

# The Opelousas Courier.

Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., February 22, 1873.

No. 19.

Vol. XX.

The Opelousas Courier,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
LEONCE SANDOZ.

**JOB PRINTING**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
Executed at this Office.

The Courier is published in the most popular Parish in the State, except Orleans, and has a larger circulation than any other paper, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the State.

Transit advertisements 25 cents per square of eight lines (minimum).

**OPELOUSAS:**

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.**

**Homesteads: Homesteads 11**

The Register and Receiver of the United States consolidated Land Office in New Orleans, give notice that on and after the 15th day of March next, certain lands situated in the South-Western District of Louisiana which were approved to the Opelousas Railroad, and homesteaded to the United States by Act of Congress of July 14th 1870, will be re-leased to the entry under the provisions of the Homestead laws.

As a portion of these lands are situated in the Parish of St. Landry we give a description of some in order that those who may wish to avail themselves of the Homestead law may secure a valuable home, as the greater portion of this land is of the best quality.

The notice says: All such unappropriated lands lying and being in

townships 6, 7 and 8 south, range 1 east.

townships 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 south, range 2 east.

townships 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 south, range 3 east.

townships 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 south, range 4 east.

townships 10, 11, 12, and 13 south, range 5 east.

townships 11, 12, and 13 south, range 6 east.

townships 12, 13 and 14 south, range 7 east.

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townships 69 and 70 south, range 64 east.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**  
**The Forthcoming Report on Louisiana Affairs—Its Character.**

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections meets to-morrow for consultation, and will report Wednesday. It is thought, in Radical circles, that Mr. Morton will make a report sustained by Messrs. Anthony and Alcorn in favor of Kellogg.

Mr. Carpenter will make a report, supported by Messrs. Hill and Logan, for a new election. Mr. Trumbull will report for McEnery. The better opinion is that Mr. Trumbull will join Mr. Carpenter in giving a majority of the committee against Kellogg.

A member of the committee (not Mr. Trumbull) thinks the election was as fair as elections usually have been here in the South, and that no one will have the hardihood to support the Kellogg Government. He thinks Judge Durell had better have been attending to something else when he was meddling with State affairs.

The committee desire a compromise, but that failing, a bill carefully drawn for a new election giving the machinery to the verge of safety to the State, but under the supervision of a Federal judge other than Judge Durell—probably Judge Woods.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections will, it is understood, report in favor of a new election in Louisiana. There will be two minority reports; one sustaining McEnery as Governor of that State and admitting McMillen as Senator; the other sustaining Kellogg as Governor and admitting Ray to the Senate.

This is the present condition of the committee, although they may, before making a report, unanimously recommend a new election in Louisiana.

Persons who ought to know intimate that the majority report will be signed by Carpenter, Logan, Anthony and Alcorn; the McEnery report by Trumbull and Hill; the Kellogg report by Morton.

**Stealing as a Fine Art in Congress.**

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

This country is now experiencing the results of our recent civil war, in the constant exposure of politicians who rose to notice by pandering to the excitement of the hour, who dealt in corruption and fraud as a business, who had no ability for honest legislation or any sense of honor or manliness. Men of this character have undeniably foisted themselves into Congress, State Legislatures, financial business, and every species of fiduciary trusts to such an extent that the national spirit is demoralized, and the people laugh at an act as "smart" and esteem a rascality "cunning" which, before the war, would have placed the perpetrators in prison, or banished them from the society of honest men.

Fortunately for a nation's safety, a time of reaction does come, when the common sense of the masses begins to realize that the basis of business is trust in the faith of contracts, and belief in the veracity of each other. It appears to us, that just now we are in the initiative of such a change; those Senators and Representatives who were brought from the bottom to the top by the political questions that caused our war, or who, at its close, exiled the Southern States from the Capitol until they organized their rule of plunder and pillage by means of the vilest expedients, are now on trial before the nation, with some prospect of at least moral judgment and banishment from future office holding. The "Mudlark" exposures, Pomeroy's Caterpillar Senatorial bribery, Patterson's of Pennsylvania, buying his Senatorship in South Carolina; the election inquiries and frauds of this State; the extensive Custom-House cheating by firms of the highest standing in the North, the Tweed trial, and numerous other corruptions, form a pile of millions, are all indications of what is beneath. A healthy body politic would not more suffer from such sores and cancers, than the human body when the blood is pure and the constitution sound; and purgation and tonics areas much needed for the cure and health of the first, as the restoration of the last.

