The Planters' Banner.

THE MOTTO FOR THE SOUTH...."PROVIDENCE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES."

VOUME XXXII. FRANKLIN, PARISH OF ST. MARY, (ATTAKAPAS) LA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870. NUMBER 45.

PLANTATIONS, FARMS,
—AND—
LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS OF LAND.
—BY—
E. H. LOMBARD,
Land Agent, New Iberia.

A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, EIGHT MILES West of New Iberia, well improved; Household and kitchen furniture also for sale. No. 3

A FINE DWELLING HOUSE AND SIX OR EIGHT acres of land, within the limits of the town of Franklin. 4

THE BRASHEAR CITY HOTEL; THE BEST LOcation for a hotel in Brashear City; part cash and part on time. 5

A STOCK FARM, FIFTEEN MILES FROM ABBEville, near the mouth of Bayou Vermilion touching the Sea Marsh, 2720 acres. 12

A PLANTATION FOUR MILES FROM OPELOUsas, 320 acres, 150 acres enclosed, good fences, and a good dwelling and out buildings. This place is eleven miles from Opelousas, near Bayou Mallet. 32

A TRACT OF LAND WELL DRAINED AND TIMbered, 208 arpents, parish of Iberia, on Lake Pagnieu, 15 miles southwest of New Iberia. The place is unimproved. 1

A TRACT IN THE PARISH OF VERMILION 400 arpents, fronting on Bayou Tiger, 15 miles southwest of New Iberia, little or no timber, land rich, unimproved. 2

A TRACT ABOUT ONE MILE FROM BAYOU Teche, parish of St. Martin, 110 arpents fine woodland, and about 200 arpents of open prairie, rich and easy of cultivation. There are no improvements on the place except two double cabins. 36

A VALUABLE TRACT IN IBERIA PARISH, Fausse Point settlement, 5 miles from New Iberia, 487 arpents, of which 275 arpents of cleared land, and 212 woodland; 6 mules, 150 bbls corn, 8 arpents of seed cane, and lumber valued at $300, to be sold with the place. 37

PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE MCCLELLAN Tract, situated about 25 miles southwest of Opelousas. It contains 600 acres, nearly one-half of it is cleared. It has on it one of the finest gin houses in the parish. The dwelling and outhouses are good. It is situated on Plaquemine Brulé, in a very good neighborhood. 62

PROPERTY CONTAINING 1800 ACRES, OVER 300 acres cleared. This is very fine sugar and cotton land. Situated near Barry's Landing, 11 miles below Washington on Bayou Catawbia. The improvements are moderate, with a new gin house. 63

A FARM ONE MILE FROM ABBEVILLE, ON Bayou Vermilion, in a good neighborhood, church, school and Masonic Lodge near, 40 acres, 25 under good cypress fence, dwelling, kitchen, and outhouses; kitchen and household furniture and farming utensils for sale with the place. Also, 15 milch cows, and 8 other choice cattle, a yoke of oxen, 2 good horses, gentle mares sheep, hogs, etc. 38

A FARM TWO MILES AND A HALF SOUTH west of New Iberia, 75 acres, 5 acres under fence, and in cultivation. A dwelling 39 by 40 feet, 8 rooms and front gallery, kitchen, store room and all necessary outhouses and corn mill. The stock on the place will be sold at reasonable prices. 39

A FARM TWO MILES AND A HALF FROM NEW Iberia on the road to Salt Island, 80 acres, prairie land without wood, all under fence and ditched, 2 houses, each two rooms, stable, corn house, kitchen, and other buildings; 2 acres planted in cane. 16

A TRACT OF LAND IN THE PARISH OF LAFAYette, 8 miles below the town of Vermilionville, 410 arpents, fronting on Bayou Vermilion, woodland suitable for a sugar plantation. Can be purchased at a very reasonable price. 25

A TRACT OF LAND EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST of Vermilionville, 14 arpents square, and another 5 miles distant from this, 120 arcents, with woodland sufficient for the place. Dwelling house with 4 rooms, kitchen, cabins, corn crib, and other outhouses. For sale cheap. 22

A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE arpents, almost wholly above the flood of 1867, fertile soil, improvements fair, about two miles from Jeanneette, six or seven miles below New Iberia, fronting on Bayou Teche; some choice fruit trees, fine location for a residence, pleasant neighborhood and a healthful location. 7

A FINE, NEW TWO-STORY DWELLING AND good improvement and fifty acres of land in the rear of the town of Franklin, bounded on one side by the corporation limits, and on another side by the Harding Road, dwelling half a mile from the Court House, fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, etc. 8

A TRACT OF LAND THREE FOURTHS OF A mile from Perry's Bridge, on Vermilion Bayou, parish of Vermilion, 2 miles from Abberville, 80 arpents prairie land; also 25 arpent woodland, 1½ miles distant from above tract. Dwelling 20 feet square, kitchen, 500 pannels new cypress fencing, corn, potatoes, plows and four creole horses for sale with the place if the purchaser desires it. Terms low. 41

