The Opelousas Courier.

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The Opelousas Courier,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
LEONCE SANDOZ.

The COURIER is published in the most populous Parish in the State, except Orleans, and has a

Larger Circulation

in that Parish than any other paper, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the interior of the State.

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OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1873.

The next session of the District Court in Calcasieu parish (Judge Morgan presiding) will open at Lake Charles on the first Monday of October.

The Hon. A. Garrigues, we are pleased to state, had so far recovered on Monday as to be able to open the Parish Court, in conformity with law. The docket is a heavy one, including a number of important cases, and it is to be presumed that the Court will not adjourn before the latter end of the month.

We learn that the Police Jury, at its session on Monday, unanimously adopted a resolution giving a reward of $800 to the members of the expedition charged with the arrest of Cyriaque and Ben Guillory, which expedition resulted in the death of both these outlaws, as related in our last issue.

THE MODOCS.—The sentence of the court martial, condemning Capt. Jack and five of his principal warriors to be hanged, has been approved by the President. The Secretary of War, Mr. Belknap, directs that the executions shall take place on the 3d of next month, at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

The public health is far from being good in our parish at present, and the physicians all seem to be of the opinion that so many different fevers as are now prevalent are rarely to be met with at this season of the year. Most of them are not dangerous, it is true, unless neglected and allowed to degenerate into typhoid, or congestive or cerebral fevers. The dengué, however, seems to be master of the situation, and although not dangerous is none the less to be dreaded, on account of the excruciating pains which it superinduces.

GROCERIES.—Munzesheimer, with his usual foresight, is "taking time by the forelock" by replenishing his stock of groceries, plantation supplies, liquors, &c., before the low water season sets in, and can therefore sell his goods to better advantage, both to himself and to his customers, than if purchased later in the season. Call now and get your supplies while there is a complete assortment to select from, and before the prices have advanced in consequence of the difficulties attending low water navigation, now near at hand.

The wholesale grocery firm of Landry & Godefroy having been dissolved, Mr. Louis A. Godefroy, one of the partners, has renewed his connection with the popular firm of Hartwell & Chambers, Wholesale Grocers, at 36 Tchoupitoulas and 34 New Levee streets, between Natchez and Gravier, where his numerous friends and acquaintances will henceforth find him. Mr. Godefroy will be here in a few days, and will promptly attend to all orders entrusted to him. It would be a work of supererogation for us to recommend him to our parishioners, to whom both he and the firm with which he is connected are already so well and so favorably known, and we will therefore confine ourself to the bare recital of the facts mentioned above.

Parish Roads.

We have been informed that M. G. May, Esq., Superintendent of Public Roads for our parish, has had the bridge built over the Tèche, on the road from Opelousas to Barry's Landing, and also the one across the Croquant. The system adopted by the Police Jury, of late, we understand, is this: Where a bridge is to be built, the Police Jury supplies the necessary material, and the work of construction is done by the road hands, under the supervision of the overseers of the roads and of the Superintendent, if possible. This system has worked admirably so far, and the cost to the parish, for building bridges, since its adoption has been less than under the old system.

The Superintendent has caused some good work to be done lately between Opelousas and Bayou Calliham, on the Grand Coteau road. This work, directly under the superintendence of C. Frazee, Esq., the road overseer, good as it is, would have been done in a manner more satisfactory to himself, the Superintendent, and the public, we are informed, if the planters on the road had responded fully to the demands for teams and ploughs made by the officers on them. At first, the teams, &c., were furnished, but withdrawn too soon. This is singular, for within about ten or fifteen days past, up to the present moment, was the time for working on the public roads, selected by the Superintendent as the least inconvenient to planters. Under the excellent road law given us by the Police Jury, they owe a certain amount of labor on the roads every year; and they ought to appreciate the conduct of the Road Superintendent, in selecting a time for working the roads when they will be the least incommoded, and come forward promptly and cheerfully in response to his call on them for teams, ploughs, &c., to work the roads well and rapidly.