The newspaper press of the country, with rare exceptions, is now attending to the health of the patient, and chronicles daily the course of disease. This same press had also much to do in elevating some of those men to position and power; but as they made, so they can unmake, and the downfall of some popular idol is not far off. In the light of these discoveries of past and present rascality, and of more and more to come, as we fully expect, there lies the only hope of this community. The whole atmosphere of business must be purified throughout the country before we can hope for a proper recognition of our true position, and the privilege of self-government, by electing honest officers in all its departments.

We have no belief that the end of Congress, next March, will close the progress of investigation, unless the guilty escape under cover of some foreign disturbance diverting attention from the subject; and we are by no means certain that those identical scoundrels are not hastening such a consummation; if they are, it behooves the press and honest men to make quick work, and dispatch them before they escape.

G. C. DeFeret, Esq., one of the best and wealthiest citizens of New Orleans, has presented a memorial to the Legislature through Hon. T. B. Moore, of St. Tammany, charging Justice Lindberg, Howell and Tallantree, of the Louisiana Supreme Court, with high crimes and misdemeanors, and praying for their impeachment. The memorial was received and placed in the hands of the proper committee.

Tangipahoa Democrat.

**Our Future Party Relations in the South.**

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

The great causes which have produced the failure of electing Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, are three. 1. Antagonism of old enemies, which could not be sufficiently closed between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. 2. That clause in the Cincinnati platform which declares for "impartial suffrage and local self-government." 3. The money interests of the North, terrified at that other clause of the Cincinnati platform, "the resumption of specie payments." Of these causes, the first only, we think, operated at the South. There was an immense repugnance to seem to abandon, or to veil, the great principles upon which the Democratic party was built. This repugnance showed itself in absence from the polls. Sifted down to its elements, Gen. Grant is re-elected by Northern hate and Southern money.

The question now devolves upon us: what political organization shall we now enter into to fight the future political battles of the country? To acquiesce in Radical despotism and Radical rule, we suppose, of course, to be impossible. That is to give up free government, to give up liberty, and to sink down into acquiescing political slavery.

Well, then, we are to be of a party which upholds the principles of free government, detects despotism, and will struggle on to recover our liberties. What is its name? We do not care, so long as it professes those characteristics. The Democratic party was once such a party. It became corrupted in the North and fell. Whether it will ever rise again in the North, a great party of fixed principles and fixed policy, remains to be seen. In the South the Democratic party was never corrupted. From the days of Thomas Jefferson, when it sprung into being, to its last struggle to save the South from Northern rule and absolutism, it was true to the great principles of free government which called it into being. For sixty years it enabled the South, in the policies of the United States, to check and hold at bay the consolidationists of the North, seeking to erect a national despotism on the ruins of the constitution. We can see no reason for this party at the South to change its name if it retains its principles.

The only reason that we have seen alleged why the Democratic party at the South should change its name is, that it has been joined in a common effort to obtain self-government by a portion of the Radical party, called the Liberals. If the Liberals agree with us in principle, why can they not embrace our name? They are decidedly the minority. They see how vast is the power of despotism based on money. But we hesitate not to say, that if they will agree with us in principle, we care very little about the name. We can be one of a Liberal-Democratic party as easily as of a Democratic party.

But if the abandonment of the name is the requirement of an abandonment of the principles of the Democratic party, then we will never change it. It has ruled the United States for more than half a century with a success and glory which has never been surpassed by any party free government has produced. The South created it; the South supported it throughout its whole career usefulness and glory. It reflects the genius of the South for wise statesmanship and illustrious rule; and if our liberties are to be forever barred, let them lie beneath the grand mausoleum of the Democratic party. If they are to live, however, they must live in the principles of the Democratic party, whatever the name.

