's privilege retained to insure the payment of the capital and of the interests which may accrue thereon.
The moveables will be sold for cash.
WM. M. JOHNSTON,
MARY L. TEAL,
Tutors.
Feb. 24, 1866.]

FAMILY GROCERY STORE.
The undersigned has just opened a supply of GROCERIES for family use, on Main Street, next door to Mr. C. E. Esler's Jewelry Store. Calls from the public, and particularly from his old friends and customers, will be attended to with pleasure and promptness.
JOHN MCCORMICK,
Opelousas, February 3, 1866. 34—1s.

SALE AT AUCTION,
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
THE undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, at his store on Main Street, Opelousas, at the old stand of G. Donato,
On Monday, April 2d, 1866,
AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,
a fine and large assortment of
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c., all choice and fresh Goods.
From this date until the day of sale, the undersigned will sell his goods at private sale at the lowest possible price, or in other words, at COST PRICE.
Conditions.—CASH on the Spot.
CHARLES PLAISANCE.
Opelousas, February 24, 1866.—4t.

Notice.
THE undersigned has just received a fine assortment of Goods, which he has for sale very cheap, such as
SPRING GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
PLOUGHS,
HOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR,
SALT,
&c., &c.
P. S.—Being on the point of leaving the Parish for a certain length of time, I have constituted Mr. G. Cahalan my agent during my absence.
S. GALEOTTI.
Opelousas, February 24, 1866.—4t.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing at Ville Plate under the name and title of JOHN SIMONS & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent since the 1st of February last.
JOHN SIMONS,
THOMAS REED,
Ville Plate, March 3d, 1866. 38—5t

The Reigning Disease,
(Distinguished by pimples on the Skin, and by a Violent Itch, often unbearable, all over the body.)
THIS CUTANEOUS DISEASE, a most contagious one, and probably as ancient as man, whom it attacks on every part of the globe where he exists, actually spread all over the country, since the end of the war, may be easily and effectually eradicated in Two Hours and a Half. Apply, at Opelousas, to Dr. A. HENRY, who is actively engaged in its treatment, and whose every effort is successful.
Opelousas, February 17, 1866. 36—4t

Estate of L. L. Raulin.
PURCHASERS at the sale of the property belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. L. L. Raulin, deceased wife of the late F. DeCourson, are informed that the first and second payments are due, and that the last will be due in May next, and if the payments due are not made without delay, at the domicile of Marcel Daire, at Ville Plate, they will be prosecuted before the next District Court.
A. DARDEAU,
Administrator.
St. Landry, March 10, 1866.—39 5t.

Carriage & Blacksmith Shop.
HERBERT & CLARK hereby inform the public and their friends that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of continuing the Carriage Making and Repairing business, heretofore conducted by S. P. Clark. Blacksmithing and plantation work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner and with dispatch.
Terms Invariably CASH.
Opelousas February 24, 1866.—37.

MARRIED.—At the Catholic Church of Opelousas, by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, on the 19th inst., MR. JOHN T. HEALEY to MRS. WIDOW ANTOINE DEJEAN, both of this town.

DIED.—At her father's residence, in Opelousas, on the 17th inst., MARY ELLA, daughter of John McCormick and Mary Celina David, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days.

H. C. L. No. 19, F. A. M.
A regular communication of this Lodge will be held Wednesday, March 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M. All transient brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.,
E. D. ESTILETTE, Secretary.
Opelousas, March 24th, 1866.

Estate Paul L. E. Guillaumin.
District Court, Parish of St. Landry.—No. 2677.
ADULTE DEBALLON, of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a petition to be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Paul L. E. Guillaumin, her deceased husband, late of the Parish of St. Landry:

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested in the said Estate, to make opposition, if any they have, in writing, at my office, in the Town of Opelousas, within ten days from the date of the present notice, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
L. V. CHACHERE, Clerk.
Opelousas 24th March 1866.

Estate of Patrick H. Overton.
District Court, Parish of St. Landry.—No. 2853.
HENRY L. GARLAND, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition to be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick Henry Overton, deceased, late of the Parish of St. Landry:

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested in the said Estate, to make opposition, if any they have, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice.
L. V. CHACHERE, Clerk.
CLERK'S OFFICE
Opelousas, March 23, 1866.