We understand that work has been begun also on the Barry's Landing road;—and here the overseer of the road was not only not able to procure teams, ploughs &c., from the planters on the road, in the numbers required, but some of the hands subject to duty on that road positively refused to work on it—and have been sued under the law. Judgment has been rendered against them by the magistrate's Court, and they have appealed to the Supreme Court. The litigant parties, we are told, are farming on the plantation of the Hon. T. C. Anderson, near Opelousas. It is to be hoped that if they have no just and lawful grounds for refusing to do so simple, plain and necessary duty as that of working on our public roads, the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

It is time that an example should be made. Men should be made to feel that the duties which they owe to the public are as imperative as those which they owe to individuals; that the public interests are entitled to some share of their time and attention, as well as their own private interests.

We hope to have good roads in St. Landry by the beginning of this winter.

The Late Attempt at Unification of the Races.

It is now, we believe, generally conceded that the attempt recently made in New Orleans, by certain respectable and patriotic citizens, to bring about an *entente cordiale* in reference to the formation of a party sincerely intent upon reforming our State Government and purging it of the corruptions and abuses that have crept into it, was a failure—a signal failure. The black man of Louisiana is wedded to his idols. The carpet-bagger and the scallawag, whether of black or white complexion, have a firm, a death-like hold upon him; and whithersoever they lead will he go; whatever command they give will he obey—it matters not whether it leads to the prosperity of our common country or to its impoverishment and ruin.

And to these rulers of the blacks in this State—these enemies to the material as well as moral advancement and prosperity of our country—is the late great fiasco to be attributed. There is nothing which they dread more, nothing which fills them with such shuddering, as the escape from the meshes of their wicked authority and power of the black citizens of this State, and their return to friendly and confidential relations with the substantial white citizens thereof. This would soon bring about the downfall of the ill-gotten power of the carpet-bagger and his co-worker and co-conspirator, the scallawag—"a consummation devoutly to be wished" by all good citizens, but abhorred and dreaded by those who reap the benefits of this unfortunate state of things.

It is now apparent, it would seem, that the party of real progress, of conservatism, reform and retrenchment in our governmental affairs can reasonably expect nothing—no aid, no support—from the black man of Louisiana. Like Ephraim of old, he is "joined to his idols," and we must "let him alone." Yes, let him alone in his glory with the carpet-bagger and the scallawag. He has been warned time and again of the danger of the lead that he is following; but he is stiff-necked, and will not heed the warning. "Let him alone."

He has been repeatedly assured by the leading men and the leading papers of the conservative reform party of this State, that his rights and interests under the law will be respected and protected by them; that all the past issues that have been settled are not to be disturbed; that an honest, an earnest co-operation with him is desired by them, to restore the prosperity of our State, and to rescue it from the horde of rapacious demagogues who have obtained possession of its government through fraud and the votes of black citizens and scallawags. But all in vain. He is "joined to his idols," and we fear that we must "let him alone."

The future welfare of Louisiana, we apprehend, must be worked out by her white population alone, unaided by the black man. It remains to be seen whether that population is adequate to the herculean task, for such it is.

Could the colored citizens of the State be weaned from their idols—the "golden calves" and "brazen serpents" that have been set up before them to be worshiped—this great task could be accomplished with surprising ease.

Five Granges or Councils of the order of Patrons of Industry have been organized in the parishes of Livingston and St. Helena, since the 12th ult. One in the parish of St. Helena was organized by 19 men and 9 women. Four of its officers are women.

Safeguard Against Corruption.

JUDGE BLACK'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

We give below the amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, proposed in the Constitutional Convention recently sitting in that State, and the able and patriotic speech of that profound jurist, far-seeing and wise statesman, and pure, fearless and incorruptible patriot, the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. We seriously commend it to the thoughtful perusal of all men, be they Democrats, Liberals or Radicals. Should there soon be in this State a Convention for the purpose of revising and amending our State Constitution, we sincerely hope that some delegates may be found following in the footprints of this distinguished man and lofty-minded patriot. The following section was proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

SEC. 2. Within twenty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly *sine die*, every member of the House of Representatives and every Senator whose term will expire at the next general election, shall take and subscribe, before some officer qualified to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that, as a member of the General Assembly, I have supported and obeyed the Constitution of this Commonwealth to the best of my knowledge and ability. I have not knowingly listened to corrupt private solicitation from interested parties or their agents, nor have I received any gift or promise of a gift, from any such parties or from any candidate. I have not voted or spoken on any matter in which I had, or expected to have, a private interest. I have not done, or willingly permitted to be done, any act which would make me guilty of bribery. I have observed the order and forms of legislation as prescribed by the Constitution, and I have not knowingly voted or spoken for any law, bill or resolution which I knew or believed to be inconsistent therewith."

