The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XXIII. Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., March 25, 1876. No. 24.

The Opelousas Courier,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEONCE SANDOZ.

PRICE REDUCED!

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER,

THE HONEST PEOPLE'S PAPER!

The only Newspaper in the Parish of St. Landry devoted to the true interests of the honest, tax-paying people, and uncompromisingly opposed to the Rings, Cliques and General Rascality of Louisiana Radicalism.

By patronizing the COURIER, you help sustain the paper that is fighting your battles. But every dollar you contribute to Radical concerns goes to strengthen your oppressors and their hired apologists and defenders, and assist in fastening your woes more firmly upon you. *Stand by your friends, then. Let your enemies take care of themselves.*

REDUCED RATES!

Subscription—$2.50 per year; $3.00 if not paid in advance. In clubs of 10, $2.25 each; in clubs of 20, $2.00 each—postage free. Single copies, five cents.

Advertising—Fifty cents per square—8 lines of this type—for the first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Standing advertisements at still lower rates. Send for circular and satisfy yourself that our paper is not only the best, but the cheapest advertising medium in this section.

Job Printing—Of every description executed in *superior* style, at *lowest* prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Ascertain our prices before having your work done elsewhere.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : MARCH 25, 1876.

We are authorized to announce E. T. LEWIS Esq. as a candidate for the office of Judge of the 8th Judicial District, *subject to the nomination* of a District Democratic Convention, if one be held, and if not, to a *nomination* of the local Democratic nominating Conventions to be held during the current year in the parishes of St. Landry and Calcasieu.

We are authorized to announce that Judge A. GARRIGUES is a candidate for *Clerk of the District Court* in and for the Parish of St. Landry, at the election of November next.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. JAS. O. CHACHERE is a candidate for Clerk of the District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, at the election of November next.

For a summary of Congressional proceedings, see next page.

Pens, ink, paper, envelopes, &c., can be had, cheap for cash, at the Post Office. So says Mons. Lefebvre in another column.

The Rev. Edwin Cater, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach at the Court House tomorrow, Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Capt. John M. Taylor lectures to-night at the Court House, in place of Mr. Joseph M. Moore. His subject is "Our Centennial."

We saw the other day a black radish which weighed 6½ pounds. It was raised on the plantation of Mr. Léonce F. Lastrapes, near Opelousas.

We insert advertisements at 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents each subsequent insertion, per square of four-fifths of an inch space; and rates of standing advertisement cheaper yet.

Parties desiring to purchase a Parlor Organ, Church Organ or fine Piano (all new) will learn something very much to their advantage by applying at this office.

We notice that our young friend, R. Mornhinveg, has lately received a very nice assortment of jewelry, which he offers at surprisingly low prices. And you may depend that what Rémi guarantees as gold is the genuine article. Give him a call.

Mr. Jos. Gibbs, of our town, has shown us a very ingenious contrivance for preserving varnish brushes when not in use.

It supplies a want long felt and carried off the blue ribbon at the late Industrial Exposition in New Orleans.

All the laws passed by the late Legislature of general importance that have been promulgated in the official journal up to and including the 11th inst., appear in a summary form in this number of the COURIER. This summary is copied from the *Orleanian*, of New Orleans, the first paper to render the reading public this important service.

That old veteran tailor, Mr. Chrétien Mornhinveg, announces in another column that he has just received a select assortment of spring goods and is prepared to "make them up" in the latest New York and Paris styles at reasonable prices. He is ably assisted by his son, Christian, himself a tailor of taste and experience. If they can't "fit" you, nobody can.

Upon the announcement of the recent overflow in France, the Senators and representatives from Paris in the Legislative Assembly donated two months of their pay for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster.

How great would have to be the calamity that would induce the average Louisiana legislator to donate even one week's pay for the relief of the victims?

In another column we publish an article from the N. O. *Democrat* in reply to T. C. Anderson's defense in the Bœuf and Crocodile matter, published last week in the *Journal*. It completely demolishes that "thin" defense, and leaves us nothing to say except that we will readily give the use of our columns to the parties implicated for the publication of that "statement of expenses" so confidently relied on by the Company.