Estate Michel W. Prud'homme
District Court, Parish of St. Landry.—No. 1675.
ANN YOUNG, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by her petition to be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Michel W. Prud'homme, her deceased husband, late of the Parish of St. Landry:

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to the said appointment, will file the same in writing at my office in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice.
L. V. CHACHERE, Clerk.
CLERK'S OFFICE
Opelousas, March 24, 1866.

Public Sale.
Estate of Francois Corso.
BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, the public are hereby informed that there will be sold at public sale, to the last and highest bidder, through the ministry of a duly licensed Auctioneer, before the Court House door, in the Town of Opelousas, on

Thursday, 5th of April next, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following described moveable property, belonging to the Estate of the late Francois Corso, deceased, to-wit:
One fine gold watch;
One Colt Revolver;
One traveller's Trunk,
and other minor articles.
Terms.—Cash on the spot, in U. States Treasury notes.
R. BENGUEREL, Curator.
Opelousas, March 24, 1866.

Taken Up as an Estray,
BY the undersigned, about two weeks ago, an American Bay MARE, no brand visible, but well marked by the traces and collar.
The owner can have his property by paying for this advertisement.
JOHN F. SMITH.
Grand Coteau, March 24, 1866.

RACE! RACE!!
THE lovers of sport and the public in general are informed that a race will take place on the race track of the undersigned, in Bellevue, on SATURDAY, the 24th March inst., for a purse of \$250.
V. S. BOURQUE.
St. Landry, March 10, 1866.—39.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON the premises, on Tuesday, 10th of April 1866,
ONE TOWN LOT
WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS,
situated in the Town of Grand Coteau, Parish of St. Landry, belonging to the Estate of Eliza Guidry, deceased.
Terms—CASH.
J. B. POLLINGUE, Tutor.
St. Landry, March 10, 1866.

For Sale.
A PLANTATION, situated six miles west of Opelousas, containing 136 arpents, about 100 arpents choice wood land and the balance prairie. The improvements consist of a new dwelling house, corn house, &c. and some fencing. For particulars apply to
McH. HUSBAND,
At the Half-Way House.
March 10, 1866. 39—4t.

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WE have the honor to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have opened a Grocery in the house opposite Mr. Gibbs' old stand, corner of Court and Bellevue Streets, Opelousas, where we will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, such as FLOUR, BACON, BULK PORK, Smoked Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, Soap, Salt, Beans, Lobsters, Cheeses, Candles, Raisins, Sardines, Sweet Oil, Coal Oil, Rice, Codfish, Mackerel, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Coco Oysters, Jellies, Chocolate, Preserves, Beer, Wines, Port, Madeira, WHISKY, &c., &c.
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Conditions.—CASH on the Spot.
CHARLES PLAISANCE.
Opelousas, February 24, 1866.—4t.

Notice.
THE undersigned has just received a fine assortment of Goods, which he has for sale very cheap, such as
SPRING GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
PLOUGHS,
HOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR,
SALT,
&c., &c.
P. S.—Being on the point of leaving the Parish for a certain length of time, I have constituted Mr. G. Cahalan my agent during my absence.
S. GALEOTTI.
Opelousas, February 24, 1866.—4t.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing at Ville Plate under the name and title of JOHN SIMONS & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent since the 1st of February last.
JOHN SIMONS,
THOMAS REED,
Ville Plate, March 3d, 1866. 38—5t

The Reigning Disease,
(Distinguished by pimples on the Skin, and by a Violent Itch, often unbearable, all over the body.)
THIS CUTANEOUS DISEASE, a most contagious one, and probably as ancient as man, whom it attacks on every part of the globe where he exists, actually spread all over the country, since the end of the war, may be easily and effectually eradicated in Two Hours and a Half. Apply, at Opelousas, to Dr. A. HENRY, who is actively engaged in its treatment, and whose every effort is successful.
Opelousas, February 17, 1866. 36—4t

Estate of L. L. Raulin.
PURCHASERS at the sale of the property belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. L. L. Raulin, deceased wife of the late F. DeCourson, are informed that the first and second payments are due, and that the last will be due in May next, and if the payments due are not made without delay, at the domicile of Marcel Daire, at Ville Plate, they will be prosecuted before the next District Court.
A. DARDEAU,
Administrator.
St. Landry, March 10, 1866.—39 5t.

Carriage & Blacksmith Shop.
HERBERT & CLARK hereby inform the public and their friends that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of continuing the Carriage Making and Repairing business, heretofore conducted by S. P. Clark. Blacksmithing and plantation work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner and with dispatch.
Terms Invariably CASH.
Opelousas February 24, 1866.—37.