The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XVIII. Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., April 8, 1871. No. 30.

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER,

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY

—BY—

LEONCE SANDOZ.

CONDITIONS:

Subscription—Three Dollars per year, payable *invariably* in advance.

Advertising—Fifty Cents per square for the first insertion and Twenty-Five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square.

All advertisements sent in for publication will be inserted in English and French (unless otherwise ordered) until the publisher shall judge it convenient to discontinue.

Candidates to public favors will pay Fifteen Dollars each, in advance, if they wish to be announced.

Obituary Notices, Cards of Thanks, &c., to be paid for as advertisements.

Personal cards, when admissible, to be charged at the rate of 20 Cents per line, in advance.

REDUCED RATES

—FOR—

Standing Advertisements.

SQUARES.	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	12 MONTHS.
One	$ 3 50	$ 6 00	$ 11 00
Two	6 00	11 00	20 00
Four	11 00	20 00	38 00
Six	18 00	28 00	54 00
Eight	25 00	40 00	72 00
Ten	30 00	52 00	90 00
Twelve	36 00	65 00	100 00

Advertising—Our Reduced Rates.

It will be perceived by referring to our conditions, that we have greatly reduced our rates for advertising. We now confidently offer our paper to all having the disposal of advertising not controlled by law, *i. e.*, the odious "Printing Bill," *as the cheapest* as well one of the best advertising mediums in South-Western Louisiana.

With advertising at the very low price of *twenty-five cents per square*, our columns ought soon to contain an advertisement from every merchant and business man in the Parish, as well as from every commercial house, outside of it, which is doing or expects to do business with our people.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY.....APRIL 8, 1871.

Enlarged.

As our readers will perceive, with to-day's issue we have enlarged the COURIER. Notwithstanding the increase of expense thereby, we hope to be enabled to continue to furnish our readers with the same amount of reading, as there is not the least danger of our columns being filled with judicial advertisements or "official printing" of any description, and we are confident of finding room for all private advertisements without infringing upon the space allotted to reading matter; besides, should an increase of business justify the step, we will again enlarge our paper, as we are determined to furnish more reading matter than *any "official"* country paper in the State.

It will be seen that we have curtailed one page of french, and added one to the english, though our french readers will lose nothing by this change, as the single page will contain about the same quantity of reading as was formerly given in two pages, while our english readers will gain one page, thereby enabling us to give more than double the amount of reading as heretofore. The COURIER now being one of the largest country papers in the State, should continue to merit the encouragement of the public, (at least we venture to hope so.)

Local Election.

At the election held on Monday last, for the purpose of choosing seven members to constitute the Board of Police for the Town of Opelousas, for the ensuing year, the following six candidates were elected, to wit: A. B. Anderson, W. R. Cochran, John Posey, Louis Lejeune, Thos. H. Lewis and H. K. Bodemuller. For the seventh member, there was a tie between Messrs. F. A. King, Simon Richard and M. Lavergne.

There seems to have been three different tickets, as there appears to be three candidates for the office of Town Constable, to be chosen by the Board of Police. And if we are to believe the expression of a majority of the candidates, as well as of the members elect, the Board will be composed of citizens who are in favor of more economy, and a retrenchment in the salary or perquisites of the officers. It is certainly a very propitious time to adopt a more economical system in the administration of our municipal affairs, in view of a late debt bearing a very heavy interest, and in consideration of the urgent necessity of procuring an efficient Fire Engine.

CAPTURED.—That energetic young deputy Sheriff, C. C. Duson, has again succeeded in accomplishing the difficult task of arresting two fugitives from justice who had escaped to Texas. Alex. W. Smith, accused of horse stealing, and Jean Gay Jr., accused of rape, were the parties arrested by Mr. Duson, at West Fork Calcasieu, and lodged in the jail of this Parish last Wednesday.

