The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XXI. Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., November 29, 1873. No. 7.

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.

Transient advetisements 25 cents per square of eight lines (minion).

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, - - - - - NOV. 29, 1873.

Clubbing.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS! ASTOUNDING OFFERS!!

We call the particular attention of all fond of good reading to the following very liberal offers;

We will send our paper and the "Weekly Louisville Courier-Journal," the great family paper of the South and West, (the subscription price of which is $2 a year,) to any address one year, for $3 75 cash.

Or, we will send the COURIER and Demorest's splendid Monthly Fashion Magazine, (price $3 per annum,) with a magnificent premium Chromo, for $4 75.

Or, the COURIER and "Demorest's Young America," a beautiful Monthly Magazine for the little ones, (worth $1 50 per year,) and a premium, for $3 50.

Or, the COURIER and the "Phrenological Journal," a very valuable and interesting Scientific Monthly, (worth $3,) for $4 50.

Or, the COURIER and "Science of Health," a very useful and entertaining Monthly, (worth $2,) for $3 75.

Or, the COURIER and "Godey's Lady's Book," a popular Fashion Monthly, (worth $3,) and a beautiful Chromo, for $4 75.

Or, the COURIER and "Wood's Household Magazine," an excellent Monthly, (worth $1 50 with Chromo "Yosemite," or $1 without,) for $3 50 with said Chromo, or $3 25 without it.

Or, the COURIER and the "Midland Farmer," a large 8-page Agricultural Monthly, for $3 05, which is just five cents more than the subscription price of our paper alone.

Copies of these publications can be seen at our office. Now is the time to subscribe!

Try Posey's Aromatic Wine Bitters.

Gustave Bordelois, a noted New Orleans thief, has just been condemned to the penitentiary for life, for burglary, by a New Orleans jury.

The *Banner & Courier*, of New Iberia, has suspended publication, thereby swelling the long list of Conservative journals killed off by the infamous law relative to judicial advertising.

The delegates from this parish to the Convention of colored men, which met in New Orleans on the 17th inst., were: C. E. Nash, John Simms, A. McGaffey, S. Massinburg, G. Grideniga and E. Nash.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. D. Souyeux, photographer, published elsewhere. An examination of the pictures on exhibition at his gallery will convince you that Mr. S. is quite *au fait* in his new calling, and induce you to have your "counterfeit presentment" taken then and there, and thereby "secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

The People's Convention adjourned on Tuesday evening after a harmonious session of two days. St. Landry was represented by eleven delegates, viz: Dr. T. A. Cooke, Judge J. H. Overton, M. D. Kavanagh, Esq., Capt. Lewis D. Prescott, Dr. J. A. Tarlton, Dr. J. A. Taylor, H. M. Thompson, Esq., L. S. Havard, Esq., Capt. A. E. Carmouche, François Robin, Esq. and Leonce Sandoz, Esq.

Munzesheimer is at his old tricks again. He has taken Time by the forelock once more, (by-the-by, we wonder the old fellow has any forelock left—Munz. has been tugging at it so often,) and is the first in the field with the "Christmas fixin's" and everything in his line usually in demand at the approach of the holidays, as well as everything else in demand at all times, and is selling all at surprisingly low prices. He sells good new sugar, for instance, at ten cents per pound, and everything else in proportion. Give him a call.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the people of New Orleans, irrespective of party and color, was held at Exposition Hall, on the evening of the 21st inst., to express their abhorrence at the action of the Spanish authorities in the *Virginius* affair, to urge the Federal authorities to demand that the insult to the national flag be amply atoned for, and to pledge to them the support of the people of Louisiana, in case war should result from our present complications with Spain. Several prominent men of both political parties made warlike speeches, and were warmly applauded by the vast throng in attendance.

Judge Cullom Sinks Act 47.

[N. O. Picayune, Nov. 22.]

During the morning yesterday an exception was filed in Tamoine vs. D. M. C. Hughes, No. 4995, by Judge Montamat, based upon the provisions of act 47 of the Legislature to the disqualification of delinquent tax-payers, depriving them of the right to appear in court as witnesses or as party in a suit in their own behalf or otherwise.