The foregoing oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the county in which the Senator or the Representative resides; and if any such Senator or Representative shall fail to take and file said oath or affirmation within the time prescribed (unless unavoidably prevented), he shall be forever afterward disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and if in taking such oath or affirmation it shall appear that he has knowingly sworn or affirmed falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and also be disqualified as aforesaid.

This section being under discussion, Judge Black spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I will not make any argument in favor of this section. It has been thoroughly discussed already. Every member in the house has made up his mind long ago. I do not believe that the opinions or sentiments of any member can be changed now. I judge others by myself. I will not surrender my convictions, and I do not expect any other member to surrender his. This is a body which knows its own mind and cannot be blown about by every wind of doctrine. I therefore say to those who differ from me: Live on in your faith, but I will die in mine.

The whole subject, indeed, is too simple for argument. The fact cannot be questioned that our Legislature is and has been utterly corrupt. For years the three Houses (counting the lobby as a House) have been weltering together in one disgusting mass of moral putrefaction. No man dares to deny this. The evidence of it is conclusive, irresistible and overwhelming. It is admitted by every man on this floor except three or four who have made futile attempts to deny it. One of the most distinguished gentlemen in this body—he who won his fame as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and added to its lustre by his high career as a diplomat—while he deprecates this measure of prevention, not only admits our Legislature to be corrupt, but adds his testimony that the great office of United States Senator is bought and sold, as well as corporate franchises and appropriation bills. Shame! Shame forever to the man who is willing to perpetuate this infamy! The honest and repectable portion of our people will not endure it any longer. If we can help it, we will not have the hoofs of these beasts on our necks any longer.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And pill by law!

If you would not have this degrading slavery fastened forever on your children, rise now; throw off your shackles; hew them link from link. But you won't do it; it is not in you.

I not only decline to argue the facts, but I mean to be silent upon the principle and policy of this amendment. If any man thinks it good to live under a government which habitually betrays and plunders him, let him enjoy in peace the huge satisfaction which Harrisburg will afford him. Besides, I cannot argue with a man who believes legislative corruption is a thing to be defended or tolerated in a civilized and Christian community. If a gentleman wishes to debate the morality of murder, or rape, or robbery, or horse-stealing, or arson, I will endeavor to prove that all these are very hurtful crimes, and as gently as possible I will try to vindicate the laws which forbid them. But bribery and corruption in the making of our laws is not open to discussion; I will not hear and I will not answer any defence of it which can be made—no, not if an angel from heaven would make it.

But there is another question upon which we divide. Shall we swear the members of the Legislature to execute their trust? Will we make the oath iron-clad? Will we compel them to take it when they go in and when they come out, and make it so plain that if they commit any act of unfaithfulness they will see that it exposes them to all the penalties of perjury in this world and the next? Will we so shape it that it must speak to their consciences of penitentiary and disfranchisement as well as damnation to their eternal souls? The Convention will probably answer this in the negative. Among our leading men here there is a manifest opposition to any specific oath for legislators which might impede their intercourse with the base miscreants of the lobby. It is not oaths in general that are objected to. We all admit that judges, jurors, and witnesses ought to be sworn. We do not let an arbitrator or a road viewer undertake his duty without putting him under oath. The smallest private trust is guarded by oaths of great solemnity. An executor, administrator, or guardian must promise on oath beforehand that he will be faithful, and afterward he must swear again to every transaction, item by item, that he has honestly executed his trust. All this is admitted to be necessary and proper. But when it comes to swearing a member of the Legislature that he has not betrayed or will not betray the high and sacred trust reposed in him, then this Convention raises its hands and turns up the whites of its eyes in holy horror. Whenever an oath is proposed that abridges the corrupting influence of the lobby, then the piety of some gentlemen gets awfully shocked, and they have tender religious scruples against the multiplicity of oaths. It is impossible even to pacify them by assuring them that in their case we will only ask them to affirm.

