THE PATRIOT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF SAINT LANDRY

E. D. ESTILETTE, Editor.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1861.

☞ Mr. M. V. Bulliard is our agent for Breaux's Bridge.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. HYPOLITE PERRALTA of East Baton Rouge, as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts. Election in next November.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. B. L. DEFRESSE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for State Treasurer. Election in next November.

☞ Please announce that HENRY AVERY, the present Superintendent of Public Education, is a candidate for re-eleceion.

Messrs. Editors,

Be so good as to announce in your paper that I am a candidate for the office of Recorder, which I now fill. The election will take place in November next. YVES D'AVY.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. ADOLPHE GARRIGUES as a candidate for the office of Recorder of this parish. Election in November next.

MEETING.

The planters of St. Landry are requested to meet at the Court House in Opelousas on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the notice addressed to them through the city papers, by the New Orleans commission merchants respecting the present cotton crop.

ST. LANDRY VOLUNTEERS.

The members of this company are requested to meet on Monday next at 10 A. M., at the Court House in Opelousas for the purpose of organizing,

By order of the Captain.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. McCoy to be found in an another column. In his lumber yard at Washington, he will always keep a large stock of cypress lumber.

He has just received from the Berwick Bay Saw-Mill of Mr. Evariste Deballion 75,000 feet of fine cypress lumber which he will sell at a reasonable price. The lumber is of all sizes and dimensions.

St. Landry Volunteers.—We are happy to learn that this company is rapidly increasing. It numbers already from fifty to sixty members. Young men, who can, should not fail to enlist in this company.

Woolen Stockings for the Volunteers.—Cold weather will soon make itself felt in Virginia and our soldiers should be supplied with everything necessary to their comfort during the coming winter. We know not what interest the men in St. Landry may take in this matter; we are confident the Ladies will not be found recreant to their duty.

Some have already promised to furnish each from ten to fifteen pairs of woolen stockings. Too much cannot be said in praise of such individual acts of devotion to our common interest. We are, however, of opinion that a concert of action on the part of the ladies, would be attended with more beneficial results. A lady in our town has volunteered to take the management of this matter.

At her request, it is suggested, that the ladies throughout the parish spin as much yarn as they can and knit the same into stockings. Those, who know not how to knit and can furnish yarn or wool, are requested to send it to Mrs. Grey's in Opelousas, where on Monday next and afterwards it will be distributed among all those, who may desire to aid in this good work.

Four hundred pairs of stockings at least are needed and we ought to furnish more if we can. There is therefore no time to lose.

The Bull's Run Fight.—This, though, eclipsed by the mid-day splendor of the 21st says the Richmond Whig, was no small affair. The northern accounts begin to reach us, and they tell of a terrible slaughter. Some of the nosthern papers, by way of concealing the defeat, published statements of a "great and glorious victory." But the fact leaked out and spread dismay far and wide. Two of the cracked regiments, New York Twelfth and Massachusetts First, fled like shot deer. Congressmen, who were present as spectators, carried the news to Washington of immense slaughter, and with them terror and confusion to the metropolis. The halls of legislation were almost deserted. Cameron was seen hurrying to the Senate chamber, and assured his friends that McDowell stood in immediate need of 10,000 additional troops. One of them said that the federal loss was too great to be published. Signs of extreme fear were visible on every countenance.

This was before the great battle of the 21st—the result of a mere skirmish. What is it now? Who can imagine the terror and alarm that pervades that city of guilty wretches.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky.—We had the pleasure of an interview, yesterday, with this distinguished and highly intelligent gentleman." His sympathies are thoroughly with the cause of Southern independence. He has written a very able letter to Senator Crittenden, urging him to take a prompt and manly stand for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and all hopes of reconstruction are wholly idle and chimerical. Mr. M. states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of uniting their destinies with the Confederate States, but that local influences, wielded by the enemy, and a deficiency of arms, place the State under temporary restraints. [Constitutional.

Telegraph News.

Evacuation of Hampton by the Federalists—Several Buildings Destroyed by Fire—Heavy Firing at Pig's Point—Affairs in Missouri.

Fortress Monroe, July 29.—The Odd Fellows' hall, jail and four other buildings in Hampton, were burned by the federalists previous to their evacuation of the place. A flag with the news to evacuate within twenty-four hours, had been dispatched.

Heavy firing is now going on at Pig's Point.

Washington, July 29.—The Southerners have forty officers and twelve physicians prisoners.

The most trustworthy accounts place the number of the Confederates at the Junction at 50,000 to 60,000, 20,000 of whom have fought.

Independence, Mo., July 29.—The Federal steamer White Cloud was fired into at Blue Mills landing, killing several.

It is reported that the fellows had burned ferries and depredated towns, incensing the citizens.

