The Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of the Town of Opelousas.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY. : : : : JULY 17th, 1869.

The Tax-Payers and the Journal.

We had no expectation that the *Journal* would have so soon abandoned its twitting paragraphs in derision of the last and adjourned meeting of tax-payers, on the 28th ult., and *seriously in force* have taken the field against them, in their succeeding *enlarged* issue of the 10th inst.

That journal, wearing no longer the modest and unpretentious dimensions it was wont to put on when *directly* dependent upon the patronage of the people, whom it now snubs, assumes under other auspices the tone and manner of official control and exalted independence.

Resting in the main for its support and privileged authority upon the power and constraint of Radical legislation, it forgets the source by which it was once sustained, and clings with blind tenacity to that good fortune which so lavishly administers to its material prosperity. It deigns not yield, as a grateful beneficiary should, one compassionate thought for the impoverished thousands who are forced to contribute to it from their scanty earnings. The *Journal* ought to know, and reflect in all charity to the *attenuated meeting* last held here, that on the 27th of March, the representatives of the taxed population of this Parish met here and solemnly asserted—That they were poor indeed, and had been reduced to the verge of want; that they had staggered under the burden of Federal and State taxation;—against the wrongs and injustice of which taxation and embittered fanaticism had interposed an impregnable barrier to all and every accountability whatever; but that there yet existed another and additional tax-imposing power, limited to the parish, to whom that trust had been delegated, and whom, they were satisfied, would not shrink from or evade any investigation which might be inaugurated by their constituency.

They set forth as the reasons for their action—That since the war that desolated their homes, every successive year had brought upon them, regardless of the calamities of season and the failure of crops, larger and increased taxation; that there were no visible objects of improvement to which the taxes could have been appropriated; that the parish debt was heavy, the approximate amount of which even unknown, and that in short the country was rife with charges of prodigal and useless expenditures, and that a general distrust exists as to the administration of the Police Jury. They assert that the Police Jury, exercising a delegated trust, is directly accountable to them, and that no other means of inaugurating the proposed inquiry is known to exist, and that they therefore insist to learn their real condition; what amounts have been realized from taxation for the last few years; how they have been expended; the amount of the parish debt, and all such other details as may grow out of the trust delegated to that body.

To carry into effect the proceedings of this meeting, a committee of five among the most prominent citizens of the parish was appointed and charged with plenary powers to carry out its proposed object.

That grave expression of popular action, the synopsis of which we have thus collated with the proceedings of its committee, and the causes of delay incident to the prosecution of the work, have been published in this paper.

Think ye, as conjectured by the *Journal*, that so frank, dignified and solemn an *exposé*, which has up to this time challenged and without contradiction, all scrutiny as to the truth of its averments, has thus prematurely fallen still-born in the public mind?—that the three or four months which have intervened could have dwarfed the settled purposes for which it was initiated—could have brought down upon it an insignificance palpable enough to excite the contempt and ridicule of our neighbor?

If we could only free the *Journal* from the haunted apparition of that *attenuated* meeting and the perplexing doubts as to whether the thirty-two in attendance on that occasion were representative men or not, (conceding the conclusiveness of their reasoning on Mr. King's report,) we might hope, with a steady resistance on their part against all bias, they would yet patiently await the issue of the investigation now in progress. The evidence is now being "unheaved by that self-constituted inquisition" the people—"from the dust and rubbish of the parochial archives to show the misappropriation of the revenues, the maladministration of the officers, and the general corruption of the Police Jury." "But," says the same article from which we have thus quoted, "the movement is not fortified by the strength of numbers and the names of men contributing largely to the support of the public treasury."

Here are additional indications of a settled aversion at least on the part of the *Journal* to the prosecution of the pending inquiry. It does not cost the Police Jury or its organ a *sou*. Can it be possible, in the zeal and ardor of interest it takes in every thing that pertains to that body officially and personally, it has thus, in its efforts to depreciate or parry the force of any damaging development that might result from the investigation, because not "fortified by number" or unsanctioned "by the names of men contributing largely to the support of the public treasury", overlooked the fact stated in the testimony of Mr. Mayo: that it was to his knowledge the Clerk was instructed by every member of the Police Jury to "afford the committee every facility to make any examination they might desire." They were satisfied at least that both in point of numbers and influence, the call was entitled to *their* respect and consideration.