It is especially necessary that this oath against receiving gifts shall be taken, in view of the condition in which your Constitution is put by the thirtieth section of the article on legislation. There is a definition of bribery there which makes any gift of money to a member of the Legislature perfectly innocent and legal unless you can connect it with words or acts which express or imply a contract between the giver and receiver, that the money is paid for a vote and the vote given for the money. You must affirmatively prove a corrupt bargain. The mere receipt of money from an interested party is not bribery. This is an entirely new rule, and gives unlimited license to the most open and shameless corruption.

Sir Robert Walpole said that every man had his price; and he bought the House of Commons by putting a Bank of England bill for the proper amount into each member's vest pocket, without saying a word. Under your new Constitution, that would not be bribery.

The gifts bestowed on Lord Bacon were not one of them accompanied by a contract that he should decree in favor of the donor. They professed to be merely presents; and he declared to the end of his life that he never was in fact influenced by them. Yet he was found guilty on his own confession. "I do acknowledge," said he, "that I am guilty of corruption."

If it be true that money in large amounts was openly distributed at Harrisburg to the members at the taverns, on the streets, and in the halls of the two Houses, at the time when the tonnage tax was repealed, it did not come within your definition of bribery. Caldwell, McDonald, Patterson (all disciples of the Harrisburg school,) never gave a bribe or took one before or after their election to the United States Senate. Ames and Alley, and the whole Credit Mobilier set, are guiltless because they made no bargain for the votes they bought with the stock which "they placed where it would do most good."

Why, Mr. President, if the new Constitution passes in its present shape, anybody that pleases may set out a table, piled with greenbacks, in the rotunda of the State Capitol, and with perfect impunity hand them out to the members of both Houses as they pass through, provided he does not do or say anything that can be construed as a bargain for votes. I have no right to say that the section I allude to was designed by its framer to have this scandalous effect. It looks like a mere ignorant bungle. If it stands, it will disgrace the intelligence, if not the integrity of this Convention forever.

Let me be understood. I assert that the mere naked receipt of money, property or other valuable thing, by an officer, judicial, executive or legislative, from a person who has an interest in his official action, is *ipso facto* bribery, though it be not given for a vote or a judgment, but wholly without any understanding of that kind or of any kind. Nay, if the officer declares that he will act against the interests of the donor, and even if he does actually vote or decide against him, it is still bribery, upon the principle settled three thousand years ago, that "a gift blindeth the eye and perverteth the judgment of the righteous."

I have referred to this part of the article on legislation to show that unless you swear your legislators against taking gifts, you have no protection at all against bribery. You must have something to counteract the corruption which that article invites, unless you desire to throw the reins loose on the neck of these scoundrels, and let them carry you whithersoever they please.

If it be your will, and the will of the people you represent, to have no check upon the rampant corruption that reigns and riots at Harrisburg, you have given yourself much unnecessary trouble about election laws and the apportionment of the districts. What matters it how the Legislature is chosen if the lobby is to govern us anyhow? They may as well be the spawn of a fraudulent ballot-box as not.

But I am not speaking with the remotest prospect that this measure can be carried. We are out on a forlorn hope. From the time it was first proposed until now, the foremost men of this body have given it every possible mark of their dislike. It would be received, I am sure, with almost rapturous approval by the honest people of the State, but it is not intended here that the people shall have a chance to express their opinion on it. The utmost I expect is a square vote against me. But the record will attest that I have done my duty faithfully, though feebly. The proposition will be voted down; corruption will be throned and sceptred and crowned; the lease of power will be indefinitely extended to the men who now rule us for their pleasure and plunder us for their profit. Let all the Kings rejoice!

The section was finally carried.

☞ The joke-fiend of the St. Louis Democrat heartlessly says: "Mr Carpenter, of Marquette, Michigan, had not the slightest idea he was about to create an atmospheric disturbance when he knocked the ashes out of his pipe on the head of a powder-keg. And, when a fellow-workman conveyed all that was left of Mr. Carpenter to his wife in a bag, she quietly remarked: "Just his luck; hang him up in the wood-shed, where the cats won't get at him, till night."

QUICK WORK.—An English manufacturer recently laid a wager of a thausand guineas with a neighbor that he would take a pair of sheep at 5 o'clock in the morning, and finish a coat made from their wool before 9 o'clock in the evening. The wager was accepted. The sheep were brought at the appointed time; they were shorn, the wool scoured, spun, and woven, the cloth scoured, dyed, pressed, and finished at 4 o'clock P. M. The cloth was then handed to the tailors, and at 20 minutes before 9 o'clock, the garment was finished. The wager was won, and a feat hitherto unprecedented in textile manufacture was accomplished.