The election last week in New Hampshire was carried by the Republicans by a small majority. Connecticut is the next State to vote, and closes the spring campaign. On the first Tuesday in April—4th proximo—it will elect State and Legislative officers. Last year the Democrats carried the State by 6548 majority on the Governor's vote. In 1872 the Republicans carried the State by 4958 majority, and General Jewell was elected Governor by over two thousand plurality.

Most people thought that we were not going to have any winter, but it seems the old fellow was only looking for a soft place to sit down in the lap of spring. He came along last Sunday and "lingered" with a vengeance for about three days in the aforesaid soft place, giving us ice almost one quarter of an inch in thickness on Monday morning, (the thickest this winter,) and a little snow during the same day, following up these pranks with killing frosts the two next mornings, since which time he has behaved himself much better.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Last Sunday evening at about 6 o'clock, Mr. Frank P. Bissinger, residing in our town, while in his yard was struck by lightning and, from all appearances, instantly killed. We say from all appearances, for as Mr. B. lived alone in his house, nobody noticed his absence, and it was only the next morning that a passer-by found him stiff and stark on the spot where he fell. An inquest was held on the body, but no signs of violence were discovered. He had evidently been asphyxiated by the electric fluid. Bissinger was a native of Prussia, but resided in this State for over twenty years.

The same flash of lightning that caused Bissinger's death was also felt in several houses in the neighborhood. In one of them, a lady sitting near the hearth was rendered unconscious for nearly a quarter of an hour, and a few blocks away several persons were more or less affected by the shock. In Bissinger's own house a post was shattered and the chimney partially demolished, which facts would lead one to suppose that even had he been in his house he would have been killed all the same.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the next regular term of the District Court, beginning on the fourth Monday of April:

Théodule Fontenot,	Henry McGaffey,
J D Gonor,	Gustave Paillet,
Sam P Clark,	Alphonse Godeau,
John McCormick,	Sydney Arceneau,
Augustus Burleigh,	Walter Scott,
Joe Harwell,	B A Donato,
Henry Stiff,	Alex Lejeune,
Charles Richard,	Benj Lafleur,
Thomas Griffin,	William Jino,
Sydney Tanner,	F E Bello,
F Faulkner,	Achille Rideau,
Felix Robin,	Jules E Ramar,
Joel Vannoy,	Moore Mayer,
Cadmus Auzenne,	Louis O Guidry,
Ducoudré Ledoux,	F A King,
S P Rutledge,	Henry Giron, fils,
Valentin Savoie,	Rigobert Declouet,
Houston Young,	Jean Pierre Malveau,
Alcide L Bertrand,	Allen Frank,
T Vidrine,	Daniel Coffy,
John H Fogleman,	Alex J Lanclos,
P J Lefebvre,	W C Fleshman,
J N Robin,	Prescott Gantt,
Olin J L P Fontenot,	Cornelius Donato,
Polamon Guidry,	Edgar Vanbille,
J S Harman,	Charles Burton,
G T Hawkins,	Leodore Skinner,
Eugène Petetin,	Mingo Smith,
F M Singleton,	Jules Frilot,
L H Haygood,	Joe Frilot,
C S Robbins,	John C Lyons,
Chas M Plow,	A J Richard,
	B F Sharouse.

(For the Courier.)

Nehemiah on Sabbath Desecration.

"In those days saw I in Judah *some* treading wine-presses on the Sabbath, and bringing sheaves and leading asses; also wine, grapes and figs, and all manner of burdens, which they brought into Jerusalem on the Sabbath day; and I testified against them in the day wherein they sold victuals.

"There dwelt men of Tyre also therein, which brought fish, and all manner of ware, and sold on the Sabbath unto the children of Judah and in Jerusalem. Then I contended with the nobles of Judah and said unto them, 'What evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the Sabath day? Did not your fathers thus, and did not our God bring all this evil upon us, and upon this city? Yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel by profaning the Sabbath.'"—Nehemiah, Chap. 13, 15—18.