Richmond, July 29.—The following is all we have been able to obtain as to the fate of the Mississippi regiments.

Of Burt's Regiment, eight were killed and thirty wounded. Killed—Capt. McWillie, Lieut. Leary, of Gov. Brown's company; Lieut. Ford, of the Clinton company; Eddy and Anderson, of the Jackson company.

Col. Featherson reports two killed and eight wounded.

Among the killed is P. Hill. Among the wounded is John Finneson, severely; Moore, Denson, Peden, Jury Price and Maj. Tyler, slightly.

In Colonel Faulkner's, the Second Mississippi regiment, there were 25 killed and 75 wounded.

Among the killed are Lieut. Palmer and two other first lieutenants. Col. Boone was made a prisoner.

This regiment was in the hottest of the fight, and two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi were in the fight. One was the University Grays, of which Lieut. Bislan, Sergeant Wright and private Meed, with two others were killed, and many wounded.

Col. Slidell lost out of his two companies several killed and twenty-one wounded.

Col. Moore, of this regiment was, on the 28th, wounded in the foot by an accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Tucker, of the University Grays, and died.

Of Barksdale's regiment none were killed and but ten were wounded. Among the latter was Harry Nash, of Atlanta, slightly in the arm.

Of the minute men, two were slightly wounded.

In Kemper's legion one of the Spartan band was slightly wounded, and one in Loudale's Zouaves.

We regret not being able to give further particulars.

Washington, July 29.—Gen. Cadwallader supersedes Gen. Mansfield in command, and Gen. Runyon retires from the service.

Baltimore, July 29.—Having been pathetically appealed to by Gen. Dix, the members of the National Guard consented to remain in the service till Wednesday.

Forsyth, Taney Co., Mo., July 29.—The federalists have invaded and taken possession of this town, killing five Missourians. Wilkey, the Times correspondent, was wounded.

In their search for spoils, the invaders found several tons of lead in the wells.

Indianapolis, July 29.—The Twenty-eighth and Tenth Indiana regiments, whose time of enlistment has expired, have returned home.

Wheeling, July 29.—Both houses of the bogus Virginia legislature have adjourned.

Washington, July 29.—In the House, the bill providing for direct taxation, with some modifications, has passed—ayes 78, nays 38.

Fortress Monroe, July 29.—Four regiments have been ordered hence to Washington, checking the contemplated aggressive movement here.

New York, July 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says that Secretary Welles has ordered a powerful naval force to guard the crossings on the Potomac, below Washington.

There is a story in circulation which is likely not to prove true that Gen. Lee intends to cross the Potomac, south of Harper's Ferry.

An entire change in the army organization is probable.

About midnight the pickets collided near Chain Bridge.

Burch, of the party who went for Cameron's body, has returned. His companions are held prisoners and he is sworn to silence.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that Col. Lander is authorized to summon here and organize the men of the mountains and plains, with whom he was so popular.

Raymond, of the Times, telegraphed at 3 o'clock that the federalists were more than maintaining their ground, and assured the readers of his paper of federal success. At the commencement of the rout, Raymond added a postcript stating the result. The telegraphic censor refused to allow the postscript to go, so Friday's Times says.

Remedy for Charbon.

Mr Editor:

The disease commonly known as "Charbon" has prevailed to a certain extent among my cattle. The first which were taken with it, I was unable to save; but as soon as I made use of the following remedy I did not lose a single animal. For the benefit of the public, I hope you will publish it in the columns of your paper.

As soon as the animal is taken with the disease, fill its ears with the spirit of turpentine and pour some freely on the back of its neck near the horns, and on the angles of the jawbone. In cases where bunches or swellings make their appearance, wet them well with the spirit of turpentine, then apply a light coating of tar and set it on fire, allowing it to burn as long as it will. The object being to produce a sore or blister on the swollen part.

The same remedy applied to hogs attacked with this disease *invariably* cures them.

Yours &c. Freeman Burr.

Truculent Piety.—The following medley of brutality and hypocrisy is the conclusion of the message of the Governor of Wisconsin:

The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, forced so wickedly upon us, until the traitors are hung or driven into exile. The war begun here Charleston is—it should end were Charleston was. The supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, Government-loving, liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. These gathering armies are instruments of His vengeance, to execute His judgments—they are his flails wherewith, on God's great Southern threshing floor, He will pound rebellion for its sin.

Alexander W. Randall.

An Irish Voice in Indignant Protest against the Muderous Policy of Lincoln.

From the Dublin Nation, June 8.

THE FRATRICIDAL WAR.