Evidence was filed to show that the plaintiff had not paid his taxes, it being the certificate of the Auditor, etc.

Judge Cullom said he did not consider it necessary to hear the arguments of counsel on the merits of the exception, as he had heretofore given the statute his mature reflections.

He had no hesitation in declaring that in the whole of twenty-one years of active professional study of the laws of this and other countries, he had never seen anything approaching the enormity of this act. It was utterly unconstitutional, having not a shadow of authority in it. The courts were open to every one who might appear for himself or through his counsel and be heard. They were temples of refuge to which the vilest malefactor had the constitutional right to flee as often as personal rights were denied him, or his safety required it. In theory, at least, no perils could chase him within their walls, except by due process of law, after being duly notified to answer.

This act proposes to give the Auditor powers of a judicial nature which belong exclusively to the courts. It purports to give to him the authority to outlaw every delinquent taxpayer in the State, and that, too, without a hearing. This, in effect, would render the Auditor immaculate, and place him far above the laws which created him. Far too much of this has been tolerated already. The act is odious, and a daring insult to the intelligence of courts, and of an oppressed people. Exception overruled.

Judge Hawkins, who is one of Kellogg's own creatures, has also pronounced this act unconstitutional and void.

The Convention.

The People's Convention met at Grunewald Hall, on Baronne street, New Orleans, on Monday last, the 24th inst., pursuant to the call of the Committee of Seventy. At a quarter past 12, the Convention was called to order by Hon. R. H. Marr, Chairman of the Committee of 70, and Dr. S. Choppin, of Orleans, was designated as temporary chairman. The Convention then organized permanently by selecting Judge W. B. Egan, of Caddo, as President, and Thos. L. Maxwell, Esq., of Orleans, as Secretary. After adopting the report of the Committee on Credentials, the very able "Report of the Committe of Seventy to the People's Convention," was read amid the most tremendous applause, and a vote of thanks tendered to the Committee by the Convention. Gov. McEnery and Lieut. Gov. Penn being present were invited to take seats upon the stand, and were escorted thereto by committees appointed for the purpose. A Committee on Resolutions, whose duty it was made to frame out and prepare the subjects the Convention had to pass upon, was then appointed, and, the hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the Convention adjourned until the next morning at 10 o'clock.

On Tuesday at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., the Convention was called to order by the President. The Committee appointed by the Committee of 70 to review the action of the U. S. Circuit Court, in the suits of Kellogg and Antoine vs. Warmoth and others, made a masterly report, clearly setting forth the unlawful means by which the Kellogg usurpation was thrust upon us. The plain, unvarnished, but damning facts therein presented cannot be gainsayed, and this document will undoubtedly have great weight with Congress, to whom it will soon be submitted. The Committee on Resolutions then made its report, recommending the adoption of resolutions protesting in the name of constitutional liberty against the Kellogg Government as a usurpation; declaring that this government, imposed and maintained by Federal power alone, commands neither our confidence, respect nor obedience, and that the people of Louisiana have submitted to it only because they have no inclination to come in conflict with the armed forces of the United States; that our U. S. Senator elect, Congressman at large and the other members of Congress, be requested to be present at the opening of Congress to urge their several claims without delay; that Messrs. John A. Campbell, Randall Hunt, Robert H. Marr, Horatio N. Ogden, William B. Spencer and Michael Ryan, be appointed a committee on the part of the people of Louisiana, to repair to Washington and present their memorial for relief from the Kellogg infamy and the restoration of Louisiana to her rights and liberties as a free State of the American Union; that the President appoint a State Committee of Ways and Means, to be composed of three citizens of each of the wards of the city of New Orleans, and of each of the parishes of the State, whose duty it shall be to solicit and receive subscriptions for aiding the cause of restoring free government in the State of Louisiana; that the Committee of Seventy be requested to continue their organization in permanence until the final settlement of the Louisiana case; that when the Convention adjourned it should not be *sine die*, but that the members thereof pledge themselves to each other to hold themselves in readiness to reassemble in Convention at such time and place as the President thereof may hereafter deem proper to convoke them; and that all persons throughout the State, who have memorials for signature, or testimony touching the election of last November, be requested to forward the same immediately to the Committee of Seventy, at New Orleans. The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution protesting against the keeping of troops or ships of war, in time of peace, by the Kellogg Government, was then adopted, and Gov. McEnery was invited to address the Convention. The Governor responded in a calm and dispassionate manner, lucidly setting forth, in a speech of some length, the reasons why Congress was compelled to act in this matter, and why, the case once taken up, it was bound to grant us relief from the usurping and rascally government foisted upon us through the instrumentality of the other two branches of the General Government.