They may have considered, and that wisely too, that the interests of those who possessed little and consequently paid but little, were as they really are, numerically largely in excess over those whom we are given to understand measurably support the public treasury and were entitled to some respect at least at their hands. But be this as it may, there exists yet, as we are assured, a pretty general curiosity in the public mind to be informed what disposition has been made of the taxes that have been assessed and levied for the last four years—1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868—amounting in the aggregate to the sum of *One Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Seventy-One Dollars, Eighty-Nine Cents*, exclusive of licences for the current year. *Nous verrons.*

REMOVAL.—Ere this meets the reader's eye, Mr. Emanuel Phillips will be comfortably ensconced in his new quarters—that large and commodious brick store formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Loeb—on Main Street, adjoining the COURIER Office, where he will be prepared to attend to his customers with his usual liberality. Having received large additions to his already well assorted stock, he is prepared to furnish any article in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all purchasers. Remember—the *Grey Store* (formerly the *Red Store*,) which has just been repaired and repainted—on Main street, adjoining the COURIER Office.

☞ "Man," says the anatomist, changes entirely every seven years." "Therefore, says Jones, "my tailor should not ask me for the bill I contracted in 1862. I am not the same person; since I owe him nothing."

Generosity of the Police Jury.

☞ In the proceedings of the Police Jury of this parish, at its session of the 24th ult., published in the Opelousas *Journal*, is to be found the following resolution, viz.: "Resolved, That Mr. Thomas Mullett be and is hereby employed to make a map of the parish of St. Landry, in accordance with his description and estimate; and that the sum of *twenty-five hundred dollars* ($2500) be and is hereby appropriated for said purpose; that said Mullett is hereby authorized to draw, at once, on his own warrant from this appropriation, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, to be used for the payment of necessary expenses of said work, as set forth in his estimate, and that the remaining *one thousand eight hundred dollars*, allowed said Mullett for his services, shall be paid in instalments, from time to time; provided, that no part of said sum shall be paid until the Police Jury shall be satisfied that the work is progressing."

We do not know precisely the object had in view by the Police Jury in passing this resolution, unless it can be gathered from the suggestion of Mr. Mullett himself, in his communication to that honorable body, that is—to "simplify and facilitate the assessment of property in the parish, and secure a *much larger revenue* for the running service."

Perhaps, though, that was not the only object in the contract with Mr. Mullett; it may be that the Police Jury was looking forward to the advancement of our parish, by immigration; that it desired and designed to spread abroad to strangers, information of a reliable kind in relation to the geography of our parish, so that they might be attracted hither with their industry, their skill and their capital. These are certainly public-spirited and praiseworthy motives, and we are far from finding fault with the honorable body for entertaining and acting upon them; but at the same time we, as a journalist, whose duty it is at all times to take an interest in whatever concerns the public welfare, must be permitted to say that we think the work could and would have been done cheaper. And certainly, when a people impoverished as we are, are groaning under the heavy burthens of taxation imposed upon it by the Federal, State and parochial authorities, it becomes the imperative duty of the members of the Police Jury to contract for no work that is not necessary and proper for the advancement and prosperity of the parish, and to contract with those who will do the work well, but at the lowest price.

We feel satisfied that persons connected with the Land Office in New Orleans could have been found who would have made the map for much less than Mr. Mullett asks. We think that persons in this place could have been found, familiar with such work and with the Land Office, who would have done the work for much less. This is a mere opinion of ours.

But be this as it may, there is another consideration in relation to this expenditure that presents itself to our mind, and which should have been present to the mind of the Police Jury when it was deliberating on the subject of the *map appropriation*; it is this—Are there not some other things that the public of St. Landry need more than a map? A free bridge across the Carron ought not to cost more than $4500 00 over and above the map appropriation: and the people of St. Landry have stood in great need of such an improvement for several years past. A good road between Opelousas and the head of navigation at Washington, could be constructed for a sum much less than that appropriated for the map, and there is a crying need for that. Twenty-five hundred dollars in *greenbacks* would go very far towards rendering our parish jail more secure as a place of confinement for criminals than it has been for several years, and this has been recognized by the Jury itself as a work of necessity.

But it may be that some advocate of the policy of the Jury may be able to give such good reasons for the *map appropriation* as will render our objections pointless; so we will add nothing more on the subject now.

DEATH OF MR. GUSTAVE CAHANIN.—On Friday the 9th inst., this estimable citizen ended his earthly career. Mr. Cahanin was born at Cahors, in the Department of Eure, France, and had just completed his 68th year. He had been a resident of our town for the last 49 or 50 years, and had reared around him a numerous family. The sharer of his joys and sorrows and six children are left to mourn his death. There are but few persons in our parish who did not know Mr. Cahanin, and he had won the esteem of all.