A SUGAR OR COTTON FARM IN THE PARISH of St Landry, 12 miles from Opelousas, 246 arpents on Bayou Sallet, 100 arpents heavy timber enough for sugar purposes adjoining the above. Dwelling 40 feet square, 4 rooms and 1 parlor below stairs, new brick chimneys, corn crib 30 by 20 feet, a building 40 by 30 feet, all built in 1869. 42

PLANTATION THREE MILES WEST FROM ST. Martinville, 542 arpents; 8 mules, 5 head of cattle, and stock shares in Prairie Long for sale with the place. Dwelling; 6 rooms, outhouses, cotton gin with steam power, all in working order, barns, stables, etc.; 50 arpents cotton, 100 arpents corn. 3 arpents seed cane. Place in fine running order, and six families good negro laborers on it. 45

A PLANTATION IN IBERIA PARISH, FIVE AND a half miles from New Iberia, on Bayou Teche, 500 acres, 200 acres of woodland and 130 under fence, and in a high state of cultivation, corn cribs, and stables, 3 cabins, 30 by 15 feet, each two rooms, underground brick cistern. Possession given as soon as the crop is gathered; may be bought with the place, 400 bbls. corn, a lot of hay and fodder, potatoes, sugar cane to plant 70 acres, and the plantation implements. 53

A TRACT OF LAND IN IBERIA PARISH, EIGHT miles from New Iberia, 180 arpents, and 70 arpents of wood, east side of the Teche. Dwelling, house, new, 40 feet square, 5 rooms; another house 30 feet square, 2 rooms, carriage house, barns, stables, chicken and pigeon houses; kitchen, blacksmith shop. Can be purchased with the place, 2 fine mules, 3 horses, 3 milch cows and calves, 40 hogs, fowls, chickens, etc., carts farming utensils, and 4,500 pieux. 47

A FARM FIVE MILES FROM ST. MARTINVILLE, parish of St. Martin, about a mile and a half from Bayou Teche, about 500 acres of land, good for cultivation, 70 to 80 arpents suitable only for pasturage. Also 80 to a 100 arpents of good woodland, a mile and a half from the main tract, 4 good cabins, corn house, stable 60 feet square, 6 thousand pieux and 25 thousand bricks. This land has been worked, and is well drained. 13

A SUGAR PLANTATION STUATED IN FAUSSE Pointe, 10 miles from New Iberia, 2 miles from Bayou Teche, 368 arpents, 216 open land, 140 enclosed and in cultivation, 150 acres of good wood, 138 acres of cypress land. A dwelling 20 by 36 feet, with three rooms and gallery, double kitchen, fowl house, pantry, carriage house, 3 double cabins, corn crib, corn mill, stables, etc. May be purchased with the place, 4 mules 1 mare, a horse, five oxen, farming utensils, half the growing crop of corn and cotton, and 3½ arpents of seed cane. 23

A SUGAR PLNTATION SITUATED ON BAYOU Teche, 5½ miles below New Iberia, on the Fausse Pointe road, 500 acres, of which 165 acres are wooded land. One large comfortable two story dwelling, cabins, brick sugar house, engine and kettles, all lately put up in perfect order. Cane to plant 50 acres, and 60 acres stubble cane, 8 good mules, carts, plows, and other implements, 25 gentle cattle, five milch cows, hogs and sheep, etc. 24

ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND; 250 acres cleared, and 200 acres under fence, over 200 bushels old corn and 100 bundles fodder; 15 acres in cane and 25 acres in corn; machinery and material for sugar house, (the sugar house was blown down,) Situated on bayou Catawbia, between Washington and Barry's Landing. On the place is an extra fine new dwelling with 13 finished rooms in it. It is 50 feet square with 8 fire places. The dwelling was built in 1862, and has 12,000 bricks and 46,000 feet lumber in it. There is a corresponding amount of other improvements on the place. 61

A SUGAR PLANTATION ON RIGHT BANK OF Bayou Vermilion, parish of Lafayette, 1½ miles from Vermilionville, fronting 12 arpents on the Bayou by 38 arpents in depth, and a detached tract of wood, 90 arpents. The plantation is under good fence, 275 arpents in cultivation, the balance enclosed as pasture. A large dwelling house, 42 by 40, 4 rooms below and 1 above, dining hall, kitchen, carriage house, stable, fowl house, servant's room, cabins, corn crib, stable, sheds, good sugar house and horse mill, kettles with capacity for six hogsheads of sugar in 24 hours, 30 acres of cane, 1,200 barrels corn for sale with the place. 43