After Gov. McEnery had taken his seat, the President, Judge Egan, complimented the members upon the degree of decorum and dignity exhibited by them throughout the session, and declared the Convention adjourned subject to his call.

Of the *personnel* of the Convention, the N. O. *Picayune* of the 25th inst. says:

There has probably never been in the history of Louisiana a gathering representing so entirely the respectability, honor and character of our people than the present People's Convention. The feeling was easily to be seen in the firm and determined faces of the members, and there was nothing of the usual concomitants of political bodies to be noticed.

Decorous and earnest, all seemed moved by one common motive, and that to do their duty to the State and people. The country members were present in numbers, the delegations being remarked for their intellect.

THE FUTURE OF THE COTTON CROP.—*Paris Green and its Results.*—It has been clearly demonstrated in this parish during the present season, in experiments made on hundreds of acres of cotton, that Paris green is a reliable agent for the destruction of the cotton worm, and that a single application, easily made, and at a small cost, will effectually protect our cotton fields in the future against the ravages of that pest.

This fact having been absolutely demonstrated, and also that no injury to man or beast results from its use, the croakers have changed their base, and now contend that the general use of this agent will increase the crop of cotton to such an extent as to reduce the price of the staple below the cost of cultivation and preparation for market. They argue that a crop of five or six millions of bales will be grown next year, and that the price will consequently fall to six or eight, or, at most, ten cents per pound. — *Natchitoches Times.*

The next session of Congress promises to be an unusually busy one. There are many matters of such pressing importance awaiting its consideration, that it is difficult to determine which of them should have the precedence. Just think of this programme: The investigation of the Louisiana case, the improvement of Western rivers and the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi, the repeal of the salary bill, the increase of decreasing revenues, the new plan of conducting Presidential elections, the poposed impeachment of three Federal Judges, (including Durell, "the protector of the waif,") postal banks and postal telegraphs, convertible bonds, and, upon certain contingencies, the ways and means of a foreign war!—*N. O. Picayune, 25th inst.*

To keep out of debt is not only the first of duties, but the most essential condition of happiness, and therefore no sacrifice which makes both ends meet should be grudged.

The Power of Public Opinion, and Utility of the Press.

[N. O. Picayune, Nov. 19.]

It has passed into a proverb, that we poor human creatures attach no value to the greatest blessings in life until we are deprived of them. Our happiness in their possession is not realized until their loss renders us painfully conscious of our misfortunes.

Who values health or wealth that has never laid upon a bed of sickness or suffered the privations of poverty? These truths, although commonplace, are suggestive, and have prompted us to consider the vast and manifold, but perhaps unfelt and unappreciated, blessings conferred upon a people by an honest press, devoted to their real interests, conducted with knowledge, intelligence and firmness, contrasted with their deplorable condition if deprived of this mouth-piece and guardian.

Moral power eventually rules the world. Physical force is set in motion, directed and controlled by its agency. For a season it may be ignored or forgotten, but it finally asserts its authority.

The public sentiment of a country, if disciplined and united, is irresistible. Among every people who have made any progress in civilization, public opinion will make itself felt, no matter how their government may be constituted, nor how despotic, obstinate, obtuse and unprincipled the rulers who administer it may be. These are not the mere deductions of speculative reasoning, but are learned from the teachings of history also. A *popular* monarch like Edward the Fourth, or Henry the Eighth, could commit with impunity the most atrocious acts, exercise an absolute will, and apparently set aside every barrier erected to protect the people against aggressions from the throne; whilst other monarchs, *unsustained by the popular will*, like Charles the First and James the Second, were held to a strict and terrible responsibility for acts comparatively less objectionable.