☞ Mr. Joseph Bloch, of the firm of Bloch & Dupré, is soon to arrive with a large stock of seasonable goods, selected by himself, and adapted to the wants of the inhabitants of this section. This firm is too well known to need any recommendation; the "One Price Store" can supply anything in their line, and the *one price* plan is always the safest and most satisfactory

"Be there a man whose soul's as dead,
Who never to himself hath said:

My own, my darling pocket-book.—We will tell you how to put money in that pocket's encumbrance: Go to Jacobs & Siegel's, in our sister Town, Washington, and there you will find the celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, warranted equal to any machine, and for one-third less price. They are a perfect marvel, unsurpassed in point of quality, durability and simplicity, extremely light running, and noiseless machine. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Southern Cultivator for April received. This journal is most admirably adapted to meet the practical, every-day wants of the farmer. A wide circle of intelligent farmers all over the South, in each county, relate their experience, offer suggestions, and warn against dangers and difficulties they have encountered. If you have never seen it, you can procure a specimen copy. Published at Atlanta, Ga., $3 a year.

☞ Any of our readers having occasion to visit Washington, will find the best of accommodations at Boarding House, formerly known as the Mansion House, kept by Mr. M. Bell, formerly Mrs. Mussan's Hotel.

A friend who visited Washington last week, assures us that the accommodations are good, the fare the very best, and the charges exceedingly moderate.

The Income Tax.

The assistant assessors are busily engaged in their several districts in sending notices to citizens to make returns of their incomes, so that the tax due the Government on all incomes exceeding $2000 may be collected:

The taxable income of each person is determined by adding together the following items: the gains or profits of business for the year; the wages or salary received for services from any government, corporation or other employer; the rents received from houses and lands; the interest on notes, bonds or mortgages, or on money lent on any or on no security; the profits of speculation in stocks, bonds or gold, and those obtained upon the sale of any houses or lands during the year which had been purchased within two years preceding; and the dividends upon stocks or shares, except that the dividends of corporations which have themselves withheld the tax from stockholders, and paid it to the United States, are not to be included, nor that part of the salary of officers of the United State from which the tax has been deducted at the time of payment, nor any pension paid to a soldier or sailor.

From the aggregate income as thus determined, each tax-payer will deduct the national, State, county and municipal taxes paid by him during the year; all losses in business, not including any estimated depreciation of values; the amount of interest paid during the year; the rent of land for cultivation and of premises for business purposes, and the wages of labor paid out for business purposes; the rent of the house and rooms occupied as a residence; but not the rental value, if owned by the tax-payer himself; and the amount paid for ordinary repairs, but not for permanent improvements.

The remainder of the gross income, after these deductions are made, constitutes the net income for the year; and two thousand dollars are further to be deducted from this amount. The remainder is the taxable income, on which a tax of 2½ per cent. is to be levied and paid. This tax is due and payable on or before the 13th day of April next; and a penalty of 5 per cent. upon the amount of the tax, and of interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month, is to be levied for neglect to make payment at the time, or within ten days after the collector shall have demanded the tax.

☞ Anybody wanting a fine Chromo, equal to an oil painting, can have one by getting 16 subscribers for the illustrated newspaper called the People's Weekly. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Samples of the paper and the Premium Chromo can be seen at our office.

The Latest News.

Telegraphic Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Paris, April 2, Evening.—A serious engagement occurred this morning between the Government troops and the Communists. About 2000 National Guards marched on Courbevoie, where they were met by gens d'armes and gards forestiers. A captain of the latter galloped up, waving his cap, intending to address the Communists, when a zouave with that body shot him dead. A General action then followed. The gens d'armes took five prisoners, one 76 years of age, who were shot immediately. The guns of Fort Valerien swept the road and the Communists fled. Twenty-five insurgents were killed and many wounded. The engagement was over at 1 o'clock.

London, April 3.—A dispatch from Versailles to-day says Marshal McMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.

Versailles, April 4.—Thiers issued a proclamation to the prefects of the departments, as follows: On Monday the insurgent masses attacked our forces simultaneously at Manterre, Rue Il Dougival, Bezons Chatean and Croisey. Fort Valerien at daybreak began to cannonade the insurgents, who were at first sheltered by Lotre Reill and Bangeval. They subsequently attacked the government forces, by whom they were repulsed. Gen. Vinoy, of the cavalry, was by this time in a position threatening to outflank the insurgents, and they fled in complete route, leaving many of their dead and wounded in the hands of the Government troops. M Thiers says the Government will exercise clemency towards all who have been blindly misled, but will punish with severity the ringleaders.