A PLANTATION FIVE MILES NORTH OF NEW Iberia, east bank Bayou Teche, 220 arpents, 5½ from on the Teche, 40 deep. Dwelling, new and fine, 6 rooms, and a hall, cost $2,500; a well, new kitchen and out houses, 4 double cabins, stable, carriage house and all necessary out buildings; ½ of the land in high state of cultivation, 10 arpents seed cane, 5 good hands under contract for the year; 9 good mules, 2 plow horses, plows, carts and plantation implements complete, sheep, cows hogs, etc., 3,000 pieux, land all cleared, and moveable property on the place valued at more than $2,500. 51

A SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE FAUSSE POINT neighborhood, 9½ miles from New Iberia, 1,500 acres of superior land, 750 cleared, 750 well timbered with cypress and sugar wood. A good dwelling and convenient outbuildings, overseers' house, 13 cabins, large sugar house with machinery complete, large stable and corn crib, 3 large cisterns, 14 young Kentucky mules, 10 yoke of oxen, 100 head of fine cattle, plows, etc., all to be sold with the place. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation, produced last year 100 hhds of superior sugar, from 60 acres of cane, after reserving enough to plant 50 acres last spring, cane of late importation, the choicest in the State. There are now twenty first class hands at work on the place, much attached to it, having never left it. 21

ARPENT—ACRE.—AN ARPENT IS FOUR THOUsand and eighty-eight square yards.

An acre is 4840 square yards. A piece of land 70 yards square is 60 square yards more than an acre; a piece 64 yards square is 8 square yards more than an arpent.

An arpent is about five-sixths of an acre.

LAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARM IN ST. LANDRY, ONE HUNDRED AND sixty acres, one-half woodland, the other half prairie, 40 acres enclosed, good cypress fencing, a good dwelling, 4 rooms below stairs, and an upper story, outhouses, stables, etc., and a supply of good water. 33

A TRACT IN ST. LANDRY, FIVE MILES FROM Opelousas, 100 acres, 40 acres wood, and sixty acres excellent prairie. Large number of pecan trees on the place. Can be purchased cheap. 34

A PLANTATION ON EAST BANK OF TECHE, 9 miles above New Iberia, 350 arpents, 200 cleared, balance woodland, new dwelling 40 by 35 feet, 5 rooms, kitchen, 2 rooms, storeroom, 3 double cabins, corn crib, stable 40 by 35, carriage house, chicken house, 14 acres cane. Three good mules, 3 work horses, 12 sheep, and 4,700 new pieux may be purchased with the place. 54

AN UNIMPROVED TRACT OF LAND IN THE parish of St. Mary, 9 miles from Franklin, 6 miles from the Teche, 640 acres, fine land suitable for sugar or stock farm. A desirable tract and cheap. 55

A SUGAR PLANTATION ON BAYOU TECHE, 4½ miles from New Iberia, 975 arpents, 640 open land, 191 wood, 144 cypress swamp, dwelling, kitchen, carriage house and shed corn crib and shed, 3 double cabins, fowl house, four arpents fine cane for seed; 1,200 bushels corn, 14 mules, 10 milch cows, cart, farming utensils etc., may be purchased with the place. 56

A FARM ON BAYOU PETITE, ANSE, IBERIA parish, 6 miles from New Iberia, 100 arpents excellent land, 10 arpents wood, dwelling 32 by 20 feet, dining hall and kitchen, corn crib, cotton house, corn mill, rice mill, 3,800 pieux inclosing 20 arpents. A nice place, and cheap. 57

A TRACT IN PINE OR PUGH ISLAND, PARISH of St. Mary, 4½ miles from Brashear City, 235 acres, 2 houses, ¾ acre sugar cane. A desirable little property at a low rate for cash. 40

A FARM IN PRAIRIE GREGG, NEAR BAYOU Vermilion, six miles below Abbeville, 270 acres, choice land, good grazing country, healthful climate. The land good for sugar, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, gardens, peaches, oranges and other fruits. 9

PLNTATION OF TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNdred acres on Bayou Teche, 7 miles east of Opelousas, 1000 acres cleared, 300 acres enclosed. On the place there are two good dwelling houses, cabins, cotton gin, barn, etc., and the remains of a brick sugar house burnt during the war. A fine place and cheap. 28

PLANTATION ON BAYOU BŒUF, SEVEN miles from Washington, 1160 acres, 400 acres cleared, good double dwelling house, four cabins, the remains of a sugar house which was blown down, barn, stables, etc. Also 4 mules, 8 creole ponies and 7 head of cattle. Formerly this was considered one of the most valuable places in the parish. 29

PLANTATION IN ST. LANDRY PARISH, FOUR miles northwest of Opelousas, 1000 arpents, 70 arpents well wooded, an excellent lot of standing timber, the prairie land of the finest quality. It has on it a fine dwelling, extra for the country, a piazza 100 feet long, 7 rooms with fire places, and two rooms besides, outhouses, stables, barns, cisterns, wells, all in excellent order. Cheap place, fine for cotton, cane and corn.