Before this mighty power, a partisan and venal Congress were afraid to act in the Louisiana case, and Grant, the most insensible of mankind to moral influences, long hesitated to ratify his corrupt bargain.

Keeping these premises distinctly in view, it is indisputable that the press creates, or at least directs, controls and gives expression to the sentiment of the country. It is the oracle, organ and mouth-piece of the people. Through its medium, their will and opinions are circulated and disseminated throughout the land, thus strengthening and encouraging each other in the hour of adversity, and enabling them to unite in any line of policy which their interest and judgment may dictate, either in promotion of the general interest, or to protect themselves from the corruptions and oppressions of power.

With the press, public censure and public approbation—those engines more potent to move and control mankind than reason, conscience, or even religion itself—obtain publicity and reach their object, to the benefit of society.

Without an honest press, what means would this oppressed people adopt to redress their grievances? What effort could they make to reduce taxation, which is now rapidly absorbing the whole of their property, under the singular plea of merely charging for the expense of guarding and protecting it? How could they unite to bring their oppressions before the bar of public opinion, and from that to Congress? And what hope would they have of redress before that partisan tribunal, unless our grievous wrongs were first published by the agency of our own press? Without a press in the interest of the people, in the hour of trial and action, what would strengthen the weak, stimulate the apathetic, arouse the dormant, and by appeals to the reason, interests, passions and patriotism of the people, stir them up to united action for their own safety?

Rejecting all consideration of the honest press as a conservator of morals and religion, or how far it contributes to the amusement or instruction of the public in this State and city, a press devoted to the public interests is an absolute necessity. Without it the people have no hope, as property will be absorbed by unprincipled rapacity, intelligence be subordinate to ignorance, and civilization itself go down before barbarism.

Gen. Blair on the Cuban Question.

[N. O. Picayune, Nov. 23.]

There appears to be quite a variety of reasons offered the public for not only liberating, but even for annexing Cuba. Gen. Frank Blair has been interviewed by a reporter of the St. Louis *Republican*, and gives his opinion that the annexation of Cuba will drain the negro population from the South. He looks upon it as a kind of safety-valve for the oppressed Southern people. Gen. Blair says that he has talked with numbers of the strongest partisans of the Republican party, and that they confess that "the result of subjecting the Southern States to the negroes is not justified even by the maintenance of the Republican party in power, which was the object with the Republicans when it was done." This policy, he says, is seen by those who established it "to have been utterly ruinous and disgraceful;" but of course no one expects to see it reversed. The only course, then, for those who did the damage, if they would cure the evil, is to provide an outlet for the negroes. That population, Gen. Blair thinks, could be readily induced, under offers of protection and assistance from the Government, to emigrate in large numbers to Cuba.

This view of the question doubtless has its weight with the Administration. We all know what strenuous efforts were made by General Grant to acquire St. Domingo. It was suspected at that time, and often publicly declared, without positive contradiction, that the main incentive for the acquisition of St. Domingo was to offer an outlet for our negro population. Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, in his recent speech at Staunton, did not hesitate to say that such was the incentive of Gen. Grant, and, believing that the policy was a proper one, he gave it his hearty indorsement. If St. Domingo could be made available for such a purpose, the Island of Cuba would be found much more available. Whether Gen. Blair is correct or not in his conjecture, evidence is accumulating daily to show that the Republican party is getting tired of carrying the negro, that they prefer saving the large electoral vote of the Northwest to continually dragooning an insignificant electoral vote at the South, and that they are looking about on every side to find an open door through which they may thrust the colored man and brother, and bid him God speed.

AGRICULTURE IS CONTROLLED BY INTELLIGENCE. — Below we copy from the *American Farmer* an extract from an address delivered by Dr. Thomas Maddox, before the Washington County (Maryland) Agricultural Club:

"Since the fall of Adam, man must work; he cannot live without work. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' 'The thorns and thistles' must be destroyed by labor before the earth will yield her increase. Labor is honorable, contributing to the health and happiness of the human family, and is essential to the welfare of the State. Success in farming requires daily, judicious, persevering, trustful labor; otherwise, good seed, sown in good soil, may be choked by the 'thorns and thistles.' Agricultural labor, to be successful, must be controlled by intelligence. Brains are necessary to success in agriculture. A man may rise before day, and work till after night, may sow with diligence and reap with care, but unless the farm work is done in the proper way, and at the proper time, the result of the effort will be a failure. Season and climate have a limited influence over soils; there are no bounds to the influence exerted by well trained, intelligent minds over the soil."

ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday, a young man, Mr. Albert Delahoussaye, brother-in-law of our fellow citizen, M. F. Rignes, Esq., met with a severe accident, whilst hunting, by the bursting of one of the barrels of his gun, which shattered two of the small fingers of his left hand. Dr. Hopkins was immediately called upon and amputated the shattered fingers, and we learn that at the present time the young man is doing well.—*Lafayette Advertiser, Nov. 22d.*

A Spanish Royalist Heroine.

Dona Marie de las Nieves, wife of Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, will make a charming royalist heroine for the historical novels of the future. She is described by a correspondent as a very pretty blonde, not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, wearing a very long dark blue riding habit, and a black jacket embroidered with golden *fleur-de-lys*. Dona Marie can speak four or five different languages, but prefers, from patriotic motives, to converse in Castilian. She is idolized by the army, but the men would prefer to see her retire from the fatigues and dangers she shares with them. Before and after the failure at Peycerda, they saw her, with pain, obliged to march through the mountains, on foot, up to her waist in snow, and suffering untold privations, of which she thought less than any one else. She is, doubtless, unaware of the opinion that prevails in the Carlist ranks, and elsewhere, that her presence is often a serious hindrance to military operations, or her devotion to the cause would certainly induce her to retire. The novelist who chooses the Carlist insurrection for his theme, must omit one point in the description of the princess, given by the writer of this sympathetic sketch. The light refreshment of which she partook in his presence consisted of "a good sample of sausage" and a piece of black bread, which occupied both hands.

Graves of the Virginia Presidents.

A Richmond letter has this to say of the graves of the Virginia Presidents:

Monroe and Tyler are buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. The plainest of the cenotaphs covers the grave of the former, and rust is eating off the dismal colored paint that once protected the iron. Tyler's grave is entirely unmarked, and rank weeds and tall grass luxuriate around it and obscure it from sight. The Legislature begged his family to allow his remains to be interred here, and promised to erect over them a suitable monument; but the treasury has been so empty and legislatars so engaged with other matters that no step has been taken in that direction. Thanks to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, in Westmoreland county, is well cared for, and is still visited by people from all parts of the world, who revere the memory of "the Father of his Country." Jefferson is buried on his old estate, Monticello, near Charlottesville. The simple shaft that covers the grave has been pecked and chopped by relicehunters, and grass and weeds are allowed to grow about it undisturbed. Madison sleeps at Montpelier, in Madison county, and nothing but a simple monument of cheap kind and poor design points the curious traveler to his resting-place.

THE MCENERY GOVERNMENT.—From nearly every parish in this end of the State reports come to us of parish meetings to evince resistance to the Kellogg government. We do not doubt that every parish has engaged in the good work. The simple truth is, no matter what may be said, that the *real* people of this portion of the State are heart and soul opposed to Kellogg and his infamous usupation. Under the ban of Federal interference, the real people may be lukewarm, but take them as they would rather be—as freemen—and they would speedily send Kellogg and his whole crew to the devil, rather than be deprived of their liberties. We know the people, and we know what they want.—*Monroe Telegraph, 14th.*

We have to gladly announce the departure from this cold world, rather suddenly it is true, of another of the infamous fiends engaged in the Grant outrage. This sums up the sixth. Only three remain uncaught, and they will surely be overtaken and sent "where the woodbine twineth." — *Alexandria Democrat, Nov. 19th.*

The N. O. *Republican* is again wide of the truth in stating that "the Colfax murderers" have mostly gone to Texas and Mexico. Not one has left this parish or Grant, and the best of the joke is they don't intend to leave.—*Alexandria Democrat, 19th instant.*

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

DIED—In this town, on the 22d inst., YVES D'AVY, Esq., formerly Recorder of this parish, aged sixty-five years.