The talk of making a party popular by a name is absurd. We tried it, in a fusion identity, with a portion of the Republican party in the late Presidential election. At the North, at this moment a Liberal Republican is more abhorred than a Democrat. He is looked upon as a sort of traitor. At all events the fusion is signalized in the greatest defeat any party at the North ever experienced at the polls. Its vote is emphatically behind the vote of the Democratic party at the previous Presidential election. Mr. Greeley's voice will be heard no more on the political stage; and the Tribune will be brought up by Northern capitalists to support their rule.

It is quite impossible to have any name truly representing justice and freedom acceptable to those who hate and despise these attributes. A man who is free in spirit appreciates and loves the principles of free government, but a political slave naturally crouches under a despotism. He clings to force, because force is congenial with his mean cowardice and base depravity.

The course of Congress in our case does not furnish any good reason for hesitation or inaction upon the part of the legitimate State authorities in the discharge of their obvious duty. That duty is to stand by the rights of the people to a republican government—the right to be ruled by the voice and will of the majority of the voters. No man, especially if he holds an office in the legal government, can abandon this position and shirk this duty, with honor. The shame of such indolence or inability will adhere to him through his life. This obligation ought to be strengthened by the expression of the judgment of the committee of that high political authority, the United States Senate, that the usurping Government of Kellogg has no legal foundation whatever, but is a false, and fraudulent one. The strategy of the enemy is used to wear out the patience of our representatives. This strategy can only be made effectual by the weakness or faithlessness of our representatives. If such weakness be manifested, we deserve defeat. And such defeat will be the death-blow of honest, conservative government in Louisiana.

N. O. Picayune.

**The Clock Has Struck.**

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The time has come when every man in this community must define himself and take sides, either for or against the people of Louisiana. Neutrality is no longer possible. Events have brought us to the turning point of our destiny. The Congress of the United States has positively rejected the formal action of the Kellogg usurpation and refused its recognition. It is incumbent upon the officials elected by the people of Louisiana, and invested with the authority of the State, to assume the responsibilities which rest upon them, to exercise their high offices—executive and legislative—and to see that the State suffers no detriment. Our destinies are in our own hands and the people expect their chosen leaders and trustees to do their duty.

N. O. Pic.

There was great merit in the explanation of the gentlemanly person who was found going from a neighbor's hen-roost with a plump rooster in his "collar," said he thus a question: "How'd you 'spose he got there?" "I have crawled up my trousers leg." It's a little remarkable though that this theory has not suggested itself to some of the gentlemen lately found with Credit Mobilier stock on their hands. It might have crawled up their trousers legs—and no doubt did. That's easy now. Why not say so.—New York Tribune.

A writer in the Kansas Magazine has measured the type used in a copy of the New York paper, and also that used in a popular volume of travels. The former was found to contain about 990,000 "ems," while the latter, a book of 591 pages, measured only 836,000 "ems." In other words, the single copy of the newspaper, which sold only at four cents, was equivalent to a book of 680 pages, or 80 more pages than were contained in a volume that sold for \$3.50.

The New York Commercial Advertiser remarks: "If you had avoided risk," said a wealthy though not intelligent grocer to his neighbor, "your early habits, industry and intellectual abilities would now have permitted you to ride in your carriage." "And if you had never sold rye for me to buy," replied the bacchanal, "you would have been my driver."

An old lady, hearing somebody say that the mails were irregular, said: "It was just so in my young days—no trusting on 'em."

**For Sale at private Sale.**

A TOWN LOT, situated in the center of the town of Opelousas, with a small dwelling house, another small house with two rooms, and

**A BAKERY,** all complete, a lot of household furniture, a cooking stove, kitchen utensils, two horses, a hand-truck, &c.

An undivided fourth of a tract of land containing 759 arpents, situated at Point Marianne, in this Parish.

A well situated property will be sold for cash, and the real estate, one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year.