A FARM ON THE UPPER TECHE, JUST BELOW Breaux Bridge, parish of St. Martin, 144 arpents, fronting on the bayou. This includes ten acres of fine cypress timber land. A new dwelling, comfortable and strongly built, all necessary outhouses, kitchen, pantry barns, all in perfect order. This land is above all overflows, and easy of cultivation. That next to the town may be sold in lots. The town is prosperous, and will doubtless soon become the seat of justice. 35

A FARM IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN, EAST side of bayou Teche, 6 miles from New Iberia, and four miles from St. Martinville; 180 arpents very rich soil, 140 acres enclosed. Large dwelling with 5 rooms, servants' house, stable, corn crib, etc., 14 large bearing pecans trees. Property to be sold for division of estate. No. 6.

PLANTATION IN ISLE PIQUANT, FIVE MILES from Martinville, and Bayou Teche, ten miles from New Iberia, three thousand five hundred acres, one thousand acres heavily timbered, cypress swamp, one thousand two hundred acres arable land, one thousand three hundred acres of pasture lands. It is fine land for sugar, rice, corn, potatoes, and other crops, and a rare place for raising cattle, horses, mules, hogs. A dwelling house, double cabins and small sugar house on the place. The place can be purchased on liberal terms, part cash, and liberal credit. 10

PLANTATION TWO AND ONE HALF MILES from Washington, parish of St. Landry, on Bayou Crocodile, near its junction with Bayou Bœuf, one thousand acres, four hundred and fifty acres open and under good fence all but one hundred and fifty acres above overflow. A large dwelling, good repair, stables, outhouses, etc. Cotton, sugar, corn, rice, tobacco and other crops do well on this place, and it would make a superior stock farm. It is a fine hog range, convenient to a shipping point, and healthy. Plenty of seed cane and corn on the place, 11

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION, FIFTEEN MILES from Opelousas, 10 miles from Washington, and 6 miles from good steamboat navigation—850 acres, 350 cleared, well ditched and fenced, good timber, good hog range, and fine pasturage the year round. Good dwelling house, and outhouses and cisterns; mules, oxen, sheep, hogs, etc., and half of the corn crop may be purchased with the place. 26

A TRACT NOW USED AS A VACHERIE, FIFteen miles Southwest of Opelousas; 5,067 acres of land, half woodland, can be divided into several farms, fine sites for residences on and off Bayou Plaquemines, double ditches and fenced. The New Orleans and Texas railroad will pass near this place; 600 creole ponies, and 1000 head of cattle may be purchased with the place. Can be purchased at low figures. 27

A SMALL FARM SITUATED ON THE EAST bank of Bayou Teche; eight miles above St. Martinville containing thirty arpents of fine land; and is improved as follows: One dwelling house with four rooms, one corn crib and fencing, and a lot of fine fruit trees. This land is on the line of the Chatanooga R. R. 61

A PLANTATION ADJOINING THE TOWN OF Breaux Bridge. A desirable plantation; said land is improved as follows to-wit: One two-story dwelling house, containing four large rooms, and galleries on the first story, a small gallery in the rear, and two closets, four large rooms and gallery on the second story. Four corn cribs, a sugar house, stables, kitchen, coach-house, and four small buildings. About seventy acres of land fenced in and under cultivation. This tract of land has 200 arpents of arable land not subject to overflow, and the balance say one hundred arpents of timbered land. Possession to be given on the first of Dec. A. D. 1869. 62

A TRACT OF LAND ON THE PUBLIC ROAD from Opelousas to Grand Coteau, 4 miles from Opelousas, on the line of the proposed New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, 430 arpents, 135 in cotton, 85 corn, 40 under fencing for pasturage, 170 well wooded, and 1,000 acres near, from which the owner of the above have the privilege of obtaining wood. A dwelling house 136 feet square, kitchen, servants room, 4 double and 2 single cabins, smoke house, corn house, stables, and a gin house and cotton gin, corn mill, may be purchased with the place. 2 work horses, 4 yoke of oxen, 50 head of gentle cattle, and half of the growing crop. A valuable place, good soil, and cheap. 24

E. H. Lombard.

REAL ESTATE
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.

Respectfully announces that he now has for sale a large number of

PLANTATIONS AND FARMS,

Located in this and adjoining parishes, all of which are rich and productive, either for

SUGAR, COTTON, CORN OR RICE.

Some of these places are located on the lines of the Chattanooga Railroad, and the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and on the banks of the Teche.

ALSO, TOWN LOTS, RESIDENCES AND COTTAGES,

For sale in New Iberia and adjoining towns.

Parties wishing to sell their property will do well to register it at my office, and have it placed properly on the market.

All letters of inquiry promptly answered, if accompanied with a return stamp.