Gallatin Tennesseean: "A Mr. Smith, of Putnam county, eighty years old, walks these hot days fifteen or twenty miles with ease. He has traveled in fourteen States, never carried a weapon of any kind in his life, used tobacco for over sixty years, has preached for many years. Always subscribed for one or more papers, sometimes as many as five; feels that he always got the worth of his money. Been married four times; at the present, his mind is clear; eye-sight so clear that he can read or write without glasses; always a Democrat, of the Jackson and Polk stripe."

☞ Lizzie and Lydia Taylor five years ago entered the office of the Charlotte (Mich.) Republican as compositors. They afterward went into the Battle Creek Journal office, and since that time they have earned from $8 to $20 per week. From their earnings they have supported their mother, as housekeepers have lived well, bought a piano, taken music, gave $100 toward the building of the Baptist church at Battle Creek, and have saved $1,200. They are unmarried.

Wachita, Kansas, a town three years old, has invested in mercantile business, $568,000; in industrial and mechanical pursuits, $134,000; in corporations, $121,000; in miscellaneous enterprises, $145,000; in hotels, etc., $80,000.

ESSAY ON THE BUZZARD.—*By a Municipal Officer.*—The buzzard is a bird. He is not a pretty bird. But he is a very useful bird; and like most things possessing that quality, he is not very ornamental. He is no respecter of persons or places. He *will* sometimes roost where he has no business, usually manifesting a predilection for perches of considerable altitude; but in view of his eminent usefulness, that failing ought to be overlooked—and then he is such a fit emblem, and reminds one so forcibly, of the lovely government we are blessed with! Spare him by all means!

THE TEETH AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—Every time a lady who uses fragrant *Sozodont* opens her mouth, she advertises the article. The state of her teeth is a certificate of its excellence. No spot darkens their surface, no impurity clings to them, the cushions in which they are set are rosy, and the breath that swells through them is sweet as the breeze of June.

Spalding's Liquid Glue, always ready to use.

☞ We see that *Procter & Gamble's Extra Olive Soap* is becoming very popular in our city; its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale.

The facilities of the COURIER office for every style and description of job printing are unequaled outside of New Orleans. Call and see.

OPELOUSAS DIRECTORY.

Groceries.

ANDRUS, C. B.—Family and Plantation Groceries, Corn, Oats, Tinware, Glassware, &c. Corner Main and Landry sts.

DESMARAIS, LOUIS—Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Hardware, Tinware, &c. Corner of Market and Bellevue streets.

MUNZESHEIMER, F.—Groceries, Provisions, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tinware, &c. Main st., bet. Landry and Bellevue.

SMITH, J. T.—Groceries, Glassware, Crockeryware, Hardware, Tinware, &c. Corner of Main and Grolée streets.

VANHILLE, EDGAR—Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Glassware, Tinware, &c. Corner of Main and North streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BLOCH, JOS. & CO.—Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Saddlery, Groceries and Plantation Supplies. Corner Main and Bellevue.

BOUTTE, B. A.—Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries and Plantation Supplies. Corner of Union and Vine streets.

ISAAC, SOLOMON—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Saddlery, &c. Corner of Main and North streets.

LEFEBVRE, P. J., Agent—Dry Goods and Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c. Corner Court and Landry streets.

LOEB, SOLOMON—Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Provisions and Plantation Supplies. Corner Main and Bellevue sts.

MEYERS, JULIUS—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Plantation Supplies, &c. Corner Main and Landry sts.

MARKS, ADOLPHE—Dry Goods, Clothing Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Main street, under the *Courier* office.

PHILLIPS, EMANUEL—Dry Goods, boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Main st., bet. Landry and Bellevue.

ROOS, CAMILLE—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, &c. Corner Main and North streets.

ROOS, DAVID—Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner Main and Bellevue streets.

SANDOZ, LOUIS B.—Dry Goods, Groceries Fine Liquors and Cigars. Court street, near the Catholic Church.

VILASECA, MAURICE—Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Glassware, Tinware, &c. Main st., bet. North and Grolée.

Drugstores.