☞ The *Journal* says that it never published the proceedings of any of the tax-payers' meetings *simply* because Mr. Joel H. Sandoz, the Secretary, never furnished it with them. This is an error (we will not call it a falsehood). If our punctilious *confrère* will refer to his issue of the 3d of April, he will there find the proceedings of the meeting held on the 27th of March.

Don't Fail Worth a Cent!

"BRICK" POMEROY has placed the business management of his papers in the hands of C. P. SYKES, an experienced publisher, and now *devotes his entire* time to the duties of the sanctum, where, relieved of business cares, he is making his giant weekly, POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT, the most readable paper ever printed. It is sharper than the LA CROSSE DEMOCRAT ever was—more than *red hot*, and full to the brim of laughable humorous articles; Saturday Night chapters, and thos *peculiar editorials*, none others can or dare write. Send for sample copies, or subscribe by sending for it to the editor or publisher, P. O. box 5,217, New York City. He pays five hundred dollars cash, for the largest club sent in before the 16th of September. The reports of POMEROY'S failure are simply stories started by those who do not like his giant paper or his *red-hot* style of editing a paper opposed to bondholders and official corruption.

And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were produced by this drink, Abraham said, "My children must not suffer: give me thy drink to drink, and I will give it a name."

And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, even in Sangamon county; that it was bitter to the lips, but good for the stomach; and because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations, it shall be forevermore called PLANTATION BITTERS; and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, village and hamlet throughout all the world.

And he said, "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and mountain-tops, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache, and mental despondency, will find relief through the PLANTATION BITTERS. They add tone to the stomach, and brilliancy to the mind, of which I, O people, am a living example."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

A QUEER ROBBERY.—M. Graff, tailor, was arrested on complaint of P. Emile, colored, charged with robbery. Emile left some cloth there to have a suit made. Graff refused to deliver the suit without pay. This was called by Emile robbery, and Graff was arrested.—*N. O. Times.*

☞ Call and take a chance on that splendid Rifle at Mr. Posey's. Only $1.

☞ Try Munzesheimer's Ice Cream.

Effects of Excessive Taxation.

The first and immediate effect of excessive taxation is to stimulate in the community a spirit of resistance to the revenue laws and that spirit of cupidity which induces us to seek wealth by unhealthy and illegitimate enterprises. Excessive and burdensome taxation is neither more nor less than robbery under the forms of law. In imposing such burdens upon its citizens the Government provokes resistance to its oppression and loses the moral right to punish the breaker of its laws, which, if it were guided by just and beneficent principles, it unquestionably possesses. The people easily persuade themselves there is no crime in evading the unjust exactions of the Government. Hence the frauds and the open robberies which we daily hear of in all parts of the country. It is very easy to say these are attributable to the war, that such a condition of things is the concomitant of all wars, but the true cause and spring of all this crime lies deeper than that superficial explanation. *The Government committed the first wrong when it offends the conscience of its citizens.* Just as in all contests, he is responsible for the consequences of the collision who is guilty of the first aggression. The sacred scriptures enjoin upon parents not to provoke their children to wrath, and such an injunction is not less appropriately addressed, not less binding upon the rulers of the State. We do not, in making these observations, justify the lawless and wicked spirit which leads men to appropriate to themselves what is not their own, but are simply attempting to assign reasons for the wide-spread immorality and corruption which affects every department of the Government.