——In this town, on the same day, MRS. ADELE GUIDRY, aged fifty-three years.

——At the residence of her son, Henderson Humble, Esq., on Bayou Têche, in this parish, on the 28th inst., MRS. ELIZABETH GREENWELL, relict of the late John Humble, aged 81 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The funeral will take place at the Catholic Cemetery of Opelousas, this (Saturday) evening at 2 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE undersigned, Photographer, is fully prepared to take pictures in every style of the art, and will make no charge in case perfect satisfaction is not given. Pictures of children under five years of age will be taken on Thursdays and Fridays, and on those days only. DESIRE SOUYEUX.
Main st., near V. Lastrapes' Blacksmith Shop.
Opelousas, Nov. 22, 1873. 6tf

GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.
STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice Common Card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine Calico Backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, (Pattern Backs, various colors and designs.)
COLUMBIAS—(Euchre Deck.) Extra Quality.
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made
MT. VERNON—Extra Fine, 2-color Patterns.
Ask For The Above—Take No Others.
Price List on application. Dealers supplied by
VICTOR E. MAUGER,
106 to 112 Reade Street,
Nov 15—2m] New York.

CALL EARLY at Phillips' with your Cash or Cotton.

POSEY'S BITTERS ARE A GENTLE Stimulant, an elegant Tonic, perfectly suited to all the requirements of an enfeebled stomach. [oct4*

BARGAINS of all kinds, for the cash, at E. Phillips, Main street, Opelousas.

SPECIAL NOTICES

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
FALL & WINTER GOODS
—AT—
E. PHILLIPS',
MAIN STREET, OPELOUSAS.
RECEIPTS by every boat of Goods fresh and warranted, to be sold at
PRICES TO SATISFY ALL!
Dress Goods, Domestics, Mourning Goods, Flannels, Calicos, *Boots and Shoes, Hats, Docskins, Jeans, Saddlery,* *Hardware, Groceries, Notions, Hosiery, Caps,*
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.
All will be sold at prices equal to the tightness of the money market.
We will sell only for cash or its equivalent, and guarantee to sell
MORE GOODS FOR LESS MONEY
than have ever been sold in Opelousas.
Dress Goods from 20 cents up; Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Misses and Children, from 60 cents per pair up, &c.
We have the largest and best stock in Opelousas, and can offer
INDUCEMENTS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED!
Do not delay, but come early.
Our Goods are warranted fresh, and we will refund the money for what does not come up to our guarantee.
REMEMBER!
We are selling only for cash or its equivalent, and will in no instance deviate from this rule. E. PHILLIPS.
nov1—1m] Main Street, Opelousas.

Succession Sale.

Estate of André N. Robin, deceased.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. Probate Court of the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, by the executor or by a public auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, on Bayou Têche, near Arnaudville, in this parish, on MONDAY, December 15th, 1873, the following described property, belonging to the estate of André N. Robin, deceased, to-wit:

1. Twenty-nine town lots in the corporation of Arnaudville, situated on the east side of the Bayou Têche, numbered from one to twenty-nine on the plat of said town, as will be shown on the day of sale.

2. A certain tract of land, last residence of deceased, situated on Bayou Têche, near Arnaudville, measuring thirty-two and one-half arpents front by forty in depth, and containing eleven hundred and sixty arpents, more or less, bounded north by lands of the estate of Edvige Mayer, east by lands of the estate of André N. Robin, south by the division line of the parishes of St. Martin and St. Landry and the corporation of Arnaudville, and on the west by said corporation and the Bayou Têche. This tract will be sold in small lots.

3. Another tract of land, containing five hundred and seventy-nine acres, more or less, bounded north by estate of Edvige Mayer, east by same estate, Valery Olivier and others, south by Valery Olivier and others, and west by land of the succession, described in number two.

4. Eight lots of swamp land in township seven south of range six east, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres.

5. Forty arpents of land, situated at Lake Chênevert, in this parish, with an old dwelling, kitchen, and remains of an old saw-mill.

