

The Opelousas Courier.

A. B. Hannon

Vol. XIII.

Opelousas, St. Landry, La., April 28, 1866.

No. 43.

Immigration to Mexico.

We receive by every steamer from the United States, letters asking information about Mexico. These letters are written mostly from Georgia, Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana. Some are from New York, Maryland, Missouri and Nebraska. For the benefit of all we take this method of answering their questions.

1st. "Do you think the Empire is established on a firm basis? Is life, liberty and property secure in Mexico?"

We think that the Empire is firmly established. The Emperor Maximilian governs to-day more territory than ever did any president or military chieftain in Mexico. Within twelve months the Imperial flag will float quietly over every portion of the Empire. Fresh foreign troops are daily arriving, and the native citizens themselves are forming companies all over the country and putting down the bands of robbers which have ever infested Mexico.

We repeat that within twelve months this country will be perfectly quiet. Persons and property are safer in Mexico now than they were ever known before.

2d. "Can we get land from the Government—and if so, on what terms?"

All the lands owned by the government and surveyed have been taken. As fast as these lands are surveyed they are brought into the market. Surveying is a tedious and expensive business, and therefore progresses slowly.

In this view we advise all who wish to emigrate to Mexico as agriculturalists not to come unless they have some capital. It is better to emigrate in companies of 25 or 30, and buy lands in a body, of private individuals. Lands can be had very cheap—according to quality, situation and improvements. In fact, he who comes here with a small amount of capital will be suited at once, without any trouble. But to those unfortunate who are without means, we advise them to stay at home until they can make enough to give a small beginning.

If you are a civil engineer or surveyor—if you desire to labor with your own hands on farms and railroads, then come—you will all find ample employment.

This is no place for doctors and lawyers and clergymen. These vocations are all filled to overflowing.

In the way of merchandise—business is also overdone, and we advise no adventurers of this kind.

If, however, you have steam-engines or other labor-saving machines that can be put to practical use, come with them—they will all find a ready sale here.

Fine carriages, buggies, horses, and especially, large, well matched mules, in good condition, are in great demand and bring very high prices.

3d. "How is society in Mexico?"

Well, this is rather a vague question, but we will try to answer it. Mexico is catholic in religion, and the people are principally composed of those who speak the Spanish language. There are, however, many English, French, Belgians, Germans and Americans here. You can select your society as you please. You can go to mass on Sunday morning and to a ball fight in the evening, and to the opera at night. Or you can go and hear a very good Protestant sermon in French, and afterwards take a ride on the Paseo. The emigrants make society for themselves, and we believe are all doing very well.

4th. "In what part of Mexico would you advise us to settle?"

The neighborhood of Cordova, Jalapa and Orizaba we think the best portions of Mexico. All these are near the railroad, and will place you as near New Orleans as you would be in Tennessee or Missouri.

The village of Carlotta, near Cordova, settled by Americans, bids fair to do well.

The climate is healthy and delightful. The soil is rich and well watered, and produces everything that you may desire to cultivate. In fact, nearly every part of this vast Empire possesses many advantages.

Yucatan is rapidly filling up with emigrants. In Sinaloa, near Mazatlan, there are many Americans raising cotton.

On the Rio Verde River, at Parras, and at Guadalupe are many others, all engaged in raising cotton, which they find very profitable.

Near Orizaba and Cordova, sugar coffee and tobacco are the principal productions.

In Yucatan, Tabasco, Soconusco and the Southern departments, cocoa, (chocolate) sugar and coffee are the principal articles cultivated.

In Oaxaca, cochineal; in Campeche, the dye-woods.

In Lower California are the pearl fisheries, and Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Guadalupe, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas and Tampico, are all rich in silver and gold mines. They also are all fine agricultural and grazing departments.

The frontier is exclusively a grazing country. Sonora, Sinaloa, Guerrero and Michoacan are the richest in the precious metals.

The national drink, pulque, is raised all over the Empire.

We have thus given a pretty general account of Mexico. The Empire is open to emigration from all parts of the world. The Imperial Government has, by the most liberal decrees, invited all to come.

To sum up our advice, we say, this is the finest country on the face of God's earth, and presents the best openings for comfortable homes and large fortunes for those who have a small capital on which to begin, but to those who are without means, we say, in all candor, stay where you are.

5th. "How shall we go? What route shall we take?"

We advise you to go to New Orleans and take a sail vessel direct for Vera

Cruz, or take a steamer for Havana and thence to Mexico. It is only six days passage.