The moment that any article of merchandize, foreign or domestic, is enhanced in value by reason of an excessive Government duty, that very moment the machinery of the smuggler is set in motion, and the ingenuity of tradesman, who, under other circumstances, would never think of evading the revenue laws, is stimulated to discover methods of circumventing them. In this wretched business, facts warrant us in saying, that the officers of the Government are too often found co-operating. These enormous frauds which we hear of everywhere, could not otherwise be successful. If it were not so, why is it that officers, guilty of taking the funds of the Government for their own use go unwhipped of justice? We trace evils to their source, and we say that the Government which places temptation in the way of its citizens is guilty of a grave crime and a crime which paralyzes it, and ought to paralyze it, in prosecuting those who yield to the temptations which it offers, and fall into the snares it places in their path. Undoubtedly these temptations ought to be resisted; but the offence of the tempter is not to be obscured by the offence of the tempted. Were there no heavy tariff upon imports, there would be no need of Custom House officers, and the fewer there are of them the better for any country. Were there no duties upon domestic merchandise, no income tax, the vast army of revenue officials would be forced to seek some other occupation, to become producers instead of consumers, to add to the general wealth instead of taking from it. For the facts bear us out when we say that the immense importation of foreign trumpery, which has been brought into the country for the several years past, is intended for the use of that class of the population who live by their wits, who live upon means acquired not by honest methods, but by tortuous and criminal devices. And these importations have, in the end, to be paid for by the producing portion of the population. We but repeat the daily conversation of those who observe the signs of the times, when we say that the corruption which ramifies through society to such an alarming extent is attributable to the demoralizing influences set in motion by these Government officials. It has come to be common belief that there is no crime in defrauding the Government. When this is the case, when the conscience of the community palliates, if it does not altogether excuse the crime, it needs no gift of prophecy to foretell what is to be the end of such a state of things. Undoubtedly it may last for a time, but the conclusion is not the less certain. A society which loses its self-respect, which tolerates and apologises and laughs at crime, can no more retrace its steps, can no more recover its moral tone than the individual who once forfeits the respect of his fellows, can wipe out the stain and conquer their good opinion. An individual, indeed, might possibly, by some miraculous intervention in his favor, live down his errors in the course of time. But for a nation there is no such repentance. At all events history records no instance of it.—*N. O. Bee.*

☞ New Orleans still escapes an epidemic this year, and there are no reasons to apprehend the sad visitation of yellow fever or cholera. The Board of Health is doing everything possible to keep out epidemics by a rigid quarantine, and the sanitary company of the Metropolitan police, controlled to a certain extent by the Board of Health, report promptly all the disease-engendering nuisances in the city.—*N. O. Republican, 14th inst.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO NEW YORK.—The great through line between this city and New York, known as the New Orleans and New York Express, conveys passengers through in 75 hours, with only one change of cars, and that change at Louisville, where there is no waiting or detention whatever—the trains running right along as soon as the connections are made with the elegant silver palace cars, of the Woodruff patent. These facts, now well known to the traveling community, thousands have already availed themselves of the advantages of this quick line, which lands passengers in New York seven hours earlier than all other routes—a great convenience, indeed, during this heated season of the year. By this Express Line, there can be no missing connection, as the train at Louisville awaits the arrival of the train from the South, no matter how much behind time, a circumstance that seldom occurs now, over our Southern railroads—that of being behind time, and this New Orleans and New York Express line, which leaves the Jackson railroad depot, at 5 P. M., every day, has never failed to make connection since its organization.—*N. O. Bee.*

☞ Some of the strong-minded women denounce marriage, because they say "that there is something childish in it."

☞ "The little darling, he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose, did he? It was a mere accident, wasn't it, dear?" "Yes, ma, to be sure it was; and if he don't behave himself, I'll crack him again."

☞ It will surprise many to learn that the *National Intelligencer*, which has been for so many years one of the leading and most influential public journals of the country, has been suspended. Want of patronage is the cause of the suspension. The *Intelligencer* was the able organ of the great whig party, and was a *power* in the Republic. Since the civil war, it has boldly sided with those who uphold the Constitution of the country in its original purity. That it has ceased to exist, is a sad commentary upon the condition of the times. Supporters of the Constitution are no longer thought worthy of patronage. Old time institutions are dead or dying out. As things work now, it will not be long before the Constitution itself shall be put upon a back shelf among old papers, to be read only by curious historians of future times.—*Iberville South.*

☞ The Radical Legislature having defrauded us of the publication of the judicial advertisements that would have been given to us by our friends and patrons, we nevertheless propose giving our readers every week a summary of the succession sales, and other judicial advertisements which the Governor and two of his associates have deigned to bestow upon another.

In case the administrator of an Estate should deem it to the interest of the Estate which he administers to publish the sale, or any other advertisement, either in French or English, or both languages, in the COURIER, for the purpose of giving such advertisement greater publicity, we will insert them in our columns at the rate of 25 Cents per square, that is to say at half the cost of such advertisement in the *Official Journal*. As will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, one administrator (a Tutor) has already availed himself of this method of giving a greater publicity to the sale of the Estate which he is administering.

PUBLIC SALES.

Estate of Crawford Lyons.—The sale will take place in Plaquemine Brulée on the 14th of August. Six hundred arpents of land, with the improvements thereon, and the vacherie, will be sold on a credit of one and two years; and the balance of the property, consisting of 27 head of gentle horned cattle, several horses, &c., will be sold for cash.