If the above described property is not disposed of at private sale, between this and the 23d of March next, the same will, on that day be sold at public auction on the premises.

For particulars apply at the Courier office or on the premises.

The undersigned will keep her fruit Store open until the day of sale.

ELIZA MARTIN.  
Opelousas, February 15th, 1873.

**CHEAP FOR CASH!!!**  
**W. R. COCHRAN,**  
Main Street, opposite the Masonic Lodge.

Choice Family Groceries, Liquors, Wine, Country Produce, &c., &c.  
Opelousas, February 15th, 1873.

**ORIENT RESTAURANT**  
Kept by Jean Barbé,  
No. 15 Duhanne Street, New Orleans.

Boards by the Day or Week. Furnished Rooms; two meals a day—at any hour, with wine. Board and lodging per day \$1.25.  
Feb. 15, 1873.

**PROCTER & GAMBLE'S**  
EXTRA OLIVE SOAP  
is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary Soap, but it will use no other. Green's Patent New Orleans Jobbers Wholesale Agents.

**CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!**  
NOW is the accepted time to gladden the heart of your old Druggist with a prompt settlement of accounts, and thus enable him to begin the

**NEW YEAR**  
with fresh Hopes as well as fresh Drugs,  
—AT HIS—  
**MEDECINE DEPOT.**  
**JOHN POSEY.**  
Opelousas, Dec. 21, 1872.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**  
MR. H. DUCASSEAU having returned on the plantation of the late Chauncey Seymour, 4 miles south west of Opelousas, will continue to keep on hand a complete assortment of Genuine and fresh Garden Seeds, for sale for cash, cheap. Feb. 15, 1873—141.

**CARRIAGE SHOP.**  
Thankful for the patronage of our customers, and desiring to keep up the citizens of St. Landry, I solicit a further continuation of their favors; and beg leave to inform them that I will always be ready to accommodate them in any branch of my business, at reasonable prices for cash only. All work hereafter if not paid for on delivery will be charged ten per cent. additional for immediate collection.

I have on hand Hacks and Buggies which I will sell cheap for cash. Hacks and Buggies sent to any part of the State. G. CLARK, pug Opelousas, January 30, 1873.

**Desirable Property For Sale.**  
SITUATED in the center of Ville Plate, being the same heretofore belonging to Marcel Durel, consisting of 12 arpents of land on the principal street, with a comfortable dwelling, a large store building 55x30 ft., kitchen, stable, out houses, &c. For particulars apply to the "Courier" office, Opelousas, or to the proprietor on the premises. Price, \$5,500—\$1,500 cash, balance on a reasonable credit. The whole, or any part of this property will be sold, at the convenience of purchasers. OCTAVE DAIRIE, Ville Plate, La.

**SPECIAL NOTICES**  
**To The People of St. Landry.**

Agency Mutual Life Ins. Co., Opelousas, La., Nov. 11th, 1871.

I BEG leave to announce that I have accepted of the Agency of the Mutual City Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Missouri. My office is in the Court House, where I will be most happy to explain to all who interest, and duty requires the aid of that most benevolent of modern institutions—Life Insurance. The high character of the Mutual City renders it necessary to say a word in its behalf; its policy holders are composed of some of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of this and adjoining parishes, to whom I take great pleasure in referring to their names below. The Louisiana Department is under the control of our best men, and the Mutual City's directors may be regarded as guardians to the widow and the orphan.

The following gentlemen compose the Louisiana Board of Directors: L. H. Mouton, James Jackson, Robert H. L. Altz, Thomas Fitzwilliam, F. H. Hatch, Octave Daierie, H. B. Simmes.

I would also refer to the card of Mrs. Hayes, widow of the late James G. Hayes, of this parish, and of Mrs. O'Bryan of Vermillion and the Card of Mrs. Duffin of Iberville. The promptness with which all losses are paid by this institution recommends it most strongly to the consideration of our people.