Refers to G. W. MILLER, Real Estate Agent, 16 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

Also, to J. C. MILLER, Real Estate Agent, 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Addres E. H. LOMBARD, Real Estate Agent,
Office with W. S. Leake & Co., Main street, NEW IBERIA. aug4-1y

E. F. WALLICHE. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

THE CRESCENT CITY MOLASSES BARREL MANUFACTORY.

Nos. 59, 61, 63, 67 and 69 St. Joseph St., New Orleans.

Having purchased a full set of the latest improved machinery for making barrels, we are prepared to turn out from two hundred and fifty to three hundred molasses barrels, half barrels, kegs and sugar hogsheads per day, made much stronger, and better than the best made by hand and at greatly reduced prices. Barrels made with iron hoops, or wooden, to suit purchasers. We request all interested to call and examine our stock and facilities for manufacturing before giving out their orders. All orders left at the Carriage Warehouse of R. Marsh Ingman & Co., corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets will be promptly attended to.

oct13-6m E. F. WALLICHE & CO.

The Planters' Banner.

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA.

A DESCRIPTION, STRICTLY AUTHENTIC,

Of the Parish of St. Landry, and the Attakapas Parishes—St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, and Vermilion.

In Which will be Found, in Brief Paragraphs, an Account of—

THE CLIMATE — GEOGRAPHY — SOIL — PRODUCTIONS — CROPS—FRUITS—YIELD PER ACRE OF THE STAPLE CROPS—PRAIRIE HERDS—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND FOWLS—PRICE OF LANDS—NAVIGATION—HEALTH—MINERAL AND OTHER RESOURCES — SOCIETY — SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—WILD GAME—FISHES—RAILROADS—MARKETS—SCENERY—PRAIRIES—ISLANDS—LAKES — BAYS — BAYOUS—RIVERS—FORESTS—AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO STRANGERS AND IMMIGRANTS.

To be published from week to week in a series of articles in the PLANTERS' BANNER, the whole to reappear in a Circular, accompanied by a Map of the Six Parishes described, by

D. DENNETT, Editor Planters' Banner.

[St. Landry Parish Concluded.]

Longevity in St. Landry.

By the assistance of intelligent citizens of Opelousas we have a list of names of white persons in Opelousas and the parish, above the age of sixty-five years. We find that there are twenty-two in Opelousas and fifty-six in other parts of the parish, making seventy-eight persons in the parish of St. Landry above the age of sixty-five, the oldest having arrived at the remarkable age of one hundred and eighteen years. In Opelousas there are forty-one white persons between the ages of fifty and sixty-five years. And doubtless there are many others who belong in the list, but we have not been able to obtain their names. There are many old colored people in this parish, some of them very old.

The Widow Dufrene.

The widow V. Dufrene lives about fifteen miles from Opelousas. She has arrived at the age of one hundred and eighteen years. She weighs less than a hundred pounds, is tall, straight, has very good eye-sight, and walks briskly for one of her advanced age, and her mind has a fair amount of vigor.

Still Older.

Joseph Cheasson, alias Jeannes, died several years ago in this parish at the advanced age of nearly a hundred and thirty years. When he was one hundred and fifteen years old he moved to Texas, and after living in that State several years he returned to St. Landry.

Mr. Thomas died in this parish several years since aged over a hundred years.

Joseph Young died in this parish thirty years ago, aged about one hundred and fifteen years. He married at the age of ninety years, and his wife had a son whom he lived to see married. His widow still lives in St. Landry.

Mrs. Blaize died in this parish a few years since, aged more than one hundred years.

Mrs. Daigle, aunt of Mr. Choteau, who has a lease of the Avery Salt mines, died in Opelousas. She was nearly one hundred years old.

Jesse Andrus, aged ninety years, and Major John Clac, aged ninety, lately died in this parish.

The list of old people, whose ages we have obtained, may be classified thus: Aged 65 years, 2; 66 years, 1; 68 years, 8; 70 years, 12; 71 years, 6; 72 years, 8; 74 years, 4; 75 years, 3; 76 years, 5; 77 years, 1; 78 years, 4; 79 years, 5; 80 years, 6; 81 years, 1: 82 years, 4; 83 years, 1; 84 years, 1; 85 years, 1; 86 years, 3; 92 years, 1; 94 years, 1; 118 years, 1. Total, 76 persons. This list includes only white persons.

A Numerous Progeny.

A respectable physician, of Washington, informed us that Madame Guillory, an old lady of St. Landry, before her death, could count up over eight hundred lineal descendants, all blood relations of hers.

A Healthy Family.

Mr. Joseph Langley, 55 years old, lived in St. Landry 42 years; his twelve children, all of them are living. He had no physician in his family for twenty-five years. When over 90 years old, in aiding a deputy sheriff who wished to cross a swimming creek, throwing his feet up by the pummel of the saddle he crossed without wetting them, while the young man who followed him wet both feet and half of his legs.