6. The undivided half of a saw-mill situated at Lake Chênevert, known as the saw-mill of Godet & Robin, with all the fixtures, and nine hundred and twenty-two acres of swamp land, in townships six and seven, southwestern land district.

7. A certain plantation at Gros Chevreuil, on Bayou Têche, containing eighty arpents, bounded north by R. Dupré and Gervais Guidroz, east by Jean Baptiste Hébert, south by Bayou Têche, and west by ——, with the improvements thereon.

8. Another tract of land in Prairie Gros Chevreuil, containing four arpents, bounded north by Joseph Rivette, south by widow J. P. Guidroz, west and east by ——.

9. A dwelling house, last residence of deceased a cotton gin, another dwelling, one lot of buildings, one thousand pannels of fencing, more or less, seventy-five pannels of picket fence, more or less.

Terms and Conditions—All the property described in articles 5 and 6 of this sale, to-wit: Forty arpents of land with the buildings, etc., thereon, and the undivided half of the saw-mill and swamp lands of Robin & Godet will be sold for cash on day of sale. All the other property, one-fifth of the purchase price cash, and the balance in one, two, three and four years from day of sale, purchasers furnishing their notes with security to the satisfaction of the executor, bearing eight per cent yearly interest from maturity—special mortgage and vendor's privilege with the clause de non aliendo reserved on said property until final payment. Notes payable at the law office of B. A. Martel & Hudspeth, in Opelousas; purchasers obligating themselves to pay ten per cent. attorney's fees on said notes in case of suit to enforce payment.

ALBERT ROBIN,
Dative Testamentary Executor.
November 22, 1873. 6—4t.

GOOD OVERCOATS at Phillips', at six dollars each, for cash.

Lands of Richard Swain, dec'd.,

Situated near Ville Plate, in the Parish of St. Landry, fronting on the Bayou Cane, in Township 5 South Range 3 East, S. W. L. Dist. of La., containing 1075 58|100 acres, known as the upper or northernmost section of the Boisdoré grant, conferred by Act of Congress on the 29th of April, 1816.

This is therefore to give notice that I have been specially authorized and charged with the guardianship and control of the above property, and in future to protect the wooded portion of the said tract against any cutting of timber on said land, as the owners can no longer pay the taxes of settlers upon the land without some equivalent in rent; they are therefore requested to come forward and contract for the use of said land with the undersigned, and all persons are forbidden to cut timber on said land under penalty of prosecution. C. C. DUSON,
Agent for Estate of Swain.
Opelousas, Sept. 20, 1873. tf.

LADIES' SHOES of all descriptions, at E. Phillips', at half price, for cash.

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—47tf

GAB. WARTELLE, Auctioneer.
Office with F. F. Perrodin, Esq.
ORDERS left in his absence will receive prompt attention. aug23tjy.

WASHINGTON DIRECTORY

CARRIERE, G.—Warehouse; dealer in groceries, Western produce, forage, &c., &c. Water street, on the levee.

PIERREL, A.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c. Hides and Country Produce bought and sold.

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

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS

GREAT REFORM
—IN—
BUSINESS!
—:o:—
IN consequence of the financial disturbance of the country, and the embarrassed condition of affairs generally, we, the undersigned, beg leave to announce to our numerous customers and the public generally that we will sell
AT COST
for SIXTY DAYS from this date,
FOR CASH ONLY
OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
We will positively sell on no other terms during that period.
We have come to the determination of selling AT COST in order to induce purchasers to give us an early call, and to enable us to reduce our present very heavy stock.
We guarantee that, by this arrangement, on a purchase of $10 you will save at least THREE.
Retail Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
We have a large stock of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, AND FANCY GOODS.
Give us a call and ascertain our prices, and we are convinced that you will be satisfied.
Remember the large brick store at the corner of Main and Bellevue Streets. Polite and willing clerks will be on hand to wait on you. Don't lose your chance. Come AT ONCE, and bring your CASH.
COTTON, WOOL and HIDES received as cash, at highest market prices.
Highest premium paid on GOLD.
JOSEPH BLOCH & Co.
Opelousas, October 2d, 1873.