Versailles, April 3.—All day a great battle has ragged beween the Government forces under Gen. Vinoy, and 100,000 Communists under Gen. Bojert. Everywhere the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter.

Near Meudor, Bojert and Flourens with 35,000 men are cut off and surrounded and must either surrender to-night or be cut to peices in the morning.

Many of the Communists refused to fight, and are throwing down their arms and begging mercy.

Dismal.

In these immoral times men are coming to use truth as an instrument of gain and bargain and sell their honor as they bargain and sell a horse—for profit! And what is most lamentable is the fact that wholesale dealers in perjury and dishonesty are not only tolerated but lionized by the very people they rob. Young men starting upon a public career with a fixed determination to labor for genuine reform in society and strike right and left in behalf of truth and justice are appalled when they behold the magnitude of the work before them and see the path of honesty strewn with thorns. Few are too noble to wink at official rascality when starvation is the alternative.—*Abbeville Meridional.*

☞ Lecomte and Thomas, the two generals killed by the insurgent mob in Paris, were men who had rendered much service to their country. Eugene Lecomte was born in 1805, was a Lieut-Colonel in the National Guard at the age of 25, and was three times elected to the Legislature under the Empire. Clement Thomas was born in 1809, and had been a Republican all his life. In 1848 he was elected to the Republican Assembly by 82,000 votes, and in the same year he was made a General of the National Guard. Both men were true friends of France, and their murder by the Paris Reds is another proof of the madness of that faction and the danger of allowing it to prevail in any manner.—*Metropolitan Record.*

☞ The troops recently ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, consisting of one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, are merely ordered there *for assignment*, and will be detailed on duty throughout the South as the nucleus of an army of occupation, to be strengthened from time to time as the date of the Presidential election approaches. Thus bad begins and worse remains behind.

BAEZ AND HIS ARMY.

The Gallant President of San Domingo and his Followers.

I may say indeed that there can be no reasonable doubt of the sentiment of the population. If that is to decide the question of annexation, the solution is easy. They are unanimously in favor of it. As Mr. Wade says: "They would be condemned fools if they were not." But whether it is worth our while to accept the island is another matter altogether. I wrote you when we first landed at Santo Domingo City that Baez was excited over a rumored activity of Cabrel on the frontier. The stir lasted for several days. Cabrel was reported to be marching upon Azua with all his forces (they number about 2,000!), and Baez either was or pretended to be seriously alarmed. I had the inestimable privilege of witnessing the muster of the Dominican force which was dispatched to meet the insurgents. All the available soldiers in and near the capital were got together inside the walls. They were barefooted, ragged, dirty, and probably hungry, but a better humored rabble of negroes I never saw. Few of them had any better weapons than a sword or a long knife. Small boats conveyed them in detachments to a wretched little schooner lying in the harbor, on board which they were crowded till there was hardly room even for a pilot. This was the flag-ship of the Dominican navy, and as the troops clambered over its side a brass band on the shore brayed an inspiritring farewell. One thing the army carried which surprised and grived me. They had no standard of their own, but they bore with great pride *an American flag*, of the regulation regimental size. This was no accident, or a lawless fancy of the soldiers. Baez has made similar use of false colors before. His troops raised our flag at Higuey recently, and the day before yesterday, when I was going aboard ship with one of our party, the President asked us to "tell the captain of the Tennessee to send him immediately a large American flag" at Azua. What he wanted of it—whether it was to deceive his own people, or to frighten the insurgents—I do not know. It is hardly necessary to say that Capt. Temple did not comply with his request.