MAYO, CLAUDIUS—Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c. Corner Court and Bellevue sts.

POSEY, JOHN—Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. Corner Main and Landry sts.

Physicians.

HADDEN, LOUIS—Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, southern extremity of Union street.

LITTELL, R. H.—Physician and Surgeon. Office adjoining residence, Union street.

THOMPSON, WM. M.—Physician and Surgeon. Office at his father's residence, on Court street.

Attorneys at Law.

DUPRE, LAURENT—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office with H. L. Garland, Landry street, between Court and Market.

GARLAND, HENRY L.—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Landry st., between Court and Market streets.

LEWIS & BRO.—Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office on Landry st., between Court and Market streets.

MARTEL & HUDSPETH—Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office near corner of Court and Landry streets.

MOORE, JOSEPH M.—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Bellevue street, opposite the Market House.

OGDEN, JOHN N.—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office with the Parish Recorder, Court House Square.

PERRODIN, F. F.—Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in brick building at corner of Market and Landry streets.

OPELOUSAS DIRECTORY

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

BODEMULLER, K. H.—Watchmaker and Barber. Musical Instruments repaired and Pianos tuned. Bellevue street.

EALER, C. N.—Established 1845. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Sewing Machines repaired. Corner Main and Landry streets.

MORNHINVEG, REMI—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Main street, adjoining C. Mornhinveg's tailor shop.

Livery Stables.

JOHNSTON, W. M.—Horses, Buggies and Hacks to hire. Hauling done. Horses fed and cared for. Main st., opp. Munzesheimer's.

THOMPSON, CHAS. M.—Livery and Feed Stable. Landry street, between Main and Court streets, Opelousas, La.

Shoemakers.

PEFFERKORN, B.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order. Landry street, between Main and Court.

ZWEINERT, C.—Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order. A fit guaranteed. Bellevue street, near corner of Main.

Saloons.

HAAS, JOSEPH—Coffee House. Bremen Lager Beer, Choice Liquors, Cigars, &c. Bellevue street, between Main and Court.

McDANIEL, ELI—Coffee House. Fine Liquors, Havana Cigars, &c. Court street, opposite the Court House, Opelousas.

PEFFERKORN, J.—Lager Beer, Lunch, Fine Liquors and Cigars. Bellevue st., between Court and Main streets.

ROY, JOSEPH V.—Verandah Coffee House. Fine Liquors and Cigars. Court street, opposite the Court House.

Miscellaneous.

ANDRE, JULES—House, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Orders may be left at Mayo's Drugstore or at this office.

CLARK, S. P.—Carriage Shop. Buggies and Hacks made to order and repaired. Main street, opposite the *Courier* office.

GOSSELIN, PIERRE—Wheelwright. All work in his line done promptly. Shop at Northern extremity of Main street.

HERR, WM. Jr.—Barber Shop. Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Hair-dyeing. Main street, opposite Johnston's Stable.

JOBIN, JOS.—Blacksmith Shop. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing. Blacksmithing in all its branches. Main street.

LIGHTLEY, WM.—Tin Shop. Tinware of all kinds, and Buck's Brilliant Stoves. Landry street, near the Postoffice.

MOURET, P. R.—Country Inn and Oyster Saloon. Meals at all hours. Bellevue street, next to Mayo's Drugstore.

MORNHINVEG & DANTIN—Fashionable Tailors. Near corner of Main and Bellevue streets, opposite Jos. Bloch & Co.'s.

PULFORD, GEO.—Saddlery and Harness of all kinds. Varieties Building, Main street, between Landry and Vine.

SKINNER, L.—Gunsmith. Arms and machinery of all kinds repaired and tools sharpened. Landry street, near the bridge.

VATTER, L.—Furniture Store and Cabinet Maker. Furniture made to order and repaired. Main street, near Jobin's shop.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

—:o:—

JUST RECEIVED

—BY—

J. BLOCH & CO.,

(Successors to Bloch & Dupré.)
Corner of Main and Bellevue Streets,
Opelousas, La.,

—A—

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising one of the

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortments of Goods ever brought to Opelousas. In Dress Goods, *the Stock is Complete.*

Silks of all Shades and Colors, Grenadines, Mezambiques, Toille du Nord, Percales, Linen Lawn, Jaconets, Piques, &c.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES:
Ladies' Setts, Collars and Sleeves, Valencienne and Patent Lace.