WHERE THE NIGGERS' MONEY WENT TO.—The following dispatch, dated Washington, March 17, explains what became of the money that the unsophisticated "wards of the nation" placed in the hands of their Radical friends for safe-keeping:

The investigations which were yesterday made in the affairs of the Freedman's Savings Bank brought forward as a witness one of the former officers of the concern, who acknowledged that during the political campaign of 1872, when Grant was running for his second term, three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars belonging to depositors were withdrawn from the bank and used by the Republican party for political purposes.

We find the following items in the Washington *Enterprise* of last Wednesday:

The recent heavy rains which must have been general throughout the country, have caused the Courtableau to rise some 7 or 8 feet. It has now reached the highest second bank, and seems preparing to make an aggressive inroad into the country adjacent. Our boats have now fine scope for navigation.

We learn that a personal rencontre took place a few days ago in Ville Plate Prairie, between Henry Bogard and Lucien Chatman, both parties using knives, in which the latter died from the wounds received in the affray.

On Bayou Bœuf we learn that the sugar house on the Galligar place was blown down, (during the storm on the 15th,) and the loss, in consequence, is estimated at not less than twenty-five hundred dollars.

We have had during the week two applications to announce names as candidates for offices of this parish at the election in November. We would like to accommodate the aspirants, but as they did not throw the announcement fee in sight, we decline publishing their announcements. We are heartily sick and disgusted with the credit business, and propose to stop it or discontinue the paper. If we could get paper, ink and something for our family to eat, on a credit, we could publish a newspaper and announce every other man's name in the parish on time.—*Vienna Sentinel.*

Office-seekers, read the above and govern yourselves accordingly. The *Banner* proposes to make political aspirants "pay as they go" hereafter.—*Bossier Banner.*

And that is just what the COURIER proposes to do. We have learned through bitter experience that it is the best and only safe plan.

SUMMING IT UP.—The first week of Lent was a memorable week for the Radicals. Belknap disgraced, in tears and impeached; Pinchback rejected, and the Kellogg usurpation adjudged a fraud by the Senate; the Minister to England hurrying from the English court removed, and a plagiarizing attorney appointed his successor; the President's brother up before a House Committee for the sale of presidential favors; the President prosecuting witnesses to frauds, and rushing his son Fred, with an "interesting" family, off to the Yellowstone; the Attorney General under investigation for conniving at Babcock's acquittal; Secretary Robeson put on the gridiron for frauds in buying timber and building vessels; the Post Master General under investigation for straw-bid and fraudulent contracts, and, on the whole, the Republican Administration deep down in disgrace. All in one week! What a power is the Democratic House, after all!—*Ouachita Telegraph.*

WE TOLD YOU SO.—We have been denouncing for the last seven years the leaders of Radicalism as a gang of thieves, from Grant down, or Grant up, whichever you please. Some good Conservatives thought that we were unnecessarily severe. But the revelations in regard to Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail subsidies, Seneca stocks, Emma mine frauds, sales of sutlers' posts, straw bids on mail contracts, etc., etc., etc., involving the Cabinet, the Minister to England, Senators and members of Congress—all prove the White House to be the headquarters of a gang of thieves of the most shameless and abandoned character.—*N. O. Southern Home.*

The last time Mrs. Belknap appeared in Washington society, she wore two elegant post-traderships for ear-bobs, while on her bosom a fat sutlership rose and fell with the soft tide of emotion.—*St. Louis Times.*

The Legislature's Work.

GENERAL LAWS PROMULGATED.

No. 1, published officially Feb 2: The Apportionment Act; number of Representatives increased from 111 to 120; no change in Senatorial districts.

No. 2, published Feb 4: Joint resolution, directing our Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of an appropriation for the levees of the Mississippi.

No. 3, published Feb 6: Appropriating $10,000 for the Insane Asylum at Jackson.

No. 9, published Feb 11: Joint resolution directing Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill for the removal of obstructions placed by Gen. Jackson, in 1814, in Bayou Lafourche.

No. 14, published Feb. 22: Confirming the notarial charter of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Co.; giving the Company the right to start the road from New Orleans; or from a point on the river between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, or the parish of Iberville; or from New Orleans to Berwick's Bay, via Vermilionville and Opelousas; or "from any point within the limits of this State," and to run to Shreveport and Marshall or Dallas; the main line to be run first to Shreveport.