As the news from America flows in, the language of the Northerners and of their journals tends more and more to disgust and outrage all who hold the sacred faith of human freedom, and to make them weep in poignant mortification and deep despair. Well may we despair of popular liberty in presence of the sight the world sees to-day. A republican people, whose liberties were won by a rebellion, whose independence was achieved by a secession, parrot as glibly as any minions of the old world tyranny "the rebels" and the "rebellion" as phrases of odium and reproach! Those who profess to hold sacred the popular will, to reverence the desire for self-government, proceeding to drown the popular will in blood, and to answer for self-government by butchery and slaughter!

If what is now passing in America took place in any of the old world empires, it would be at least intelligible. If the citizens of nearly half of an empire five times as large as all Europe, with an unanimity never surpassed, and rarely equaled, declared, by free poll, in open day, by universal suffrage, that their interests and their feelings demanded the substitution of the Imperial Government, by one of their own choice; and the Imperial Government marched its armies to crush the demand in the blood of the "rebels," it would be nothing new among the despotic systems. But in a great confederation of Republican States, in a system based on *the will of the people*—based on the *right of rebellion*—that all this should happen that we now see—that no tyranny or despotism of old Europe ever drew the sword more savagely to put down "rebellion" and trample upon the voice of the people, than this same Central Government of a Republican Confederation—it is enough to wring the heart of any man who believed in the greater humanity and toleration of popular governments. Well may the advocates of despotic monarchy laugh in bitter mockery at those who believe that a people ruling themselves would never spill blood in popular subjugation, and that such murders were done by kings and despots of Old Europe.

It is a hideous sarcasm of Republicanism to hear the journals of the Northern States yelling for the blood of the "rebels" for their utter subjugation and destruction! "We mean to conquer them," says the New York Tribune, "*not merely to defeat*, but to CONQUER, to SUBJUGATE them." But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scatter like leaves before the angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. *They must find poverty at their firesides and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.*" Was ever more hellish sentiments uttered! Where, in the annals of despotism or the records of its butcheries, shall we seek for a parallel to this? Where—even against rebels who had not a particle of justification! If the subjects of the most legitimate sovereign that ever held a scepter had acted as the Southern States have done, would these sentiments not be infamies if uttered on his part? Yet, infamy of infamies are they when uttered by Republicans against brother Republicans—uttered by the descendants of the rebels of '76 against men who with far greater unanimity now demand the self-same right those rebels claimed—self-government.

We shall be told that the South had no right to secede, therefore the war upon it is justifiable. When England made war on her rebellious American Colonies, she said they had no right to "secede," and that, therefore, that war was justifiable. We shall be told the South can exhibit no wrongs to justify rebellion. The same was held by those who sought to crush the colonies in their struggle for self-government. But why should we be called upon by Republicans to consider these points at all? Have we not been told, as the Republican principle, that the subjects of a State themselves, and no one else, are to be judges whether they have provocation, justification or right?

Yet, let us consider that the case of the South, as regards its rights to secede, is far stronger than was that of the American Colonies to rebel. Under the old monarchial systems no such right was ever tolerated—no such principle ever heard of—as "the voice of the population" determined the justice, legitimacy or duration of a Government. The American Colonies originated under that monarchical system. They had never claimed or possessed the attributes of "Independant Sovereign States;" nor had their connection with the English crown originated in a compact having for its object mutual benefit and defence. What on the other hand, is the position of the Southern States in the present case? They are not mere colonies, counties, or districts of any State, Kingdom or Empire. They are a number of "Sovereign Independent States;" so styled in law and so proved in fact. Their political system—the political system of the whole United States of America—is based on the fundamental principle of the right of rebellion determinable by the voice of the people. These several independent sovereign States, of their own free choosing, and for the purpose of their own and the common welfare, interest, and protection, federates with certain others to this end. A number of these States declare that faith has not been kept with them in the compact of confederation; and that the cause and purpose of their Federal association with certain others no longer urge its continuance, but on the contrary demand its termination, whether they possess the right so to terminate the connection, is neither asserted nor denied by the deed of Union. This silence is claimed by each side in the quarrel as favorable to its own case.—Upon which side the construction may be said to weigh, is no doubt a nice and intricate question for political doctrinaries and hair-splitting controversialists.—But what we have to say is this: that is something more than mournful, it is monstrous, it is an outrage and a disgrace to humanity, that, on a point which may be ruled either way, the shocking spectacle must be seen of torrents of blood being made to flow in the conquest—the subjugation—of those independent States, who merely ask for self-government and freedom to decide their own destinies! We say it would be deplorable even if those Southern States were mere colonies or outlying districts of a despotic empire. We say that, in the face of such unanimous determination for secession—right or wrong, according to construction of constitutional technicalities—this bloody war to force union on the Southern people at the point of the sword—to saber them into brotherhood, and dragoon them into "liberty!"—is a blot upon humanity. We cannot pause to weigh the niceties of the rival constructions of the silence of the deed of Union with reference to the right of secession. We turn in disgust from all this, denying that the proof at best can be plain enough to reconcile us to this butchery—butchery to be done, let us remember, not by kings, autocrats, or tyrants, but by Republicans, advocates of popular liberty—themselves the offsprings of rebellion! We have often enough and clearly enough declared our anxiety that the great Republic of America might be saved from dismemberment; but far greater is our anxiety—for the sake of the hideous reproach it involves to popular liberty—that it may be saved from the horrible crime of forcing its Federal embrace upon any State at *the expense of ruthless slaughter by fire and sword!*