The above goods are of the latest styles, and have been selected with extraordinary care by an experienced buyer.

Notions, Trimmings, Laces & Braids, In Endless Variety.

IN BLACK GOODS:
The Most Complete Line:

Iron Frame Grenadines, 6/4 Delaines, Black Italian Cloth, Black Alpaca, of all qualities—from the finest down.

We have also received a complete line of

Gents' Spring and Summer Clothing.
Men's Underwear, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cravats, Hosiery, &c., &c. &c

Groceries & Plantation Supplies,

Hardware, Tinware, Crockeryware Willow-ware, &c., &., &c.

We respectfully solicit a call, feeling assured we can give full satisfaction in every department. *Polite Clerks in attendance, and no trouble to show goods.*

Everything marked down at the Lowest Figure, For CASH, and CASH ONLY.

J. BLOCH & Co.
Opelousas, May 10, 1873. tf.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

HAVING recently opened a Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon on Main St., between Munzesheimer's and Roos' stores, I am prepared to do Hair-cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, &c. A shareof the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.—*Charges Reasonable, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

WM. HERR, Jr.
Opelousas, June 15, 1872. 1y

Taken Up as an Estray,

BY the undersigned, near Opelousas, on the 29th August inst., a red BEEF, spotted white, about four years old, and branded nearly thus: q-b This beet has been in the neighborhood for the past three years.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH U. ROY.
Opelousas, August 30, 1873. 1m

FOR SALE.—A magnificent imported CHESTER BOAR, very gentle, four years old.
Apply at the COURIER office.

COOPERAGE.—A supply of hogsheads for sugar, and barrels, half barrels and tengallon kegs for molasses, always on hand and for sale by L. CHARRIE, Washington, La.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS

1872. 1872.
LOW WATER ARRANGEMENT.

The new, light draft and staunch passenger packet **Trenton,**
M. KENISON *Master,* T. JOHN *Clerk.*

Capt. Kenison having purchased the Trenton expressly for the New Orleans, Opelousas and Washington trade, she will commence her regular trips from New Orleans to Washington on the 1st of September, and continue until high water, when she will be succeeded by the fine passenger steamer *Lessie Taylor.*

R. S. WILKINS, Agent.
cor. Bridge and Water Sts.,
August 3-10-1y] Washington, La.

CARRIAGE SHOP.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to me by 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 made to order. S. P. CLARK.
Opelousas, January 20, 1872. 3tf

C MORNHINVEG & J DANTIN,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that they have opened their tailor establishment, on Bellevue street, adjoining the Opelousas Tin Shop, immediately opposite Bloch & Dupré's burnt store, where they are ready to make to order men and boys' clothing, on short notice, and a fit guaranteed.
August, 31, 1872. 132—1y

JOHNSTON'S

LIVERY STABLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has re-opened his Livery Stable at his same old stand on Main St., and is prepared to accommodate the traveling public with Horses, Hacks, Buggies, &c., on reasonable terms. ☞ Horses fed and cared for.
6—1y] WM. M. JOHNSTON.

OPELOUSAS TIN SHOP.

REMOVED TO
Landry Street, Between Main and Court,
(Near the Post Office).

EVERY description of copper, tin, and sheet iron work done at short notice. All kinds of tinware for sale. Also, BUCK'S BRILLIANT COOKING STOVES.
March 23—1y] W. LIGHTLEY.

JOSEPH M. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OPELOUSAS, LA.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District.

Office next to the one formerly occupied by the late law firms of Swayze & Moore and Moore & Morgan.
Opelousas, April, 1871. 32tf

A. BAILEY & E. D. ESTILETTE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

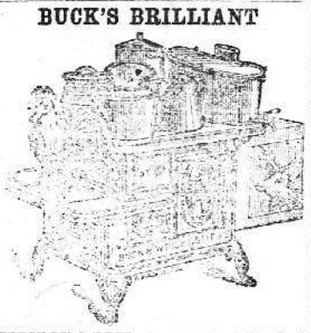
WILL practice in the Courts of the Parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermillion, Calcasieu, St. Martin, St. Mary and Avoyelles Office:—Opelousas [Aug6—17tf

GAB. WARTELLE, Auctioneer.
Office with F. F. Perrodin, Esq.