The fact is Senator Sumner spoke nothing but the truth when he called Baez "a political jockey." He jockeys his people, and he has done his best to jockey the Commissioners. He completes the thing by dressing as much like a jockey as any man can in the tropics. When he came aboard the Tennessee, he reminded me of a horse race. The Dominican flag was run up to the masthead of this beautiful frigate, the officers grouped themselves on deck in full-dress uniform, with swallow-tail coats, epaulets, white trowsers, and cocked hats; a salute was fired of twenty-one guns, and the man for whom all this parade was made came on board in a brilliant jacket, light pantaloons, and a crimson velvet jockey cap, trimmed elaborately with gold lace, and looking, to tell the plain truth, like a shrewd and rather tricky "sport." He has no wife, but scores of children. He has no salary, but he lives in luxury while the soldiers starve. He has neither character nor courage, and he cannot quell a contemptible insurrection, though his nominal power is almost absolute. In a republic he rules like a royal despot. And yet, as I said before, he is popular, and practically there is no respectable opposition to his government. The insurrection of Cabral deserves very little consideration. There has never been fighting enough to hurt anybody, and of late there has been none at all, for the rumored movement against Azua proved to be a phantom attack, and the army had its voyage from Santo Domingo for nothing. Assuming that the insurgent forces are as ragged as those of Baez, I may say that military operations are confined on both sides to a great deal of vigorous parading in undress uniform.—*Correspondence Tribune.*

HON. M. C. KERR.—No member of Congress is more deserving of the gratitude of the whole Southern people, and especially of Louisianians, than the distinguished and able Democratic Representative from Indiana, whose name heads this paragraph. At all times he has been our champion, and nobly has he fought the battles of our oppressed people against the malignant and revengeful onslaughts of the Radicals of the North. To aid him in his work the President of the Democratic Parish Committee, Col. Zacharie, has addressed a letter, in which he sets forth the means by which the Radicals were enabled to declare the candidates of their party elected in the face of a clear registered Democratic majority of over five thousand votes. The statements in this letter are facts which the Radicals here cannot deny, and it will go far towards showing how the popular voice is stifled and how Radicals control the Government.—*N. O. Commercial Bulletin.*

The Democrats are jubilant over the increase of their number in the lower House of Congress. A Washington special to the Louisville *Courier Journal* says:

The Democratic strength in the House will be increased to 100 members by the gain in New Hampshire, and the decision of the Committee on Elections in favor of Edwards (Democrat), whose seat was contested. Three more are expected from the Connecticutt election, two from California, and two from Texas, which will make the House stand at the next session 136 Republicans to 107 Democrats, as there are twenty-three members and a majority in 122. The Democrats will then only lack fifteen votes to control the House. However, with the present number which destroys the two-thirds rule, and the reinforcements they are constantly receiving from the revenue reform Republicans, they have thus far in the session carried every measure they have brought forward, and defeated all attempts of the Radicals at extreme legislation.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home, a friend—abroad, an introduction—in solitude, a solace—in society, an ornament. It checks vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it, what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God and the degradation of brutal passion.

If a man does not advertise, it is safe to presume that he is afraid to let the public know how small and poor his stock is.

☞ For the convenience of those interested, we publish this week, and will continue to publish hereafter, a carefully compiled summary of the Administrators' Tableaux filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, and the Sheriff's and Successional sales taking place in our Parish, where the reader can obtain at a glance all the information necessary, instead of wading through the long and numerous columns of the newspaper designated by Warmoth & Co., under the provisions of the "Printing Bill" as the official journal.

This is a self-imposed and unprofitable task, involving considerable trouble and labor, but we cheerfully assume it in the hope of its being of some service to our readers.

Successional Sales.

Est. François Poiret.—H. L. Garland, Admr., will sell on 29th April, on Bayou Carron, a plantation on said bayou containing 820 arpents; a tract of 260 arpents; 570 head of cattle, horses, mules, oxen, furniture, &c., &c. Terms, moveables cash; immovables one-half Jan. 1, 1872, balance Jan. 1, 1873.

Estate of Marie D. Soileau.—Valcour Lafleur Admr., will sell in Ville Plate Prairie, on April 12th, a plantation, in said prairie, containing 100 arpents, with buildings etc.; a tract of 52 arpents of wood land in same quarter; 10 head of horned cattle, 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 pair oxen, 1 ox cart, plantation implements &c. Terms—Sums of $20 and under, cash; all sums over $20 on 1 and 2 years credit.