No. 17, published Feb. 29: Regulating trial of appeals in the Supreme Court, on "a summary docket," specifying the kinds of cases to be entered thereon, in their order; among them, "all cases for the expulsion of tenants under the act relative to 'landlords and tenants,' approved March 15, 1855."

No. 48, of the session of 1875. (Hahn chairman, changing the order of succession to the gubernatorial chair, so as to exclude the Speaker of the House.)

No. 19, published March 4: Appropriating $175,392 60 for the expenses of the Legislature for 1876, and $6362 for deficiencies of regular and extra session of 1875—making such warrants receivable for State licenses.

No. 21, published March 4: Requiring the Police Jury of any parish or the authorities of any town on the line of the N. O. Pacific Railway or its branches, at the written demand of the Directors and on the written petition of 100 free holders of the town or parish, to submit to the qualified voters thereof the question whether the parish or town shall subscribe for capital stock of the company, not to exceed $300,000 for any parish. If adopted, the police jury to pay for the subscription shall issue parish bonds at 20 years, and 7 per cent interest payable annually, in coupons.—To pay the principal and interest, the jury to levy an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and one twentieth of the principal.—The Company, on receipt of the bonds, to yearly issue to the police jury a certificate of full-paid stock equal to the principal paid or redeemed.—If the Company sells, or otherwise disposes of these bonds, full-paid stock to be issued "for the sum of bonds so disposed of."—This stock is the property of the parish taxpayers, who are to receive from the jury, certificates for their tax receipts, (which are transferrable by delivery;) and holders of these will, through the police jury, be placed on the Company's books as holders of so many shares in a sum equivalent to the capital stock of the bonds, exclusive of interest.—The tax to be collected in the same manner as the parochial taxes.—The sums collected by the Company to be used solely as provided for in the city act.

No. 24, published March 7: Amending and re-acting art 575 of the Code of Practice relative to appeals, so as to require that the security on the appeal-bond shall have "property liable to seizure, to the amount of the obligation, within the State." (The Code before required it "in the Parish;") and also that the surety "shall prove his solvency to the satisfaction of the Court, whenever it is questioned by any party interested in the appeal." (This is to meet a decision of the Supreme Court that the party questioning the solvency of the surety must then prove his insolvency.) And "whenever judgment has been rendered in a suit in which defendant has had personal service to appear and file his answer, or when judgment has been rendered in a case after answer filed by defendant or by his counsel, the party cast in the suit shall be considered duly notified of the judgment by the fact of its being signed by the Judge; provided that in the country parishes no execution shall issue in cases where an appeal lies, until ten days after the adjournment of the court by which the judgment was rendered, within which delay a party may take a suspensive appeal on filing petition and appeal bond."

No. 25, published March 7th: Amending sec. 3410 Revised Statutes. All sheriff's and coroner's sales of immovable property in country parishes to be advertised to take place at court house, or public place in its vicinity, on 1st and 3d Saturday of each month, or following Saturday where they are legal holidays. Movable property sales on any Saturday; and to go on from day to day only when not terminable in one day. The defendant retains privilege, on 3 days' notice to officers, after seizure, to have property sold at his domicile.

No. 28, published March 7: Parish courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits in all cases, for amounts exceeding $100, exclusive of interest, and not exceeding $500, exclusive of interest, subject to appeal to District Court in all first named cases.

No. 35, published March 8: Making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for year ending December 31st, 1876. Among these are: Executive department, $97,360; Judiciary, $318,000; Miscellaneous, including engineer department, adjutant general, charitable associations, pensions, state printer ($55,000), assessments and tax collectors' rolls, various court costs, parish assessors, etc. $206,689; public schools *per se*, $300,000.

A Great National Work.

The Centennial History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent to the close of the First Century of American Independence. By Jas. D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History," "The Great Republic," Etc., Etc.

There has long been a great and universally felt want of a History of the United States, suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by the National Publishing Co., of St. Louis, who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States," by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the Standard History of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but it is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent down to the present time. It traces the evidences of that mysterious race, the first occupants of our country, and gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe and the final occupation and conquest of the land by England, are told with graphic power.

Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the sources of those noble and, we trust, enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of our great struggle for Independence are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution; the establishment of the Union; the course of affairs until the breaking out of the second war with England; and a full and comprehensive account of that war and its results. The events of our career from the close of that contest to the commencement of the civil war follow in their order. The history of the civil war is related with intense vigor, and with a strict fidelity to truth. The author pleads the cause of no party or section. He states facts, points out the lessons which they teach, and appealing to neither passion nor political feeling, trusts to the good sense of his countrymen to sustain his views. The book contains an Appendix, giving an account of the approaching Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised in one large, handsome octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is presented with a superb lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and Grounds. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every parish.

The Bœuf and Crocodile Job.

THOMAS C. ANDERSON'S DEFENSE.

[N. O. Democrat, March 17.]

In the *Republican* of Tuesday Mr. Tom Anderson publishes a reply to the report of the House committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bœuf and Crocodile Navigation company, which was printed in the *Democrat* Sunday morning, and the *Republican* announces the St. Landry Senator's communication with a grand flourish of trumpets, heading its article: "A Democratic Scarecrow Dismantled." It is somewhat suggestive that the *Republican* looks upon every effort to expose the rascalities which have been perpetrated in Louisiana during the last seven years as a Democratic movement. We do not clearly see how the appointment of the committee to investigate the affairs of a corporation holding public funds can be regarded as a partisan measure, or the report of the committee exposing the fraudulent appropriation of the funds a Democratic move, unless it is conceded that the issue in this State is between rascality and honesty, and that the Democracy are making the fight for honesty against Radicalism and rascality.

The reply of Mr. Anderson to the report of the committee is of the thinnest texture. A large portion of it is devoted to an effort to show that the report is not an official document, because it was not formally received by the House and entered upon the journal. Mr. Anderson must have keenly realized the force of the exposure of the relevant facts of the matter when he thus seeks to divert attention from them by raising an irrelevant question as to the official or unofficial character of the report. The committee was regularly appointed by the Speaker of the House, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the House; it conducted its inquiries into the affairs of the Navigation Company under the authority of the House, and its report, based upon the testimony taken, was regularly prepared for presentation to that body. The mere fact that the report, thus prepared, was handed in too late to enable the House to dispose of it in the usual way, will not affect its status with the public. We do not care, however, to argue with Mr. Anderson upon the official character of this report. The gentlemen who made it are well known in the State as honorable men, and the mere omission of a matter of form in the matter can detract nothing from the force and influence of their statements.

The real question to be answered by Mr. Anderson is, "What has become of the sixty-seven thousand dollars realized from the sale of the eighty thousand of bonds loaned the Bœuf and Crocodile Navigation Company by the State? The committee, after a thorough investigation, have been able to discover only about eight thousand five hundred dollars worth of work which has been done, and they declare the expenditure of the money of the State by this company to be one of the most deliberate frauds that has been perpetrated upon the State. We have read over the testimony taken by the committee and we must say that it fully sustains the conclusion of the report. There is testimony showing that a saw-mill and other property was purchased with a portion of this money; but there is also testimony showing that the saw-mill is now in the possession of a nephew of Mr. Gantt, and has been run by him for several years on private account, and that other property purchased is on the plantations of and in the use of Messrs. Anderson and Gantt. The testimony shows that very feeble efforts were made to carry out the purpose for which the bonds were loaned. All efforts were abandoned in 1871, though only a portion of a lock, costing probably less than $8500, had been constructed. Mr. Anderson affirms that two freshets swept away the timber of the company and damaged the work. Doubtlessly there were freshets, but Mr. Curley, the last man who contracted to work on the lock, does not account for the suspension of the work as does Mr. Anderson. Mr. Curley says he quit the work in 1871 only because he could get no money from the company to carry it on. There is a very great discrepancy, therefore, between the ex-parte statement of Mr. Anderson and the sworn testimony of Mr. Curley, as to the cause of the final suspension of the work.