We believe we can safely say that all the emigrants in Mexico from the United States are doing well. They have to work hard and submit to many privations, but this is the case in all new countries. Learn to labor and to wait. Put your trust in Providence, and all will be well in the end. No man in seeking a new home can expect all the comforts of the old, but his energy and industry will, in a few short years, insure him a rich reward, giving him all that the heart could desire.—City of Mexico Times.

THE DIFFERENCE.—During the war and since its termination, the admirers of R. E. Lee, in consideration of his personal losses, and as evidence of their appreciation of his distinguished services in behalf of a cause they deemed the holiest for which man ever drew sword, have tendered to him valuable property; but he has on every occasion kindly, thankfully, but firmly declined to accept anything so offered. Even when his family, driven from their inheritance, had no home, he declined the offer of a residence made by the city of Richmond, to whose defence he was devoting all the powers of his great intellect.

Recently Gen. Hood, mutilated under the flag of the Confederacy, wrote to his friends in Texas, whose call he had obeyed in taking the field, respectfully, courteously, but resolutely informing them that he could not accept a substantial testimonial to the gallantry and ability with which he served the "Lost Cause," which they were getting up for him.

General Breckinridge, who abandoned home, friends, party, and exalted position, and gave his name, his influence, and his sword to the South, now an exile in a strange land, his brilliant career for the time being closed, had steadily and firmly declined all offers of assistance from those for whom he sacrificed so much.

On the other hand, General Grant has been offered princely presents, in property and money, by his friends and the people of the North, and has accepted all.

And so with Gen. Sherman, whose letter accepting a present of thirty thousand dollars from citizens of St. Louis, we published yesterday.

We are not certain that the distinguished gentlemen first named have not been too sensitive, unduly independent. We certainly would not have questioned the propriety of their acceptance of the offerings made them. At the same time, we feel proud of that lofty pride, that stubborn self-reliance, that unyielding independence which prompted their action, and honor them more in their poverty and glory than if surrounded by all that wealth acquired in any way could give.—Selma (Ala.) Times.

A NEGRO KILLED BY WOLVES.—We are informed by a gentleman of reliability that on or about the first of the month, a negro, who had been assisting in slaughtering some hogs from a neighboring farmer, and had started home after dark, carrying with him a portion of the pork he had assisted in killing during the day, was surrounded and attacked by a numerous body of wolves, which, after a severe struggle, succeeded in getting the advantage of the negro, and literally tore him into atoms, nothing remaining of him the next morning but bones and small pieces of flesh, which had escaped the notice of the carnivorous beasts. The negro had fought bravely for his life, having, with a butcher knife in his hands, slain five of the monsters before falling a victim to them. The occurrence took place in Independence county, above Batesville, on White river. Jackson (Ark.) Era.

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For Sale at Private Sale.

A SMALL PLANTATION.

Situated on the border of the Town of Opelousas, containing about 30 acres of land. The improvements consist of a good and spacious dwelling house, kitchen, corn crib, carriage house, servants' rooms, a fine vegetable garden, orchard, all well ornamented with shrubs and evergreens.

For the conditions, which will be advantageous to the purchaser, and other particulars, apply to

J. A. ANDRUS, on the premises.

Opelousas, January 27, 1866—33.

J. L. MORRIS. O. S. SMITH.

Morris, Smith & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO J. L. MORRIS & CO. Commission and forwarding merchants, and dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, boots, shoes, hats and caps, saddlery, groceries &c.

Sept. 23rd—15] BIG CANE, LA.

Charles Potter,

COLLECTOR AND PUBLIC CRIER, Opelousas, will attend diligently to all collections which may be entrusted to his care in the Parish of St. Landry and neighboring Parishes; also as Public Crier.

Opelousas, July 8th, 1865. 4—6m

ST. LANDRY

Medicine Depot.

Established in 1848.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a fresh and select stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

chemicals and patent popular remedies. Also, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window glass, Tulle articles, Perfumery, Stationery, choice tobacco, cigars, garden seeds &c. His assortment of wines and liquors for medicinal purposes are of the purest quality.

Prescriptions carefully filled night and day with the best materials and at moderate rates.

JOHN POSEY.

Opelousas, January 27, 1866. 33—1y.

New Store

JUST OPENED BY

MEYERS & CO.,

Main Street, Opelousas

Old Stand of Casper & Meyers, below the Opelousas Courier Office.

WE have just opened a very large and well assorted stock of goods, such as Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., which we have well selected and now offer at very low prices. The advantage we possess is to have constantly in the market a person who carefully selects the goods, and we will continually receive new ones. Call and examine our stock.

Our motto is: Quick sales and small profits.

MEYERS & CO.

Opelousas, October 14th, 1865.

\$10,000

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the largest and best selected assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils &c. in the Parish.