Estate of Paul L. E. Guillaumin.—Odile Debaillon, Adm'rx., will sell in Ville Plate, on the 12th April, a tract of 25 arpents wood land near said town, a tract of 32 arpents of prairie land, same quarter, and a tract of 5 arpents, in same locality. Terms.—15 pr. ct. cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

Estate of Henry T. Thoms—R. W. Thoms, administrator, will sell on Bayou Petit Prairie, on April 18, a tract of land in Big Cane of 382 acres, with buildings and improvements thereon; another tract of 240 acres; 1 wagon, 3 mules, 1 ox, cow, furniture, etc.. Terms—One-half cash, balance in one year.

Sheriff's Sales.

Jno. F. Smith, Extr. vs. Jno. Collins et al.—Will be sold at Court House, on May 6th, for cash: a lot of 100 acres of land, with buildings &c, thereon, in Grand Coteau.

Bloch Bros. vs. S. D. Ashe.—Will be sold May 6th, at Court House: 160 acres of land in Bellevue: a tract of 40 acres in same neighborhood; a tract of 15 arpents in Plaquemine Brulée; a tract of 80 acres and another of 40 acres; all the buildings, &c., on said lands; cattle, mules, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. Terms, cash.

Vic. Danel vs. S. A. Dardenne.—Will be sold at Court House, for cash: a tract of 80 acres of land in this Parish.

Marie A'ix Lambert vs. Céleste Roy, widow.—Will be sold at the Court House, on May 6th, for cash: a plantation containing 240 arpents, in Plaisance.

Sam. Haas vs. Frances B. Curry, wife, et al:—Sale takes place May 6th, at Court House, for cash: a tract of 7 acres of land with buildings and improvements, in Big Cane.

La. State Bank vs. Wm. B. Shields, et als.—Will be sold for cash, on May 6th, at the Court House: 160 acres of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, on Bayou Bœuf; also, a sugar mill.

Nolle Pitre, Admr. vs. T. J. Larcy et als.—On May 6, at the Court House, the Sheriff will sell, for cash: 3 plats of land of 50 acres each, with the buildings and improvements thereon, near Washington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A

LARGE

LOT

OF

GOODS

JUST

RECEIVED

BY

BLOCH & DUPRE.

The NEW WILSON

Under-Feed Shuttle Sewing Machines!

$20 cheaper than any other.

Overtwelled for Simplicity, Durability and Beauty.

WILL STITCH, HEM, TUCK, FELL, QUILT, CORD, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, & Sew on gathers in the most perfect manner.

H. H. TRUE & CO., Gen'l South'n Agts 189 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.,

Agents Wanted.

Also, Agt. for Clark's celebrated O. N. T. spool cotton. For terms, circulars &c., apply to JACOBS & SIEGEL, Agents for St. Landry Parish, Washington, La.

PRIVATE BOARDING,

—BY—

M. BELL,

Washington, La.,

In the Establishment formerly occupied as a Hotel by Mrs. Mussan.

Notice to the Public.

MY wife, Marie Louise Lanclos, having left the conjugal domicil without just cause, the public is hereby warned that I will not pay any debts contracted by her in my name.

JACQUES AUDIBERT.

Opelousas, April 8th, 1871. 30—3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reason for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as cautious and careful in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a free use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its baneful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrake and you will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They pill protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggists.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

KENNETH BAILLIO,

SUCCESSOR TO W. A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Merchant,

Cornor Main and Levee Sts., Washington, La.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that his Warerooms are now open for the reception of Freights and Stores, for the proper care of which they are fully edequate, and customers are guaranteed against damage by rain or other accidents.

Fairbanks' Cotton Scales are kept at the Warehouse for the especial weighing of Cotton, Sugar or other produce or packages, and purchasers will always be found on hand ready to pay the market price for Cotton, Sugar, Moss, Hides or other Produce, less cost of shipment, etc.