Mr. Anderson states that Mr. Gantt's account of the expenditures of the company, amounting to $73,500, "is a clear and detailed statement." With the committee, we differ with Mr. Anderson on this point. Mr. Gantt's account of expenditures, of which we have a copy before us, is anything but "a clear and detailed statement." The items mentioned, it is true, foot up $73,500; but it would have been just as easy for Mr. Gantt to have made out an account showing expenditures of $100,000, or $1,000,000, or of any other sum, and the account might have been just as clear and detailed as the one made, and it would have been entitled to just as much credit. The account gives no dates, and it is accompanied by no vouchers. Except in a very few cases, even the names of parties from whom articles are claimed to have been purchased are not mentioned. The account is a patent fraud; it is just such an account as any stupid fellow, who had misappropriated funds that did not belong to him, would have got up to screen himself. It is not worth the paper it is written on, and as Mr. Anderson is a man of sense and experience, he must be hard up for a defense of the action of himself and partners when he appeals to such a document as Mr. Gantt's statement to prove that public money in their hands has not been made away with. Mr. Anderson's attempts to refute the report of the committee consist in nothing but his bare and unsupported statements. It was hardly to have been expected that he would acknowledge that he had made away with the public funds. But if he were innocent, he would be able to vindicate himself by other means than his bare statements. Mr. Anderson must know that his character is not such in Louisiana that his simple word will relieve him from the suspicion of having been engaged in an ugly job. He must know that when he is charged with having perpetrated a fraud upon the State by three honorable gentlemen, the people will believe him guilty until he produces the most convincing proof of his innocence. He has not done so. He has met grave charges presented by honorable men, and sustained by the sworn testimony of others, with bold contradictions. This is audacity, but not refutation.

Having met the charges against him in this matter by mere denials which are worthless, with something of ingenuity Mr. Anderson strengthens his weak defense by attempting to destroy public interest in the matter. With this view, he coolly affirms that the Legislature of 1875 having repudiated the Bœuf and Crocodile bonds, the State has no longer any interest in the matter. For brazen audacity this is equal to anything we have ever seen. The truth is, that the Legislature of 1875 passed an act forbidding the Funding Board to fund certain bonds until the same should be declared legal and valid by the Supreme Court. The Bœuf and Crocodile bonds, the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad bonds, and the North Louisiana and Texas railroad bonds, were among those included in this act. Mr. Anderson tells the public that by this act the bonds, the proceeds of which he is charged with having appropriated, were repudiated, and that, consequently, the State has no interest in the matter. Mr. Anderson is too well informed not to have known that this was not true. He knows perfectly well that the Supreme Court has already ordered the Board of Liquidation to fund the North Louisiana and Texas railroad bonds, amounting to $1,122,000; that the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad bonds are now before the court on appeal, and that the general opinion is, that the court will declare them legal and valid. And he knows perfectly well that the Bœuf and Crocodile bonds have not been repudiated, but that they will sooner or later be passed upon by the Supreme Court, and that the chances are that they will be declared legal and valid obligations against the State. It was a wretched subterfuge on the part of Mr. Anderson to declare that these bonds had been repudiated, and that the State was no longer concerned as to whether he and his allies had honestly expended their proceeds or dishonestly appropriated them. The taxpayers of the State have a very lively interest in the matter, and it is hardly probable that the Senator has not heard the last of it.

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

The Republican party, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is a party that exists simply on its hates. It hates the white people of the South. It hates foreign born citizens. It hates Catholics. It hates skeptics in religion. It hates everybody who doesn't keep Sunday and fails to regulate his diet according to its ideas. It hates Democracy. It has some loves, but they are all connected with itself. It loves office. It loves fraud. It loves peculation and it loves stealing.

Belknap's first prompt acknowledgment of his guilt recalls Lord Bacon's course under not dissimilar circumstances. "I do plainly and ingenuously confess," said the Chancellor, "that I am guilty of corruption, and so renounce all defense." "I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed."

"Belknap having resigned, the Republican party is now purified," say all the Republican thieves. "John," said Mrs. Smith to her inebriated husband, "you needn't turn over to keep me from smelling your breath; you're drunk clear through."—*Illinois State Register (Dem.)*

CHEAP JOB PRINTING.—We have recently made large additions to our already well assorted stock of job material, and would inform those wanting job work done that they will find it to their advantage to leave their orders with us, as we have reduced the price of such work much BELOW THE USUAL RATES.