Health—Dr. Taylor's Statement.

Dr. J. A. Taylor, a native of Maryland, has lived in St. Landry thirty-three years; the first seven years a practicing physician. His opinions are entitled to the highest respect.

He says that fevers are milder and more manageable in St. Landry than in the Western States, or in the tide water regions of Maryland, Virginia, or the Carolinas, that congestive fever is of rare occurence. Typhus and typhoid fevers, which prevail so extensively, and with so much fatality in colder climates, he says are not a disease of this latitude; and that he has never seen but two cases of typhoid pneumonia.

Inflammatory diseases, such as acute bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, inflammatory rheumatism, etc., etc., are very rare. Taking the average of mortality the year through, it would be difficult to find a healthier region than this; and those who desire length of days will be as apt to find long life here as in any part of the United States.

There have been but two yellow fever epidemics in Opelousas and Washington in thirty-three years, and they might have been prevented by a strict quarantine.

Interesting Statement of Dr. V. Beugnal.

OPELOUSAS, La, June 22d, 1869.

To Messrs. T. Mullett, Thomas H. Lewis and others:

Gentlemen—I have practised medicine in this parish, every day for the last twenty years, during which time I have traveled the distance of six times the circumference of the earth, exposed by day and by night to the inclemency of the seasons, and although of a delicate form—being six feet in stature, and weighing only 125 pounds—I have never lost a day by sickness. My health has always enjoyed good health, and we have eight children, all in good health, never having lost one, and if you will permit me to add to this, that my general experience of diseases here is that they are mainly attributable to neglect of hygienic measures, and the improper administration of certain patent medicines, you will readily infer that my experience is favorable to the climate properties of this locality, as compared with the statistics of other parts of the United States.

Respectfully, VINCENT BOAGNI, M. D.

Statement of Dr. Tatman.

The clear, frank and complete statement of Dr. Tatman in regard to the health of St. Landry is entitled to the highest respect. Dr. Tatman is one of the most honorable physicians in the State, and his talents and learning none will question. His statement will be most respected where his character is best known.

Those who wish to obtain correct views in regard to the diseases and health of the country, should read his letter with great care.

BAYOU CHICOT, Parish of St. Landry, June 5, 1869.

Messrs. Thomas H. Moore and others:

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 28th ult., was received yesterday, and in reply I will say that I have been engaged in the active practice of medicine in this parish over thirty years; and that I have had good opportunities to observe all the forms and peculiarities of diseases common to this part of the country, in persons living on the open prairies, the wooded uplands, and the alluvial, or low lands; and that my observations have been made on whites, negroes, mulattoes, mixed bloods, and aborigines.

The most common diseases seen here are those caused by change of temperature from warm to cool, or what are called colds, producing occasionally serious diseases of the respiratory organs, such as pneumonia and pleurisy. But I do not approve that such diseases occur more frequently here than they do in other warm countries; and I know they are not near so common here as they are in the colder regions of the United States.

As a general rule, diseases of the respiratory organs are easily managed, and yield readily to medical treatment, but our largest bills of mortality are caused by this class of diseases, as is the case everywhere else. This class of diseases is not so dangerous here as in colder countries. And by the use of sufficient woolen clothing in cool and rainy weather they can be kept off altogether.

Consumption seldom originates here, and those who have it in its incipient stage at the North, and come here, have usually got well.

Infantile croup, that terror of parents and physicians in other places, is almost unknown here; I have not seen a case of it in the last fifteen years.

Rheumatism, another disease supposed to be caused by cold, is of rare occurrence here; and in its acute, or inflammatory form, it is still more rarely seen. People who spend their youth and manhood in laborious occupations need not dread to have their old age tortured by pains, as is the case in many all cold countries.

What are called malarious diseases, such as intermittent fever, remittent, or bilious fever, dysentery and, diseases of the liver, come next in order; but they are not so common, nor anything near so dangerous as those caused by cold. I am well aware that this assertion contradicts the commonly received opinion outside of the State; but I care nothing for that. I speak from what I have been seeing and noting for the third of a century in this parish.

Intermittent fever occurs more or less every summer and fall: but it is seldom of a serious character, and is always easily relieved. With the old and infirm, and with those persons whose constitutions have been broken down by organic diseases, or by dissipation, it is often attended with danger, as in their cases it usually becomes conjestive, and is then more likely to prove fatal unless promptly treated.

Remittent, or bilious fever occurs at the same seasons with intermittents, and is as easily relieved. A large majority of the cases of these two forms of fever will get well spontaneously with rest and care, but I am free to confess that experiment might be attended with some risk.

These two forms of fever are our peculiar fevers, and I regard them as being almost devoid of danger where common prudence is observed. The mortality arising from them, according to my experience, has not been more than one-fourth of one per cent. And yet it is the great apprehension of falling victims to these fevers that deters strangers from settling in this State.