I will advance Bagging and Ties, Provissions etc., on Cotton, Sugar or other Produce consigned through me to my friends, Messrs. Payne, Dameron & Co., of New Orleans.

My best efforts will be given to the sale of Western Produce or other Commodities that may be consigned to me to be sold on commission.

I shall be happy to give my personal attention to any business entrusted to me.

KENNETH BAILLIO.

Jan. 28, 1871. 13—1y

BUCK'S BRILLIANT

COOKING STOVE,

THE most durable, the least complicated and the most easily managed of all Cooking Stoves. *First Premium* awarded at the St. Louis Fair in 1865, '66, '67, and 1868; and at the Louisiana Fair in 1868.

The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for St. Landry for the sale of these celebrated Cooking Stoves, will constantly have on hand, at his Tin Shop in Washington, an assortment of the same, as also Fire Grates, Hollow-ware, manufacturer of plain and Japanned Tinware and stamped ware.

☞ Depot at Jos. Blum, Opelousas, where all orders will be promptly filled.

EUGENE LEMONTEY.

Washington, La., March 25, 1871. [38—1y

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1871.

THE First Edition of 150,000 Copies of *Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide*, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with 300 fine Wood Engravings and two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide ever published. *A German Edition* published, in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR RENT.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION, on Main Street, in the center of Opelousas. Apply to CHAS. N. EALER.

Opelousas March 25, 1871. 28—tf.

WANTED.

A Competent GARDENER can secure a good situation by applying at once at this office.

TANYAH,

FOR SALE at John Posey's and C. Mayo's, Opelousas.

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POSEY'S

MEDICAL EXPRESS DISPATCH

Read! Read! Read!

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

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All the popular PATENT REMEDIES of this "Progressive Age;" CHEMICALS of Every Description; ECLECTIC MEDICINES; PAINTS, OILS, and WINDOW GLASS; SCHOOL and Blank BOOKS; STATIONERY of Every Variety; TOILET ARTICLES; New, Choice PERFUMERY; Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Use; GARDEN SEEDS; TOBACCO; CIGARS; SNUFF, &c.

☞ The proprietor devotes his entire time and study to compounding and dispensing

RELIABLE MEDICINES.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS of daily practice and experience, with unremitting efforts and an unfeigned desire to please, will serve, he hopes, to keep alive and perpetuate the esteem and patronage of his numerous customers.

☞ Physicians' and Planters' orders respectfully solicited. ☞ Prescriptions carefully filled, night and day, with the most approved ingredients. JOHN POSEY,

Apothecary.

Opelousas, October 29, 1870—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership in the practice of law heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm Moore & Morgan is by mutual consent dissolved from this date.

JOSEPH M. MOORE,
JOHN MORGAN.

Opelousas, March 31, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE law partnership formerly existing between Messrs. Moore & Morgan having been dissolved, on the 31st of March 1871, by mutual consent, Mr. John J. Morgan has established himself for the practice of his profession, at the office lately occupied by Judge James M. Porter, Opelousas. By prompt & diligent attention to business, he hopes to obtain a fair share of patronage from his friends and the public.

JOHN J. MORGAN.

Opelousas 1st April 1871. 29tf.

CLINTON B. ANDRUS,

Corner Main and Landry Sts., Opelousas,

Has just received a large supply of GROCERIES, Plantation Supplies, Crockery-ware, Hardware, Coal Oil, Lamps, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Canned Fruits, Fish and Vegetables, &c., all at moderate prices for cash. d24—6m

Mme. J. MARTIN,

Laundress and Mattress-maker,

RESPECTFULLY offers her services to the public, with the assurance that her work will always prove satisfactory, and her charges moderate. Apply at her residence, opposite the old Union Hotel, Main Street, Opelousas.

March 18, 1871. 3m

MASONIC.

GORDY R.·. A.·. CHAPTER, 32, meets at the Humble Cottage Lodge, No. 19, at Opelousas, the first Tuesday after the full moon, at 7 o'clock P. M. JAS. RAY, H. P.

K. H. BODEMULLER, Secretary. [Aug6tf

For Sale.