The above stock has just been received and will be sold for cash at New Orleans prices.

E. BOICHIEZ.

Washington Drug Store.

Washington September 9, 1865. 131f

St. LOUIS HOTEL,

New Iberia,

KEPT BY MRS. LOUISA STUART,

(late of Opelousas.) Travellers who will stop at this Hotel may rest assured that nothing will be spared for their comfort.

[Jan. 27.—6m.

Theo. C. Littell,

Auctioneer and Notary Public

in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

WILL attend promptly as such, at all times, to business entrusted to him.

ALSO,

As Real Estate Agent and Commission Merchant or Commercial Broker, will keep on registry, for sale, rent or purchase, Real Estate, and likewise for sale or purchase, goods, wares, merchandise or produce.

Office at Opelousas, corner of Main and Landry streets, Jewelry store of C. N. Ealer.

Opelousas, February 17, 1866. 3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnerships heretofore existing under the names of Duich, Fimberg & Co., and J. Bloch & Co., are hereby dissolved. All those who are indebted to the said firms are requested to come forward and settle with Bloch, Dupre & Co., Opelousas; and those who have claims against the same will also present them.

BLOCH, FIRNBERG & CO. J. BLOCH & CO. Opelousas, February 17, 1866.—1f.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the town of Opelousas, suitable for a residence and also for commerce.

For particulars, apply to J. H. Sandoz, at the Opelousas Courier Office.

Jan. 20, 1866. 321f

DOLBEAR

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Camp & Common Streets, in the Spacious and Elegant "Story Building," New Orleans.

IS constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-Keepers, in a large portion of the old houses of this city, and over the Southern States. Ladies or Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business education, that enables one to earn \$2000 or \$3000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. City healthy.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

New Orleans, February 3d, 1866. 34—1y.

OLD TYPE METAL,

Suitable for making shot, for sale at this office.

High Water

REGISTRATION

Opelousas

OWEN & CO. have just received from the

C. C. L. & Co. a large and well selected stock of

A I No. 1 in the Insurance, and

All freight consigned to

O. Hinckley & Son, and

and strictly attended to.

Freight taken as low as

and the most particular attention will be

paid to all way freight and

and has goods in stock, and

constituted agents for the transaction of all busi-

ness concerning the freight &c. of the CLONIA.

A manifest of the Opelousas freight, and the let-

ters and packages for said town and vicinity will

be sent there at each trip of the boat.

Washington January 6, 1866.

CARRIAGE TRIMMER.

The undersigned has just estab-

lished a shop for the purpose of

trimming and painting carriages of

all kinds at Mr. Jos. Gibbs' old stand, where he

will attend with care and dispatch to all work

confided to him.

JOHN T. HEALEY.

Opelousas September 9, 1865. 131f

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his

friends and the public generally, that he is

prepared to do house painting, paper-hanging,

glazing &c. His prices will be moderate. He

hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

J. CUMMINGS.

Opelousas September 9, 1865. 6m

E. Claude House.

THIS establishment (formerly Union

Hotel) has lately been repaired for the

convenience of regular boarders and the

public. A good Stable is attached to the Hotel.

EMILE CLAUDE.

Opelousas, August 8, 1865.

PiRE & CARRIERE,

Warehouse Keepers, Receiving and For-

warding House, Steamboat Agents, &c.

WASHINGTON, LA.

MESSRS. PIRE & CARRIERE hereby

inform their friends and the public that they

have resumed their former line of business,

and that they are prepared to receive and forward

the produce and merchandise entrusted to their

care. They hope that their long experience in

those who would honor them with their confi-

dence.

[August 5 8—1f.

WM. B. LEWIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

WILL practice in the Courts of Rapides

and St. Landry Office in Opelousas.

Victor Danel,

United States Deputy Surveyor,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to

his care in the State of Louisiana.

Orders left at the Courier Office will be promptly

attended to.

Opelousas, November 5, 1865. 21—1y

Office Asst. Special Agent,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, La., October 19th, 1865.

PURSUANT to authority vested in me by

the Hon. O. H. Burbridge, Supervising Special

Agent, Treasury Department, the undersigned

solemnly assumes the supervision of collecting

captured and abandoned cotton and other property

belonging to the government of the United States

within the Parishes of St. Landry, Avoyelles and

Piute Coupe, in the State of Louisiana.

All persons found embezzling the Govern-

ment property under pretense of being sub-

agents, will be arrested and dealt with as the

circumstances in each case may justify; and

whilst the undersigned will not interfere with the

shipment of private property within the said

Parishes, it is announced that persons engaged

in the traffic of the above-mentioned class of prop-

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