Ant. Lambert & als., Administrators, vs. Evariste Francheboie & ux.—In this case, the Sheriff will sell, August 7th, at the Court House, the rights, titles, interests and demands of the defendant to the Estate of the late Celest Joubert.—Conditions, Cash.

Wm. Woods vs. John T. Hubbard, adm'r.—In this case, the Sheriff will sell at the Court House on the 7th of August, 228 acres of land situated on Dry Bayou, together with the improvements thereon.—Conditions, Cash.

Estate of Veronique Carriere.—L. F. Lastrapes Auctioneer, will sell on the premises, in Opelousas, on the 3d of August, a house and Lot, situated in this Town, and belonging to said Estate.—Terms, Cash.

Estate of Michael Woods.—Sale takes place on the Bayou Teche, July 31st. The property consists of a small plantation of 80 acres, horses, mules, oxen, horned cattle, &c. The moveable property will be sold for cash, and the plantation one-third cash and the balance on 1 and 2 years credit.

Estate of John Teal.—Sale at Prairie Mamouth on the 28 of July. Property consists of a plantation of 320 acres, 48 arpents of wood land, and some moveable property. Terms: All sums of $10 and under cash; all over $10 on 1 and 2 years credit.

Estate Andre Motte.—Sale takes place at the Court House on the 24th of July. There is a tract of land containing 490 acres and another containing 643 in Bayou Petit Prairie, which will be sold in lots of 50 acres or less, for cash.

Estate Auguste Ploe.—Sale takes place on the 21st of July, at Petit Bois. There is a small plantation of 65 arpents of land, and a small lot of moveable property. The land payable on the 1st of April, 1870, and the moveables cash.

Estate François Melchoir Robin.—Sale takes place also on the 21st of July, at Petit Bois. There is the undivided half of 65 arpents of land and some moveables. The land payable the 1st of April next, and the moveable property cash.

ADMINISTRATOR'S TABLEAUX.

Estate of O. Hinckley.—A meeting of creditors will take place before Y. D'AVY, Recorder, at Opelousas, on the 21st of July, for the purpose of deliberating upon the most advantageous mode of disposing of the effects of said Estate, and of fixing the terms of the sale.

Estate of Witson Andrus, freedman.—Blaize Motte has filed a Tableau of classification which will be homologated the 3d of August, if no opposition is made.

Estate of Celestine Lavergne.—André D. Meche Administrator, has filed a final Tableau in this Estate, which will be homologated August 3d, if no opposition is made.

Estate of John G. Oliver.—Eliza McDaniel, administratrix, has filed a Tableau of classifications of the debts, to be homologated August 3d if not opposed.

Estate of Louis Tate.—Louis Stagg, Administrator, has filed a final Tableau, which will be homologated August 3d, unless opposed.

Meeting of the Tax-Payers.

At an adjourned meeting of the tax-payers of the Parish of St. Landry, held at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, on the 28th of June 1869. Col. B. R. Rogers in the chair, and Joel H. Sandoz, Secretary.

The committee of accountants appointed at a former meeting for the purpose of investigating the books and papers of the Police Jury in regard to parochial affairs, having been called upon to report, Mr. F. A. King, on the part of said committee, presented the following Report and Correspondence, which were read by the Secretary, to wit:

OPELOUSAS, June 28th, 1869.

To Col. B. R. Rogers, and the Meeting of Tax-Payers over which you preside:

Upon the application of the undersigned your Committee appointed to investigate, in your behalf, the financial affairs of the Parish, their report of such investigation was unavoidably postponed until this time. They were not then aware that any obstacles would be interposed by the depositaries of the Records of the Police Jury to their inspection and examination of them. Under the impression that the authority of the people in this matter would not be questioned, but promptly recognized, we made upon the Clerk of the Police Jury only a verbal demand for the books, which proved unsuccessful, and it was not until the 22d of June that, in reply to a written demand, in your name and behalf, we were promised the desired inspection—and not even then without being coupled with a humiliating condition—that neither the books or papers should be taken out of the office for purposes of examination. Copies of our letters and the replies are herewith appended for your better information. In consequence of this unexpected delay in the performance of the task assigned us, we ask for a further time, until the 24th of July next, to prepare our report.

Respectfully, &c.,

F. A. KING,
R. BENGUEREL, absent.

Opelousas, June 22d, 1869.