The late Joshua Reynolds of the Washington Battallion.

In the midst of the rejoicings on the occasion of our recent great victory in Virginia, we are called upon to mourn the loss of many dear ones fallen martyrs to our country's sacred cause. Among these, none has been more conspicious for manly bearing, devoted patriotism, and generous chilvarous courage, than he whose name stands at the head of this, who has fallen upon the field of honor, and thus set a seal, as it were, on a life of merit and virtue.

It has been happily said: "The event of our designs, as it relates to others, is uncertain; but as it relates to ourselves it must be prosperous, while we are in the pursuit of our duty, and within the terms upon which Providence has insured our happiness, whether we die or live. All that nature has prescribed must be good; and as death is natural to us, it is absurdity to fear it. Fear loses its purpose when we are sure it cannot preserve us, and we should draw resolution to meet it from the impossibility to escape it, and without a resignation to the necessity of dying, there can be no capacity in man to attempt any thing that is glorious."

To a man like Joshua Reynolds such reflection are the necessary consequence of his actions; and dying, as he did, in the performance of a high and noble duty to his country, who can doubt, that his end has been as glorious, as his life has been pure and unselfish.

Descended from the old stock of the sons of the ancient Commonwealth of Connetfeut, Joshua Reynolds had learned from the lips of his parents those principles of liberty which were the birth-right of a race, now unhappily given over to an unbalanced ambition, which stultifies the actions and teachings of its progenitors; and in defence of those principles he has laid down his life beneath the bright skies of our Southern clime.

Whilst, then, we may mourn his early death, in the vigor of his youth, as an irreparable loss to his afflicted parents, we still may say of him, as of others of the slain in our holy cause. "Thrice happy they beneath our Southern skies,
Who that worst fear, the fear of death, despise!
Hence they no care for this frail being feel,
But rush undaunted on the pointed steel,
Provoke approaching fate, and bravely scorn
To spare that life which must so soon return."

Opelousas, July 30th, 1861. J. G. P.

Public Sale.

Estate of John Morrow, deceased.

BY virtue of an order of the District Court in and for the Parish of Caddo, dated June 8th, 1861, I, the undersigned Auctioneer in and for the Parish of St. Landry, will offer for sale at public auction to the last and highest bidder, at the store of Morris & Gober in Big Cane, Parish of St. Landry, on

Thursday, September 5th, 1861,

the following described property belonging to the succession of John Morrow, deceased, to wit:

A negro woman named Rose, aged about 50 years.

Terms and Conditions:—On a credit of 12 months with 8|100 interest per annum from day of sale. The purchaser required to give his note with approved personal security; and a special mortgage retained to secure the payment.

CORYDON SIMMONS,
August 3d, 1861. Auctioneer.

Runaway in Jail.

A NEGRO man, who calls himself ABE, was lodged in the Parish Jail on Monday the 29th ultimo. When first interrogated, he said he belonged to Mr. Cravatt living in New Orleans. He now declares that he is the property of Isaac R. Jackson a resident of this parish. Said boy is about 22 years old and is 5 feet and 8 inches in height. His color is rather on the griff order.

The proprietor is requested to come forward and prove property, pay costs and take him away, or else he will be dealt with according to law.

JACOB ANSELM, Jailor.
Opelousas, August 3d, 1861.

Runaway in Jail.

A negro boy, who calls himself Anthony, and says he belongs to the to the Grande Tete Rail Road company, was lodged in the Parish Jail on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant. He is 5 feet 4 inches high and about 35 years old. Color black.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

J. ANSELM, Jailor.
Opelousas, July 27th, 1861.

James M. Porter,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed from the office heretofore occupied by Thomas H. Lewis & Porter to the office of Judge C. H. Mouton, corner of Landry and Market streets, nearly opposite the Clerk's office.

Opelousas, July 13th, 1861.—1y.