To the European, landing at New York, the risk to health and life would be many times less by coming here to live than by going to the Western States, where he will be shaken by ague in summer and fall, and frozen in winter.

That abominable form of intermittent called ague on the Atlantic coast and in the Western States is almost unknown here. I do no think I have seen twenty cases of it that originated here since I have been practicing medicine here. Soldiers of the U. S. A., who served in States north of this, contracted that form of fever, and came home with it; but most of them soon recovered from it under the benign influence of our mild climate.

Dysentery occurs occasionally during very hot and wet summers, but it is not common, nor is it usually fatal. Negroes usually have it much worse than whites, and sometimes they die from it. Whites rarely have it severely, and very few of them ever die from it.

Diseases of the liver are of rare occurrence here, although our country has the reputation abroad of being like India in that respect. I have no hesitation in saying that no warm country where there is moisture enough to maintain a good vegetable growth is so free from liver affections as Louisiana, and particularly the parish of St. Landry. No one need fear such diseases here.

I have found that what are called infectious diseases, as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, small pox, and typhoid fever, are generally milder in their character, and more easily cured here than in colder regions. They are not more common here than in other countries no civilized country being entirely free from them.

Whites are not more liable to diseases here than negroes, but their probabilities of recovering from them are greater. This results probably from their superior intelligence and greater prudence.

People coming from other States, and from Europe, are not more liable to have fevers than those born here, and when they have them their chances to get well are as good as those of the natives of the State. This assertion is another flat contradiction of the commonly received opinion outside of our State. The doctrine is taught in books and orally that all persons who settle here must undergo what is called an acclimation fever, from which the chances to recover are not great. This is a foolish error gravely taught by sincere men who believe it, as well as by designing men who do not care whether it is true or false.

What is called acclimation in persons coming from cold to warm climates is that the skin takes on a portion of the functions performed by the lungs in colder regions, and if it be assisted by wearing a little extra clothing and keeping it clean for the first year there is no risk of the acclimation fever at all, or any other fever unless it be an infectious one, which can be avoided here as elsewhere by keeping away from the infection.

The wearing of coarse cloth or flannel next the skin during the first summer and fall here will protect the person from all our common diseases; and the discomfort from the prickly heat is entirely got rid of, as it will not appear under such clothing unless the cold bath be imprudently used. Let the stranger use tepid baths and wear coarse cotton shirts and drawers, (or flannels), and he need not fear any acclimation disease.

As to longevity, I think people live as long here as they do anywhere. The oldest man I ever saw died in this parish in 1849, at the age of one hundred and twelve years. He was a native of Port Tobacco, in Maryland, and had lived here eighty years. His descendants are very numerous, and one of his sons over eighty years old met an accidental death a few months ago.

A woman, one of my neighbors, died in 1865, aged one hundred and six. She was a native of the hill region of South Carolina, and had lived here over sixty years.

A great uncle of my wife died in 1863, aged about ninety five years. He was a native of the upper part of South Carolina, and lived here over fifty years.

In proportion to the population I have known more very old people here than I ever saw in other places where I have lived; and at the present time I know several that are verging on ninety.

This State has been too recently settled to have a very large population of very old people, as the first settlers and their immediate descendants had too many hardships to encounter to live to very old age; and they shared the fate of pioneers generally, and died young; but since the country has been settled the dangers to health and life that the first settlers had to encounter have been greatly diminished, and the population of very old people will continue to increase.

The probabilities of living to an extreme old age are greater in warm countries than in cold ones, as two-thirds of mankind die from disease of the respiratory organs, which are much less prevalent and dangerous in warm climates than in cold ones.

I know that it is believed at the North, and in all cold countries, that life is necessarily short in warm countries; I believed so myself before I had had an opportunity of judging by personal observation.

I know now that the average duration of human life is longer here than it is anywhere else in the United States; and the chances for persons coming from other States or countries are as good as those of the native born to live to old age.

In old age here there is less of what is called dotage, or second childhood, than in other places where I have known old people; and men and women retain their mental faculties generally until they die from old age. Among all the old people I know, or have known, not one has ever shown a particle of that peculiar intonation of voice and conduct that entitle them to the appellation of crones, which is so common elsewhere, and particularly in northern countries. Among negro women it is common when they grow old. This is the country to grow old gracefully in.

I have been asked the question frequently by strangers if I thought white men can perform continuous field labor here; and my answer has invariably been that I know they can.

Ever since I have lived here I have been seeing white men and boys working in their own fields, frequently along side of their own slaves, cultivating the usual crops of the country; and I have never known them to be complain much labor except from inclination.

I have known many white people who had no slaves to work for them who have worked continuously in the field without injury to their health, raising good crops of corn, potatoes and cotton.