Mr. Jos. D. Richard, late Secretary of the Police Jury:

Sir—We have been referred to you, as late Secretary of the Police Jury of this Parish, by Mr. C. Mayo, your successor, for the records of that body's proceedings during the period of your service. Mr. C. Mayo informs us that no records of their proceedings during your incumbency were ever handed over to him; therefore, if any such were kept by you, we ask, as a committee appointed by the tax-payers of this Parish, the opportunity of examining them in order that we may report the result of such investigation. Expecting your early reply, we are, Sir,

Your most ob't. servant,

F. A. KING,
R. BENGUEREL, absent.

Opelousas, June 23d, 1869.

Mr. F. A. King.—*Sir*, In reply to the written communication, I will inform you that I have no books, records or papers in my possession, of the nature of those you desire to examine.

I have long since delivered every article of the kind to my successor, Mr. C. Mayo.

Respectfully yours,

JOS. D. RICHARD.

Opelousas, June 22d, 1869.

C. Mayo Esq., Secretary of the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry:

Sir—Under the supposition that in your present official position, you were the depository of the Records of the Police Jury, which ought to show both the amount and object of all appropriations or disbursements made by that body in the course of its administration of the finances of the Parish, we verbally applied to you some time ago for an inspection of those books, to which you replied that the only records in your possession were those which appertained to the period of your own recent incumbency, and that if any records of the previous proceedings of the Police Jury exist, they must be in the hands of your predecessor, Mr. Jos. D. Richard. Copies of our application to him, and his reply, are herewith submitted for such action as you may deem necessary for the objects desired.

We are respectfully

Your most ob't. srvts.

F. A. KING,
R. BENGUEREL, absent.

Opelousas, June 23d, 1869.

F. A. King Esq.,

Dear Sir—In reply to your communication of yesterday, addressed to my brother, and left with me for him, the third day after his departure on official business through the upper portion of this School Division, I would respectfully state that you are mistaken as to what was said by him, when called on by yourself and Mr. R. Benguerel to *look at* the books of the Parish. He showed you the minute book and his warrant book, at the same time informing you that he did not know where the old warrant book was, never having had any use for it, he had not looked for it,—said perhaps Mr. Richard could tell where it was. When you called on Mr. Richard he informed you that he had turned over everything to C. Mayo; my brother immediately hunted it up, *but it has never been called for since.* The committee was informed that everything was open for inspection in the office, but that no records or papers could be removed from the office. *The records have been and are yet at the disposition of the committee*, for, to my knowledge the clerk was authorized by *every member* of the Police Jury to allow the committee every facility to make any examination they might desire, provided the records were not removed from his office. I am, in the absence of my brother, the custodian of the records of the Police Jury, and in accordance with their expressed desire to facilitate the researches of your committee, I take pleasure in saying to you that these books are, as they ever have been, subject to your examination at any time.

Yours most respectfully,

THAD. MAYO.

On motion of Mr. Estilette, the report was accepted, and Mr. F. A. King authorized to choose another accountant in place of Mr. Benguerel, should the latter refuse to act.

On motion of Mr. Estilette, the Opelousas COURIER and *Journal* are hereby requested to publish the foregoing continuously until the 24th of July, 1869.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to Saturday, July 24th, 1869.

B. R. ROGERS, President.
JOEL H. SANDOZ, Sect'y.

H.·.C.·.L.·.No. 19, F.·.A.·.M.·.

A regular communication of this Lodge will be held on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. All transient brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of JAMES RAY, W.·.M.·.
JOSEPH BLOCH, Secretary.

Opelousas, July 17th, 1869.

J. H. HOUSTON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Respectfully announces that he now has for sale a large number of

Plantations and Farms,

Located in this and adjoining parishes, all of which are rich and productive, either for

SUGAR, COTTON, CORN OR RICE.

Some of these places are located on the lines of the Chattanooga Railroad, and the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and on the banks of the Teche, Courtableau and Boeuf.

He promises his especial attention to business, and offers, gratis, his services with all the information in his reach to parties hunting land. Apply by letter, enclosing stamp, or in person. For reference, he refers to Editors of New Orleans *Christian Advocate* and *Southern Presbyterian*, S. C.

Address J. H. HOUSTON.
Opelousas, La., July 17th, 1869.

Catholic Church of Opelousas.

GRAND RELIGIOUS CONCERT.

With a Lecture by Rev. A. Free,
Of St. Charles College.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH.

Thursday, July 22d, at 7 P. M.

Tickets of Admission - - - 50 Cts.

Public Sale.