TAKEN UP,

BY the undersigned on his plantation, at Plaquemine Bioche in this parish, two BREEVES, dark frosty with a white streak on the back. They seem to be gentle work oxen and are of a large size. They are branded about thus: 1⊐⊐1

The owner is requested to come forward, property and pay costs. VILLENEUVE JOUBERT.
July 27th, 1861.

LOST.

IN the woods near the residence of Mr. Henry Miller, on the 15th instant, a fine Gold Watch with a steel key and a gum elastic guard. A liberal reward will be given to the person who will return the same to the undersigned.

JOHN A. SHEARER.
Opelousas, June 22d, 1861.—tf.

For Sale,

A good residence situated in the town of Opelousas, together with fine out houses, consisting of a kitchen, stable &c. There is also attached to it a fine vegetable garden.

Terms and Conditions:—Three hundred dollars cash and the balance in one, two and three years' credit.

For further information apply at the office of the Patriot. July 13th, 1861.

Beaver Creek Springs.

THESE springs will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th June.

Fine bathing houses have been recently built. For quality and quantity these springs cannot be surpassed.

H. PROVENT.

This Establishment is for sale. The owner being about to take a trip to Europe.

June 8th, 1861.

BELL CHENEY SPRINGS.

THIS beautiful summer resort will be regularly open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July next.

Should some be desirous to visit these Springs before then, the proprietor will accommodate them as well as possible.

E. PATIN.
June 15th 1861.—7t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having in possession arms or accoutrements furnished by the State to any of the various companies organized in the Parish of St. Landry since the year 1826 will please deliver them immediately to L. V. Chachere, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

By order of the Colonel Commandant,
Wm. H. SPENCER, Adjutant.
April 20, 1861.

PATENT MEDICINES.—A fresh and general assortment, for sale by P. L. HEBRARD.

Headquarters, St. Landry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 4th Division, L. M.

1st. Having received the appointment and commission of Colonel of the St. Landry Regiment, L. M., from his Excellency, Thos. O. Moore, Governor of Louisiana, I have made the following organization of the Militia;

First Battalion.

Lieut. Col. John E. King, commanding.
Company A.—1st and 5th Wards, Opelousas and Bellevue.
Capt. John P. Hudson.
1st Lieutenant, ———.
2nd Lieutenant, ———.
Company B.—2nd and 14th Ward, Washington and Waxia.
Capt. A. R. Hawkins.
1st Lieut. L. Melançon.
2nd Lieut. Fred. H. Buck.
Company C.—3rd Ward, Gros Chevreuil and Arnaudville.
Capt. R. J. Smith, Jr.
1st Lieut. Florien LeBourgeois.
2nd Lieut. William Hargroder.
Company D.—4th and 19th Wards, Grand Coteau and Coulee Croche.
Capt. John I. Gardiner.
1st Lieut. ———.
2nd Lieut. ———.
Company E.—6th and 18th Wards, Lower Plaquemine, Queue Tortue, Mermentow and Lyons Point.
Capt. Wm. Cotterell.
1st Lieut. Abner B. McClelland.
2nd Lieut. Lawrence T. Bushnell.

Second Battalion.

Maj. Louis Stagg, commanding.
Company F.—9th Ward, Ville Platte and Chataignier.
Capt. Daniel Gober.
1st Lieut. Dorsin P. Lafleur.
2nd Lieut. Jn Bte Soileau.
Company G.—7th and 8th Wards, Upper Plaquemine, Point aux Loups, Mallet and Faquetaique.
Capt. R. H. Lumpkins.
1st Lieut. Theodose Chachere.
2nd Lieut. Eugene David.
Company H.—10th and 16th Wards, Bayou Chicot, Pine Prairie and Prairie Mammouth.
Capt. Charles D. Bullard.
1st Lieut. T. W. Scott.
2nd Lieut. Nathaniel Vanwoert.
Company I.—11th and 17th Wards, Old Gand Prairie and Prairie Plaisance.
Capt. Henry Younger.
1st Lieut. Don Diegue Fontenot.
Company J.—12th, 13th and 15th Wards, Bayou Bœuf, Mountville, Atchafalaya, Bayou Rouge and Bayou Petite Prairie.
Capt. L. S. Harvard.
1st Lieut. A. E. Arnold.
2nd Lieut. Louis G. Sloane.

Staff.

The following officers, constituting the Staff, will be obeyed and respected as such:
Wm. H. Spencer, Adjutant.
Achille Dupre, Quartermaster.
H. J. Millard, Paymaster.
Dr. James Ray, Surgeon.
Dr. D. W. Martin, Assistant Surgeon.
Octave Landry, Sergeant-Major.

The Captains of each companies will drill their men once a week and report monthly at Headquarters.

The Field Officers will meet at the office of Lt. Col. John E. King, in Opelousas, the 1st and 3rd Monday of every month to transact business.