I have not seen that white people who perform field labor are any more liable to have fevers and other diseases than those who have lived in idleness. To the contrary, I have found the idle more liable to be sick than those who work out of doors, as idleness has generally engendered habits of indulgence in alcoholic stimulants that induce disease.

Persons coming from the North or from Europe need not fear that they cannot work on plantations or farms here, as the summer is no hotter here than it is in the West, and the work no harder.

Respectfully, C. D. TATMAN, M. D.

Drs. George Hill and John A. Taylor, both distinguished physicians, the former a practitioner for 34 years, and the latter for nearly the same period, concur in the above statement as to the healthfulness of this parish.

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE.

General Description.

Lafayette is the smallest of the Attakapas Parishes. Its extreme length is about nineteen miles, its width about the same. Its northeastern boundary, made by the bayous Carencro and Tortue, is irregular, the other three lines are nearly straight.

This parish has an area of about 276 square miles about one-eighth of which is swamp land; the rest prairie. According to the assessment roll of 1868, the tillable land was classed as follows:

Land uncultivated, 89,715 acres; cultivated in corn, 10,944 acres; cultivated in cotton, 8217; cultivated in cane, 175; cultivated in rice, 106; other crops, potatoes, pease, etc., not mentioned; total, 109,157.

Soil—Its General Character.

The soil of Lafayette parish is light, loamy, mixed with sand. It is generally about twelve inches deep. It rests on a clay subsoil which is rich in plant food, like the subsoil of all the other parishes in this section of Louisiana. The fertile properties of the subsoil are only developed by exposure to the sun, and mixing with the surface soil.

Fields in Lafayette which have been in cultivation for seventy years, principally in corn and cotton, are still fertile.

By plowing in a crop of cow pease occasionally the richness of this soil would be perpetual.

Two ordinary creole horses, or mules, can break up the soil, and one horse can cultivate it.

A good field hand can cultivate thirty acres of corn, or ten acres of cane, or fifteen acres of cotton.

Price of Lands.

The best unimproved lands can be bought in Lafayette for $10 an acre. Cheapest unimproved, $1 25. Improved lands sell at from $20 to $30 an acre.

Lands in this parish rent at from $2 50 to $5 an acre.

Population, Farms, Etc.

There were 1587 registered voters in the parish at the last registration, more than half of them white. The vote in the year 1860 was from 800 to 900. The population of the parish, white and black, is about 8000, about equally divided.

In 1850, there were in that parish 441 farms, 630 dwellings; population, white, 3340; free colored, 160; slaves, 3170; total, 6720.

Bean Basin.

The road leading from Vermilionville to Grand Coteau, runs through a beautiful agricultural region called Bean Basin. It is twelve miles from Vermilionville to the Carencro crossing, and about half that distance from the road to the eastern boundary of Bean Basin, which is the eastern boundary of the parish. The lands near Vermilionville are nearly level, but extremely productive. A few miles north, between the road and the bayous, the surface becomes beautifully rolling.

The gentle slopes, and long, tortuous ravines may be ranked with the most delightful landscape scenery in Attakapas. Here we find some of the most pleasant building sites in this enchanting country. The swells are like the heaving bosom of the ocean after a storm. Descending into the ravines one feels as though he were in a trough of the sea, soon to rise up again on the mountain wave, and look out on the green ocean. The cottages of the farmers are many of them neat and comfortable. The green pastures, fat cattle, and fine fields of cotton and corn in their proper season, indicate a rich soil, and a prosperous population. Shade trees and clumps of timber add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The fields are generally enclosed with nice fencing of cypress pieux and posts, and the lands were formerly pretty well ditched. The country is airy, pleasant, and extremely healthy, as will be shown in our health statistics of the parish.

Cote Gelee Hills.

The road leading from Vermilionville to New Iberia after crossing the Vermilion river, two miles from town, enters a section of the parish of Lafayette called the Cote Gelie, or the Cote Gelee hills. This includes a division of country ten or twelve miles in diameter, south of Bayou Tortue, east of Vermilion, and on both sides of the main road.

The soil is here rich, the country beautifully undulating, with deeper ravines and higher swells than we find in Bean Basin. The farmers are thrifty, but not as independent as they are on the north of Vermilionville. Plain dwelling houses, and groves of China trees may be seen in all directions. The scenery in places is quite picturesque.

This is an open and airy country, with pleasant locations for residences, admirably drained, the soil rich, but mixed with enough sand and vegetable loam to make it easy of cultivation. No portion of the south can be more healthful than this. Still, we would not wonder to learn that they have a full share of sickness here. They nearly all live in small houses, and have close shutters, and they sleep in rooms that are not well ventilated. They close their doors and shutters at night, and shut out the pure air. Besides, they drink well water. They have but few cisterns.

They obtain pieux and posts for fencing in this country nearly as cheap as they can obtain them on the Teche, but firewood is sc