ORDERS left in his absence will receive prompt attention. aug33tjy.

WAREHOUSE—The undersigned now has charge of the lower warehouse at Barry's Landing. All goods consigned to him for shipment or storage will be properly and promptly attended to.
aug16tf] LOUIS DESBREST.

BUCK'S BRILLIANT



WITHOUT AN EQUAL!
For simplicity, Durability, Economy of fuel, Perfect baking,

BUCK'S BRILLIANT
The only Cooking Stove

that has baked 8 pounds of dough into good and palatable bread in 43 minutes with only 3¼ lbs. of wood, for which it was awarded the

Gold Medal.

BUCK'S BRILLIANT was again awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM
at the
Texas State Fair, 1871

over all other competitors (7 in all) after actual trial baking bread.

EVERY BRILLIANT
is guaranteed to give entire SATISFACTION, or the money

REFUNDED IN FULL.
H. HALLER, No. 49, Camp St.
New-Orleans, sole agent for Louisiana.
Sole agent of the—

FAMOUS RINGEN WASHER.
EUGENE LEMONTEY, Agent,
Washington, La.
August 19, 1871. 1y

ADOLPHE ALEX. MOUTON,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
No. 186 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS. aug30

A. MEYNIER, JR.,
SUCCESSOR TO
FORCADE & MEYNIER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 55 St. Peters Street, Near Bienville,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CONSIGNMENTS OF EGGS, CHICKENS and all Country Products sold at the Highest Market Prices. [Aug. 2, 1873—1y

RICHARD FLOWER. J. S. FLOWER.
RICHARD FLOWER & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 62 Carondelet St.,
32—1y] NEW ORLEANS.

J. L. COURET,
Cotton and Sugar Factor,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 18, Conti Street,
37tf.] NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Job Printing of all grades and styles, from a visiting card to a mammoth poster, neatly executed at the COURIER office.

SPECIAL NOTICES

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK about his SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold, he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not *Dundas Dick & Co's.*

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and *Dundas Dick & Co.* take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing *Oil of Sandalwood* from coming into disrepute.

Physicians who once prescribe the Capsules will *continue to do so,* for they contain the *pure Oil,* in the *best and cheapest* form.

Dundas Dick & Co. use more Oil of Sandalwood in the manufacture of their Capsules than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the *pure Oil* is sold *Cheaper* in their Capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules *only* being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other remedy can this result be had.

DICK'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by Physicians.

☞ *These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.*

Send for Circular to 335 Wooster Street, New York. *SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES.*

General Agency, 120 Reade St., New York.
May 3, 1873.—1m

To The People of St. Landry.

Agency Mound City Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OPELOUSAS, LA., Nov. 11th, 1871.

I BEG leave to announce that I have accepted of the Agency of the Mound 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 whose interest and duty requires the aid of that most benevolent of modern institutions—Life Insurance. The high character of the Mound 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 citizens, and every member director may be regarded as guardians to the widow and the orphan.

The following gentlemen compose the Louisiana Board: E. T. Merrick, C. H. Mouton, James Jackson, Robert Hare, L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Fitzwilliam, F. H. Hatch, Octave Voorhies, B. B. Simmons.

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 parish, widow of Colonel Daniel O'Bryan. 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, Alcée Dupré, Henry L. Garland, Joel H. Sandoz, J. J. Morgan, Thos. C. Anderson, C. C. Swaze, Dr. J. L. Estorge, J. L. Morris, Captain Carmouche, Joseph M. Moore, A. R. Hawkins, and many others; also, from other parishes a long list could be furnished, but I will only mention Governor A. Mouton, of Lafayette, and Generals Alcibiades DeBlanc and Alexandre Déclouet, of St. Martin.

9] A. GARRIGUES.

NOTICE!!!

AS Tax Collector of the legal Government of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, I hereby forbid and prohibit any and all citizens thereof from paying taxes to any one but myself and my deputies at such time and at such places as I may deem necessary to designate.

JNO. I. GARDINER.
Tax Collector.
March 29, 1873.

Taken Up as an Estray,

BY the undersigned, at Coulée Croche, on the 2d August inst., a CREOLE HORSE of a dun color, with black mane and tail, aged about nine years, and branded about thus: A-4 This horse has been