By order of
ALLEN THOMAS, Colonel.
Wm. H. Spencer, Adjutant.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—District Court Parish of St. Landry....No. 9243....Estate of Alex Papillon, deceased.

A. Papillon, file, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the estate of Alex Papillon, deceased, late of said Parish, having filed a Final Tableau of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying that the same may be homologated and approved: And whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court dated July 8th, 1861.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause, if any they have, within thirty days from the date hereof, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

Clerk's office, Opelousas, July 11, 1861.
L.S. LASTRAPES, Clerk.

Important Notice.

THE undersigned Druggists, have determined that in future they will restrict their sales as nearly as possible to cash.

For punctual customers, accounts will be opened which, however, they reserve the privilege of closing at the end of every month.

It is their wish to solicit, custom and patronage, so far as is strictly conformable to business principles and to a mutuality of interests between purchasers and seller, and no further.

They also avail themselves of the occasion to invite all who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, or, at least to come and settle without delay.

JOHN TESSY.
P. LEONCE HEBRARD.
A. LOUAILLIER & CO.
J. A. McMILLAN.
Opelousas, March 9th, 1861.—6m.

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter and Paper Hanger.

THE undersigned having settled permanently in Washington, offers his services to the public in general. He will perform every thing in his line of business, promptly and in a most approved style. Terms always reasonable. All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Louaillier & Co., in Washington will be punctually attended to.

HECTOR LAUNEY.
April 13, 1861. [6m.]

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

J. A. McCOY, Washington, La., keeps constantly on hand every variety of sawed and split lumber, which he offers at the lowest market price.

Office at the Eagle Hotel. July 13 1861.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Commercial business under the firm of Ney & Dupre, take pleasure in announcing to their friends and to the public in general, that one of them has just arrived from New York, with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
SHOES, BOOTS, etc.,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
BRANDIES, etc.,
CROCKERY WARE,
FANCY ARTICLES.

In a word, all that ought to be found in a country store. While desirous to avoid anything like quackery, the undersigned, nevertheless, will not hesitate to say that they can sell their goods at prices as low as they can be had in New Orleans, at retail, probably at a lower price than they have been sold here heretofore.

The undersigned being fully convinced that the cash system is the surest and the best, as well for the buyer as for the merchant, hope that those who are desirous to encourage them, will not make it necessary for them to repeat over and again, that owing to their low prices, will do business on the Cash system only.

They occupy the store kept formerly by P. & V. Roy, on Main street, Opelousas.

B. NEY,
EDMOND DUPRE.
Opelousas, March 17, 1860.—1y.

TAKEN UP.

AN american sorrel mule was taken up on the 10th instant by the undersigned at the Bell Cheney Springs in this parish. Said mule is about 4 or 5 years old and is branded on the left shoulder about thus: H. He does not appear to be gentle either under the saddle or in harness.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take him away.

Belle Cheney Springs, June 22d, 1861.
L. A. PATIN.

FOR SALE.

TWO fine *Timber Wheels*, with Screw, perfectly new. For price apply at this office, or to either of the undersigned.

ONEZIME A. GUIDRY.
ALBERT DEJEAN.
March 30th, 1861.—tf.

FOR SALE.

6 Plantations and negroes for sale.
2,000 acres wild land for sale.
March 23d, 1861.—tf. JAMES C. HILL.

AN ORDINANCE

To organize and establish Patrols for the police of Slaves in the Parish of St. Landry.

Art. 1st. The Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry ordains as follows:

Art. 2. Every free white male person, having attained the age of 16 years and not above the age of 60 years, who shall reside in the State of Louisiana and Parish of St. Landry, shall be bound to patrol duty within the limits of the Patrol District in which he resides.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the Parish Superintendent of Roads and Patrols, in addition to any other duties that may be imposed on him by existing laws:

1st. To divide the Parish into as many Patrol Districts as he may find expedient, and to change the same whenever it may be necessary.

2d. To appoint and commission in each Patrol District, a fit and proper person, as Captain of Patrol, and to fill all vacancies.

3d. To dismiss any Captain of Patrol, and to accept their resignations, and to demand and receive from any Captain of Patrol, who may leave the bounds of the District for which he was appointed, or who may resign, or who may be dismissed, or suspended, his commission as Captain of Patrol.

4th. To issue such orders, or instructions, to the Captains of Patrol, the leaders of Patrols or the patrol, relative to the respective duties, as he may deem expedient or necessary for the good of the service.

5th. To pay attention that the Captain of Patrol perform the duties enjoined on them by law, and to cause or be prosecuted such as fail to perform any of their duties.

6th. To keep a list or roll of the persons appointed as Captains or leaders of Patrols, and the number of men under each leader, noting the dates of their several appointments, and of all changes, and to keep a copy of all orders or instructions by him issued.