Estate of Eléonore Chacheré, deceased.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, by the undersigned tutor, or a qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in the town of Opelousas, on

Tuesday, August 24th, 1869,

the following property, belonging to the Estate of Eléonore Chacheré, deceased wife of B. A. Martel, to-wit:

The last residence of deceased, situated in the town of Opelousas, containing three lots or arpents, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a fine dwelling, kitchen and eight other useful buildings. This place is known as the former residence of Robert Taylor and Dr. Bosgui. Over an arpent of said property is covered with a grove of evergreen trees, a beautiful flower garden, &c.

The above described property, not having brought the appraisement price at a former sale, will be re-appraised and sold in conformity with law on the day above stated.

Terms and Conditions:—One third cash and the balance on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale. The purchaser to give his notes, made to his own order and endorsed by himself, with approved securities by said Tutor, and special mortgage, vendor's privilege and clause of non aliendo reserved.

B. A. MARTEL, Tutor.

Opelousas, July 17th, 1869.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby informed that I have sold the following described animals, to wit: Two mares and one colt belonging to Judge A. Garrigues, branded about thus WK; one mare belonging to N. M. Dugas branded $\frac{N}{S}$; One mare belonging to Preston Huffpower, branded JE; one mare belonging to Alcée Dupré, branded D2; one mare belonging to John Hébert, branded $\overline{6}8$; one three year old horse belonging to Joachim Dugas branded $\overline{1}S$.

The above mentioned property was taken up at Chenneyville, as estrayed, and purchased by me at private sale, from the above named persons.

THS. L. REYNOLDS.

Opelousas, July 17, 1869.

H. K. BODEMÜLLER,

WATCHMAKER.

Bellevue Street, near Bloch & Dupré's Store
OPELOUSAS, LA.

☞ Old Gold and Silver Bought. ☜

July 10, 1869 6m

LIVERY STABLE.

The undersigned has always on hand Hacks, Wagons, Buggys and Saddle Horses to hire, at as reasonable prices as any in this Parish. He takes this opportunity to inform his patrons and the public in general that hereafter he will charge only 25 cents per feed for horses, mules, &c. WM. M. JOHNSTON.

Opelousas, July 10, 1869. 3m

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AS AN ESTRAY,

An iron gray creole stallion, about five years old, and branded on the left hip about thus 6m

For further particulars apply at this Office.

Opelousas, July 10, 1869. 1m

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY F. Perrodin, Auctioneer, at the store of C. Asher, near Bodemüller's Barber Shop, on

Saturday, July 24th,

at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold the following property, consisting of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, &c., Hardware, such as Nails, Hinges, &c.

ALSO

The entire lot of Household Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

The undersigned being desirous of leaving this Town, has determined so to dispose of his goods and furniture without reserve. The household furniture is almost new, having only been in use a few months.

Terms: Cash.

C. ASHER.

Opelousas, July 3rd, 1869.

Ice for Sale.

At Ten Cents per Pound, or Two Pounds for 15 Cents.

APPLY TO ANDRUS & BLUM,
Corner of Main and Landry Sts.

Opelousas, May 8th, 1869. 48—tf.

FOR SALE,

A second hand rosewood cabinet PIANO, 6½ octaves, well preserved. Apply at this Office.

Opelousas, May 15, 1869. 49tf

Lumber! Lumber!!

Those wishing Lumber will please call at Messrs. Dom. Lalanne & Bros., Washington, Bloch & Dupré, Opelousas, and give their orders, which will be filled within a short notice.

A. SAMUELS.
Grand River Mill.

July 10th 1869. 3m

ESTABLISHED Nov. 1845.

Charles N. Ealer,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Corner of Main and Landry Streets.
OPELOUSAS, LA.

☞ *Cash paid for Old Gold and Silver.*

June 12, 1869. 1—1y

LION HOTEL,

KEPT BY "LITTLE JOE,"

Main Street, New Iberia, Louisiana.

THIS House, recently repaired, is well adapted to accommodate the traveling public, and the proprietor, JOSEPH DECOURT, respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and will be found second to none.

May 8, 1869. 48—

TOWN TAX ROLL.

THE tax-payers of the Town of Opelousas are hereby informed that the Tax Roll of the same for 1869, is now deposited at the office of the Mayor, (Mr. Gibbs' former residence) where it will remain for thirty days from this date, subject to such corrections as the tax-payers may wish to make, at the end of which time, the same will be handed over to the Collector.

CHAS. THOMPSON,
Assessor.