THE staunch and swift Steamer
"BERTHA,"
H. H. BROAD, Master, J. B. SCHMIT, Clerk,
WILL leave Washington every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., and New Orleans every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M.
Should the water get so low as not to allow the Bertha to reach Washington, then the steamer "Minnie" will run in conjunction with the Bertha, between Washington and Little Devil or Old River, as the case may be.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to Gérand Carrière, Washington, La.
September 13th, 1873. tf.

1872. 1872.
LOW WATER ARRANGEMENT.
The new, light draft and staunch passenger packet **Trenton,**
M. KENISON *Master.* T. JOBIN *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.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL Faculty of Opelousas. What?
POSEY'S AROMATIC WINE BITTERS.
A good and pure Tonic, scientifically compounded, not mixed at random, carefully theorized, and perfected, by years of study and close observation, as to its adaption to relieve morbid conditions of the system, such as:
Torpid Liver, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect or Languid Digestion, Nervousness and its train of nameless ills. Only 50 cts. a bottle. [oct4*

STRAYED.

FROM the undersigned, at Opelousas, on the 10th September, a dark brown creole horse (large) about 8 or 9 years old, very gentle, has trace and collar marks, and branded on the right hip with the annexed brand.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the horse, or any information that will lead to his recovery. J. K. SANDOZ
Opelousas, October 4, 1873.

Taken Up as an Estray,

BY the undersigned, on Bayou Marie Croquant, on the 25th of October, a red work Ox, branded about thus: k?
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away.
JOACHIM JOUBERT.
Nov. 1, 1873. 3—5t

DRESS GOODS at Phillips', Main street, at 20, 25 and 30 cents—cash.

POSEY'S BITTERS ARE STRICTLY MEDicinal, and not an *intoxicating Alcoholic beverage*, but curative, alterative and toning in their effects. oct4*

HOSIERY for Ladies and Misses at 15 cts. per pair, good, for cash only, at Phillips'.

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.

EVERYTHING at Phillips' in Dry Goods at cheapest rates, for cash.

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 3½ 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

OPELOUSAS CARDS

26th YEAR
—IN—
DRUGS AND MEDICINES!
THE freshest and purest always on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the well-known ST. LANDRY DRUG STORE AND MEDICAL DEPOT,
(Established A. D., 1848.)
Where can be found every article in the medical line, besides Paint, Window Glass, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, School and Blank Books and Stationery of every variety.
A full assortment of Garden Seeds, from Landreth, (guaranteed fresh and genuine.)
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
For Medical use only.
The undersigned, assisted by his son, devotes his time almost entirely to compounding and dispensing *RELIABLE MEDICINES.* Hoping thus, by unremitting devotion to his calling and a sincere desire to meet the wants of his friends and customers, to continue to deserve their patronage and esteem.
JOHN POSEY,
oct4* Apothecary, &c.

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. j9tf

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.

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

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 Bloah & Duprés' burnt store, where they are ready to make to order men and boys' clothing, on short notice, and a fit guaranteed.
August, 31, 1872. [32—1y

POSEY'S BITTERS HAVE BEEN IN USE for many years. Our Physicians know their formula, and have prescribed them always in preference to any of the thousand and one *bad whiskey* compounds now flooding the country. They materially aid in curing *Chills and Fever, enlarged Spleen, and all kindred diseases.* One bottle (50 cents only) will satisfy you of this. oct4*

PARSON C. A. FRAZEE SAYS OF
POSEY'S BITTERS:
"There is no question of their superiority."
Try a 50 cts. bottle and be convinced.
oct4*] JOHN POSEY, Druggist.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
ALL the latest and most prominent Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines received daily, and for sale at Publishers' rates, by the undersigned at the Post Office.
P. J. LEFEBVRE, Post Master.
Opelousas, Sept. 20, 1873. tf.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
A REGULAR meeting of the St. Landry Medical and Surgical Association will be held at Opelousas, the first Monday of every month, at 10 o'clock A. M.
VINCENT BOAGNI, M. D.
President.
JAMES RAY, M. D., *Secretary.* [45—1y

GREAT
Reduction in Prices!
Carriages,
Buggies