7th. To form any settlement of free person of color into a Patrol District, on the petition of a majority of such persons being freeholders, shall he deem it expedient, and to cause all free persons of color residing in such District, between the ag of eighteen and forty-five years, to be enrolled and do duty as a patrol, in the limits of such District, in the same manner and under the same responsibilities, penalties and forfeitures, as the other Patrols in this Parish. *Provided*, That the patrols of free persons of color, shall not patrol out of such district, or patrol on the plantations of any white person unless specially requested in writing so to do. *Ad also provided*, That the patrols of white persons shall patrol in such district, the same as if it had not been erected into a patrol district, and the patrols of free persons of color shall at all times, and under every circumstance, be obedient and subordinate, to all Captains, leaders, or patrols, of white persons when on duty.

8th. To file with the Clerk of the Police Jury of this Parish, the boundaries of the Patrol District made by him, as well as all changes thereof. To deliver to the said Clerk, a certified list of the Captains and leaders of patrol, with the number of the district or ward for which they have been appointed, whenever thereunto requested by the said Clerk or the Police Jury of the Parish, and notifying to said Clerk, all changes in any appointment.

9th. To report to the Police Jury of this Parish, on the 3d Monday of February in every year, or oftener if required by said Jury, the manner in which the laws relative to the Patrols have been executed, and suggesting such alterations in, or amendments to said laws, as experience may have shown to be necessary or proper.

10th. To counsel and give advice to all Captains and leaders of patrol, whenever requested, relative to the duties enjoined on them by law, and to aid and assist them in making out the reports and returns, by furnishing them with blank forms therefor, and showing the manner in which they are to be filled in.

11th. At the expence of the Parish, to cause all such Books, Blanks, papers, laws, &c. to be procured or printed, as may be deemed necessary for the information and government of the Patrols.

Art. 4th. In case the said Parish Superintendent should at any time be unable to act, or should resign, or be dismissed or be absent, his duties will be performed by the President of the Police Jury, until he the Superintendent is able to resume his duties, or a person is appointed in his place as the case may be.

Art. 5 The persons to be appointed as Captains of Patrol, shall be bound to serve two years in every five years, but may each retain his commission, and act under the same, until he resigns, or is superceded by the Parish Superintendent, and any person who refuses to serve as Captain of Patrol, shall forfeit and pay a Fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Art. 6th. It shall be the duty of every person appointed a Captain of Patrol—

1st. To cause to be made, and always to keep, a do list or roll, of all persons in his District subject to patrol duty, and to cause to be enrolled, from time to time, every person so liable, who shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, or who shall come to reside in his District, which list or roll, he shall keep in a book approved by him, or furnished by the Superintendent of Patrol and deliver the same, and all books and papers, belonging to the office as Captain of Patrol, to his successor in office, or to the said Superintendent.

2d. He shall divide the persons so enrolled, into such number of squads, as may deem necessary, in such manner that there shall not be less than three persons to each squad, to each of which squads he shall appoint a fit person a leader.

3d. He shall cause patrols to be made in his district, in such manner, that his whole district, shall be patrolled, at least once in every week, and as much oftener as he may deem it expedient.

4th. He shall pay attention that all patrols ordered take place, and make return of all delinquent leaders of patrol, or members of a patrol, to the nearest acting Justice of the Peace, within twenty-four hours after any delinquency shall have come to his knowledge.

5th. To take, (at such time as he may deem it expedient,) command of any squad or squads, that may either be out, or that he may order out, and patrol therewith, in which case he shall report to the Superintendent of Patrol, stating fully the reasons that induced him to assume the command.

6th. To make returns of the state of his district to the Superintendent of Patrol, in the manner required, and agreeable to the forms to be furnished, on the first day of March, June, September and December in every year. He shall deliver to each leader of patrol, a commission of his appointment, stating therein the number of his squad, and endorsing thereon the leders of patrols in the district, and the names of the persons composing his squad, which will be sufficient authority for him to command such persons to patrol.

7th. To have power to dismiss any leader of Patrol, accept their resignations, and fill all vacancies that may occur, and

8th. To be bound to obey all orders, or instructions, issued by the Parish Superintendent of Roads and Patrol.

9th. Any Captain of Patrol who shall fail to perform any of the duties imposed on him by this section, shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Art. 7th. The persons to be appointed as Leaders of Patrol, shall be freholders, and be at least twenty-one years of age, and shall be bound to serve one year in every two years. And the said leaders of Patrol, shall be bound, and it shall be their duty—

1st. To attend personally, and lead every patrol that may be ordered.

2d. To obey all orders issued by their Captain, or the Parish Superintendent.