140 ACRES of LAND, of which 25 or 30 are wooded, situated on Bayou Plaquemine, about eleven miles south-west of Opelousas.

Apply at the Courier office or to MICHAEL KING.

St. Landry, Dec. 17, 1870. 14tf

P. L. HEBRARD,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE in and for the Parish of St. Landry. Office on Bellevue Street, Opelousas.—Refer to Mayo's Drug Store.

Opelousas, January 14, 1871. 1y

NOTICE!

THOSE who are indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and settle without delay.

He avails himself of this opportunity to repeat to his numerous debtors that he will accept in payment: Cotton, sugar, molasses, corn, fodder lumber, pieux, cattle, &c., at the regular market price. JOEL H. SANDOZ.

Opelousas, January 7th, 1871.

FOR SALE.

400 ARPENTS of Land, situated 3 miles West of Opelousas. Also,

TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS adjoining the above tract. These lands are well adapted for the culture of cotton and cane. Also,

ELEVEN TOWN LOTS, situated in the town of St. Charles (Grand Coteau).

For the conditions, which will be favorable to the purchaser, apply to Messrs. J. & A. Perrodin, Opelousas. [Aug6—47tf

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE.

600 ARPENTS OF LAND, highly adapted for the cultivation of both cotton and cane, situated on the left bank of Bayou Bourbeux, at about three miles from Grand Coteau.

This land will be sold in a single lot, or in lots of 200 arpents, at the option of purchasers, with sufficient wood for the use of a plantation.

For conditions and other particulars, apply to the undersigned, near the premises.

H. CHRETIEN.

St. Landry, Nov. 26, 1870.

FOR SALE.

50 SECOND Hand Hogsheads, suitable to ship sugar, &c. Apply at the office of the COURIER, Opelousas. [Oct22tf.

A. BAILEY & E. D. ESTILETTE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermillion, Calcasieu, St. Martin, St. Mary and Avoyelles.

Office:—Opelousas, La. [Aug6—47tf

BRAHMAS.

20 DOZEN Half, and three-quarters BRAHMA EGGS, for sale at One Dollar per dozen. Apply at the *Courier* Office.

FOR SALE.

A second-hand Family Carriage, cheap. Apply to C. C. DUSON, at Sheriff's Office, Opelousas.

26—tf.]

CITY HOTEL,

R. S. MORSE, - - - - Proprietor,

Corner Camp and Common Sts.,

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MOUND CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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The Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company being a Home Institution, it should be preferred by citizens of the South for many reasons; We will, however, enumerate only two or three.

1. The money invested in it is retained at home where it assists in promoting Western and Southern trade and commerce, in building up towns and cities, in developing our rich mineral and agricultural resources, in building our great lines of railroad, and in cultivating our boundless prairies. For these reasons Southern and Western men should insure in it.

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3. Its Local Board of Louisiana Directors being composed of men of high standing in the community, is a sufficient guarantee that widows and orphans will be protected in their rights, when policies issued by this Company mature by reason of death or otherwise. This feature is peculiar to this company (no other institution beyond the limits of the State having a local board,) and is, therefore, worthy of the highest consideration.

All kinds of Life Policies are issued by this Company, and non-forfeiting after an annual payment.

This Company makes no charge for policy, fees or stamps.

The Louisiana Branch Office is at No. 33 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

B. B. SIMMES,

State Agent for Louisiana, New Orleans.

Almost all the business men in and about Opelousas have their lives insured in this Company; among others: Henry L. Garland, Dr. R. H. Littell, J. J. Morgan, Judge A. Garrigues, Dr. John A. Taylor, Joel H. Sandoz, James G. Hayes, Judge A. Bailey, &c., &c.

Persons desirous to take insurance policies will apply to E. D. ESTILETTE, Agent.

Law-Office of Bailey & Estilette,

oct 2—1y] Opelousas, La.

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LESSIE TAYLOR,

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WILL leave Washington every Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M., and New Orleans on Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Lessie Taylor has passenger accommodations surpassed by none on the Mississippi, and offers superior inducements to consigners of freight as well as passengers.

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February 11th, 1871. 22tf.

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