**NAMES OF POLICY HOLDERS.**  
Dr. John A. Taylor, Alceé Dupré, Henry L. Gaudin, Joel H. Sandoz, J. J. Morgan, Thos. C. Anderson, J. J. Leaton, on Madison, J. J. Morris, Captain Carmouche, Joseph M. Moore, A. R. Hawkins, and many others; also, from other parishes, the following: Dr. J. J. Leaton, of Lafayette, and Generals Alcibiades DeBlanc and Alexandre Déclot, of St. Martin.

**A. GARRIGUES.**  
Dr. J. J. Leaton, on Madison, J. J. Morris, Captain Carmouche, Joseph M. Moore, A. R. Hawkins, and many others; also, from other parishes, the following: Dr. J. J. Leaton, of Lafayette, and Generals Alcibiades DeBlanc and Alexandre Déclot, of St. Martin.

**THE Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for Consumption, Scurvy, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Nervous Debility. This remedy has cured himself after all other medicines had failed. Wishing to benefit the suffering, he will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it. Free of Charge. Please send an envelope, with your name and address to—**

**Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,**  
676 Broadway,  
New York City.

**A CARD.**  
A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Piles, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in sealed envelopes, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge. Address—

**JOSEPH T. INMAN,**  
Station D, Bible House,  
New York City.

**VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE**  
For 1873.

The Guide is now published Quarterly. 25cts pays for the year, four numbers which is not less than the value of the money. It contains money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The "Floral Guide" is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Designs for Dining Table Decorations, Willow Gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. One Hundred and Fifty pages, one fine tinted paper, and a colored Engraving and a superior Colored Plate and Chromo Color. The Edition of Two Hundred Thousand just printed in English and German, and ready to send.

**JAMES VICK,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

**Mr. MAURICE VILLASECA**  
HAVING taken charge of the store recently opened by Mr. J. Leaton, on Madison, has the honor to announce to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he will continue the same style of business, that is, the retailing of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Groceries, Choice Wines and Liquors, &c., &c., &c. He trusts that which he will sell at the Lowest Possible Figures for CASH. Call and see.

Opelousas, Dec. 21, 1872.

**MARKS' CHEAP STORE**  
HAVING just returned from New Orleans with a select stock of general merchandise, consisting in part of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**  
**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,**  
**FANCY GOODS, &c.**

I would inform my friends, and the public of St. Landry in general, that I am enabled to offer them as good bargains as any other in Opelousas, as my new stand on Main Street, under the Courier Printing office.

Call and examine my stock, and ascertain my prices, which will be found

**AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!**  
As a proof of my determination to sell low, I am offering the best brands of CALICO at 12 1/2 cts per yard. A. MARKS.  
Opelousas, Nov. 9, 1872.

**TO EMIGRANTS.**  
THE undersigned is agent for the sale of a tract of land situated about 12 miles from Opelousas, containing about 1,500 arpents, about one-third of which is woodland. Parties in need of land on purchase the whole tract, or in lots of 50 arpents or more, at reasonable prices, and favorable terms. For particulars, apply to

**M. QUATREVAUX,**  
Opelousas or to Blanchain & Girard No. 62 Old Levee St. New Orleans.

Those who are using, or cutting wood on this land, without my permission, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

**NOTICE.**  
DIVINE service, of the Episcopal Church, will be celebrated, in Washington, Sunday September 1st, at 11 A. M. in Opelousas at 8 P. M.

In Washington, Sunday September 8th at 8 P. M. in Opelousas at 8 P. M.

Until further notice, Divine Service will be held as above, on the first two Sundays of each month.

**ABOUT 10 days ago, a creole pony, dun color, branded about thus: SL in the center of a diamond. Any one who will deliver said pony to S. Loeb, Opelousas, will be liberally rewarded.**  
Opelousas, Oct. 26, 1872—14.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
A BUILDING suitable for a small business. Apply at this office.

**JULES ANDRE,**  
SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.  
Can be found at Titine's Hotel, opposite the Court House.

If you see this Office anything, call and pay it without delay, and avoid the visits of a collector; we need the funds.

**PELOUSAS CARDS**  
**NOW'S YOUR CHANCE**