3d. To give excuse to be given, to every person composing a patrol verbal or written notice of the time and place of the meeting of the patrol.

4th. To inform the Captains of the names of such persons as they may know are not enrolled.

5th To see that each person under their orders, attend and do their duty.

6th To report to their Captain, within thirty-six hours after their patrol has gone its rounds, or sooner if necessary, the names of every delinquent in their squad, and the occurrences that may have happened, and

7th To do and perform all such other duties as shall be enjoined on them by law.

8th Any Leader of Patrol who shall fail to perform any of the duties, imposed on him by this article shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars.

Art. 8th The leaders of Patrol when appointed shall be numbered, one, two, three, &c, and when two or more squads are ordered out at one time, accidently meet the lowest number shall command the others, and he said Leaders of Patrol shall have power—

1st To call or any individual in the District for aid and assistance; or on any leader of Patrol, for the aid of his squad, the leader called upon, to be subject to, and obey the orders of the leader who makes the call.

2d To either patrol with his whole squad, or divide them into detachments, as he may deem necessary—or detach or order one or more of his squad on a particular service, when he deems it expedient.

Art. 9th Whenever a patrol or squad of Patrol, is ordered on duty, or is on duty, or it is its turn to Patrol, and the leader thereof is either absent, or unable to attend, or is compelled to absent himself, the said leader shall deliver or cause to be delivered his commission to one of the Patrol, being a freeholder and twenty-one years of age and shall be by him retained, during the tour of duty, or until the leader assume command. The person having the commission foresaid, shall be leader of the patrol, and command the same, under the same responsibilities, penalties, and forfeitures, as if he was named in the commission as the leader of that patrol, and the members of the Patrol, shall be bound to obey the person in possession of the commission as aforesaid, under the penalties prescribed for disobedience of orders.

Art. 10th It shall be the duty of every patrol, or detachment thereof, to patrol within the bounds of their respective wards or limits, pointed out by the captain, and in case of necessity within the bounds of the entire district, during the hours either of night or day, as they may be ordered, or to the leader may seem fit, to maintain tranquility in and watch over the society of their district or limits, to arrest and retain all free persons whom they shall find committing disorders or disturbing the public peace, and all vagabonds and suspicious persons, and carry them within twelve hours thereafter, before the nearest Justice of the Peace—to enter on plantations, to visit the negroes huts, or places suspected of entertaining unlawful assemblies of slaves.

Art. 11th Any person subject to patrol duty, who shall refuse or neglect to attend any patrol, with arms, when ordered, or to send a substitute in his place, to be accepted by the leader of the patrol, or who, having once attended, shall absent himself without the permission of the leader of patrol, or who shall be guilty of any disobedience of orders, or disorderly conduct when on duty, or who shall neglect or refuse to aid and assist a patrol when required by the leader thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum that shall not exceed fifty dollars, nor be less than ten dollars.

Art. 12th All slaves, who shall be found at any unlawful assembly of slaves—all slaves, who shall be found out of the plantation or place to which they belong, or where they are habitually employed, or who shall be found strolling, without the permission in writing, required by law, or some token, known to the patrol, and that may have been agreed upon with the owner, or person having such slaves in charge—all slaves having a permission or token, who shall be found out of the direct road going to or from the place they have permission to go to and from—all slaves who shall be found gaming, or looking on at others gambling, or permitting gambling in their cabbin, whether such gambling be played with cards, or dice, or other things, and whether such gambling be for amusement, money or any other thing—all slaves who shall refuse to surrended to, or shall resist or break from a patrol, or shall give a false account of themselves, or their business, to a patrol, shall severally receive from the Patrol, a number of stripes, moderately inflicted, not to exceed fifty.

Art. 13th All cards, dice or other things used to gamble with, and found with any slave, shall be taken and destroyed by the patrol, and all clubs, arms or other things found with a slave at any unlawful assembly of slaves, or with any slave not having the permission required by law, shall be seized and taken possession of by the Patrol, and disposed of as the law directs.

Art. 14th Any slave, who, to a patrol, or a detachement of a patrol, shall refuse to surrender or account of him or herself, or of his or her business, or shall escape from custody, or shall give a false account of himself or herself, or of his or her business, shall receive not less than fifty stripes, at the discretion of the Captain of Patrol, which the person having charge of such slave shall be bound to cause to be inflicted, on the demand of the captain of Patrol and in case of refusal or neglect, every such person shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars. *Provided*, that no slave shall be stopped, if sent in behalf of a sick person, but the fact shall be reported, and if found to be false, the slave shall be punished as aforesaid.

Art. 15 The permission in writing to be carried by a slave, shall be in conformity with the laws of the State, and shall be in the following form, to wit:

The bearer, (neg