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

DIED—In New Orleans, on the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock A. M., Mrs. EMMA RINGER, *née* Herr, aged about twenty years.

—In this town, on the 19th, FRANK P. BISSINGER, aged about 63 years.

PARTIES IN NEED OF A

SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO CALL AT

THE COURIER OFFICE,

Main Street, Up Stairs.

We can sell them a Machine of almost any of the best manufactures for less money than it can be purchased here or in New Orleans.

Also, a Singer Manufacturing Machine, suitable for a harness maker, only $50.

GRAUGNARD & SCHNEIDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Cut Chewing, Snuff and Smoking

TOBACCO,

AND HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

No. 17 Decatur Street,

Opposite the Post Office, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Meerschaum, Brier Root, and all other varieties of Pipes constantly on hand. mar18*

C. MORNHINVEG Sr.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Having just returned from New Orleans with a select assortment of goods, I am prepared to furnish my customers and the public in general with the latest styles of clothing of the best material, at prices to suit the times, and respectfully solicit a call from all needing anything in my line of business.

☞ Latest New York and Paris Fashions just received. C. MORNHINVEG SR.

Opelousas, March 11, 1876.*

STATIONERY.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at the Post Office, a full assortment of

STATIONERY,

Consisting in part of

Legal Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Papeterie, Blotting Paper, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes, Slates, Etc.,

CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ Subscriptions received also to all Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals published in the United States, at publishers' rates.

18tf.] P. J. LEFEBVRE.

OLD HUNDRED!

THE OPELOUSAS COURIER

AND

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,

(Weekly,) one year for $3.60. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

Send us $3.60 and receive your home paper with the COURIER-JOURNAL, the best, wittiest, brightest and ablest city weekly in the country. Febtf.

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE undersigned being determined to liquidate their affairs of the co-partnership of J. & A. Perrodin, hereby request those who are indebted to the firm to come and settle with them at their store in order to avoid collector's costs. JULES PERRODIN, AUGUSTE PERRODIN.

Opelousas, March 4, 1876. 1m

FOR SALE.—A lot of packing boxes, different sizes, made of sound cypress and pine, will be sold cheap.

Apply at Mayo's Drugstore. 24tf.

BLANKS

—FOR—

Justices of the Peace,

Auctioneers,

Notaries,

Etc.,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Every description of Job Printing executed on short notice, at low prices and in the neatest styles. We guarantee good workmanship at fair rates; indifferent or cheap (!) work not solicited nor bids made in *competition for inferior printing.* Samples and estimates furnished on application at this office, Main St.

Joel H. Sandoz, Notary Public,

OFFERS his services to his acquaintances and the public of St. Landry. Inventories, Family Meetings, Sales, Mortgages, Contracts, Release of Mortgages, Protests, Testaments, &c., will be executed in either French or English with care and dispatch, and at the most moderate prices. He will be found for the present at the *Courier* Printing Office, on Main Street, Opelousas.

JOS. 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

FOR SALE CHEAP—The undivided ½ of E ½ of S W ¼ of Section 31, T 2, S R 5 East, containing 80 34/100 acres, situated near Big Cane. Apply to Jas. H. Houston, Opelousas.

G. CARRIERE,

DEALER in Groceries, Western Produce, Forage, &c., and Warehouse keeper, Water street, on the levee, Washington, La.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small residence in Opelousas for which the owner would take three or four hundred dollars. Apply at this office. feb19tf

FOR SALE.—A second hand Grover & Baker $65 Sewing Machine; price $50. Also a Doty's Improved Washing Machine and Universal Wringer, family size; cost $25—will be sold for $15. Both Machines in perfect order and as good as new. Apply at this office.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—An excellent one, with all the appurtenances, for $200 cash. Cost $600 a few years ago. Apply to N. Quatrevaux, Opelousas, La. mch27

FOR NEW ORLEANS

INDEPENDENT LINE.

REGULAR SUNDAY PACKET:

The staunch and swift passenger Steamer

ST. MARY,

F. PROBST, 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.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JOS. CHENIER.

Jan. 1, 1876.] Washington, La.

REGULAR SUNDAY PACKET.

The Light Draft Passenger Steamer

"TRENTON,"

E. QUATREVAUX, Master. H. MOLAISON, Clerk.

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

For freight or passage apply on board, or to R. S. WILKINS, Washington.