Opelousas June 25, 1869. 1m

An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A Supplement containing numerous full sized Patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family: articles on health, dress, and House-keeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct: and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit.—*New York Evening Post.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter—*Watchman and Reflector.*

To dress according to HARPER'S BAZAR will be the aim and ambition of the woman of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

Terms For 1869.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year.....$4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year.....$4 00

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, to one address, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.*

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

May 29—5t

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

Splendid Inducements to Subscribers!

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces the following Novelets for 1869:—"Between Two," by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.; "The Prize of Two Men's Lives," by Amanda M. Douglass, author of "The Debarry Fortune," &c.; A New Novelet by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Fleeing from Fate," &c.; and a New Novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, the distinguished English Novelist, author of "East Lynne," &c., with numerous Shorter Stories by a Brilliant Galaxy of Lady Writers.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will give a finely executed Steel Engraving, a handsome double-page, finely colored Fashion Plate—*engraved on Steel*—and a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number. It will give a popular piece of Music—worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

A copy of the Large and Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving—"the Song of Home at Sea"—engraved expressly for our readers, *at a cost for the Engraving alone of Nearly $1,000!*—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a Club. This Engraving is a Gem of Art!

TERMS:

1 copy, (and large Premium Engraving,)...	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " .....(and one gratis).....	8.00
8 " .....(and one gratis).....	12.00
1 copy each of LADY'S FRIEND and Post, and Premium Engraving.....	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra.*

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

Address: DEACON & PETERSON,
35—5t] 319 Walnut Street., Philadelphia.

ICE CREAM

—AND—

SODA WATER SALOON.

MR. MUNZESHEIMER has the honor to announce that he will open, near the old Union Hotel, Main street, an Ice Cream and Soda Water Saloon, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be entertained in the best possible manner. He will open his Saloon on Sunday, May 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and every day thereafter from that hour until 10 o'clock at night.

Opelousas, May 29th, 1869. 51tf

MEDICINES!

MEDICINES!

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Fresh Medicines

Constantly on hand at the old well known

MEDICAL DEPOT,

And for sale by JOHN POSEY

Opelousas, April 17th, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN ARTISAN.

Vol. VIII. New Series. 1869.

The AMERICAN ARTISAN is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of Artisans and Manufacturers, Inventors and Patentees. It is published every Wednesday, at 189 Broadway, (opposite John Street,) New York, by Brown Coombs & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. The proprietors of the journal respectfully announce that it is their aim to make it more instructive and interesting than any other similar periodical in the United States or Europe.

The *American Artisan* contains numerous original engravings and descriptions of new machinery; notices of all the latest discoveries; instructions in arts and trades; reliable recipes, for use in the field, the workshop, and the household; practical rules for mechanics and advice to farmers; descriptions of remarkable inventions recently patented in the United States and Europe; the whole forming an Encyclopedia of general information on topics connected with the industrial arts, the progress of invention, etc.

Each number of the "American Artisan" will contain 16 pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, in which the progress of the arts and sciences is recorded in familiar language, divested of dry technicalities and all strange words and phrases. In this journal is published regularly the official list of Patents issued weekly from the United States Patent Office. Twenty-six numbers make a half-yearly volume of handsome and convenient size.

Terms of Subscription:

Owing to a reduction in the expenses of printing, paper, etc., the Publishers of the "American Artisan" are enabled to place their journal in the hands of every mechanic, manufacturer, and inventor at the extremely low price of Two Dollars per annum, or One Dollar for six months—less than four cents per copy weekly, and to Clubs at the following reduced rates:

5 copies for one year	$8 00
10 " "	15 00
5 copies for six months.....	4 00
10 " "	8 00

Specimen copies sent free. Address,

BROWN, COOMBS & Co.,
Publishers of the *American Artisan*,
Jan. 30.] 189 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL MORGAN.

THIS thoroughbred Morgan horse will stand the ensuing season at the Stable of William M. Dayman, in Opelousas.

PEDIGREE:—Was sired by Castle Burr, his dam by a thoroughbred son of Imp. Logbridge, dam by Stockholder, gr. gr. d. by old Tarrant. Morgan's dam was a thoroughbred mare by Col. McLaran, son of imp. Logbridge, taking all the way back pure.

He is sixteen hands high; color, Black.

TERMS:—$20 for the Season, in advance.

☞ Mares from a distance can be pastured or fed at Dr. Burr's plantation, near Opelousas.

SAMUEL P. CLARK

REFERENCES IN WASHINGTON:

John Reed, John Woodburn.

Opelousas, March 6th,