July 4, 1874.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS

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 13 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

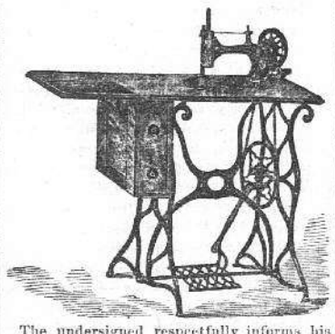
FAMOUS RINGEN WASHER.

EUGENE LEMONTEY, Agent,

Washington, La.

August 19, 1874. 1y

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.



The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the Ladies of this parish that he has removed his stock in

THE COURIER BUILDING,

Main Street, Opelousas.

The superiority of the Singer Sewing Machine, over all others, is a fact acknowledged BY POPULAR VERDICT.

☞ Over One Million in Use! ☜

Second-hand Machines of other make for sale cheap. Only depot in this parish for genuine Singer Sewing Machine Needles and Accessories, &c. The best of Machine Twist. Pure Machine Oil. FRED. COMBE,

Dec. 4, 1875.] Agent.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 *Broadway, New York,*

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,

ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES,

—AND—

Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are Headquarters

FOR EVERYTHING

in the way of

STEREOPTICONS

—AND—

MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being Manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN,
FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each Style being the Best of its Class in the Market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern. 51-11t

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference.

DUNAVANT'S

LIVERY STABLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Livery Stable at Johnston's 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-ja22] JAS. A. DUNAVANT.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A second hand Corn Sheller as good as new. Will be sold cheap for cash, or value taken in corn, potatoes or hay. Apply at Mayo's Drugstore.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS

THE

ST. LANDRY DRUG STORE

Is constantly in receipt of

FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

WINES,

PAINTS, AND

DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

A Complete Assortment of

STANDARD AND POPULAR

PATENT MEDICINES,

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Snuffs, Pipes and Smoking Material.

Sole Depot for

Posey's Aromatic Bitters

—AND—

POSEY'S

CELEBRATED

CHILL AND FEVER CURE.

Fountain-Head for

CHOICE PERFUMERIES,

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,

—AND—

LANDRETH'S AND BRIST'S

GARDEN SEEDS.

W. O. POSEY,

Corner of Main and Landry Streets.

Dec. 4, 1875-ap10

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for these popular machines, announces to the ladies of this parish that he has an assortment of them on hand which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, for cash or on time. His long experience in this kind of business and his intimate acquaintance with the merits of the various Sewing Machines, warrant him in recommending this machine to the public. Its superiority over all the others has long since been recognized, and late improvements have made it the most perfect machine in existence.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine these machines and their work, and witness the simplicity and ease of their operation. C. DENIAU,

s18tf] Agent Howe S. M., Main St.

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. 9tf

JUST RECEIVED:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH

DRUGS;

Medicines, Chemicals,

And a Full Line of All the Popular

PATENT MEDICINES,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR *CASH!!!*

C. MAYO, Agent.

aug 21] Sign of the Big Mortar.

JUST RECEIVED! FRESH SEEDS!

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

—AND—

FLOWER SEEDS,

Direct from the growers, D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

C. MAYO, Agent,

feb5] Sign of the Big Mortar.

NOTICE.

HAVING secured the services of Mr. Walton A. Sandoz, a thorough and competent Druggist, the public are hereby notified that Prescriptions and Medicines can be put up at all hours, day or night: Mr. Sandoz's residence is immediately in the rear of the Drug Store, and he will be pleased to wait on customers at any hour in the night. C. MAYO, Agent,

Aug 21] Sign of the Big Mortar.

REMOVED!!

I have removed the "Opelousas Drug Store" to the corner of Main and Bellevue Streets, the stand lately occupied by C. Roos.—☞ *Hereafter the business of the Opelousas Drug Store will be conducted strictly on a CASH basis.* C. MAYO, Agent,

aug 21] Sign of the Big Mortar.

OPELOUSAS TIN SHOP.

REMOVED TO

Sol. Isaac's old stand, Main St., near J. Claude.

EVERY description of