THE JOURNAL.

OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1868.

THE LAST SEPARATION.

BULWER.

We shall not rest together, love,
When death has wrenched my heart from thine;
The sun may smile thy grave above
When clouds are dark on mine.
I know not why—since in the tomb
No instinct fires the silent heart—
And yet it seems a thought of gloom
That we should ever part;
That journeying through the toilsome past,
Thus hand in hand and side by side,
The rest we reach should, at the last,
The weary on s divide;
That the same breezes should not sigh
The self-same funeral boughs among,
Nor o'er *one* grave at daybreak die
The night-bird's lonely song.

The New Governor.

While Gen. Sheridan was in command of the fith military district, there was no functional individuality or distinctive reality in the incumbent of the gubernatorial office of the State. He was nothing, unless the mere shadow and echo of the district commander. Under Gen. Sheridan's theory of the relation of the military authority to the civil affairs of the the State, the govenor became an expensive superfluity: and if either convenience or economy had been consulted. they would have suggested the delegation of the gubernatorial functions to an intelligent orderly with a fair amount of clerical experience and expertness. But altogether different are the requirements for this position at the present time, because altogether different are Gen. Hancock's views of the relation between the district commander and the civil administration of the State from those which were entertained by his predecessor. He holds that the only legitimate mission of the military power in the several districts, even under the provisions of the reconstruction law, is to sustain and assist the civil authorities within their proper sphere, not to create civil anarchy and destroy every vestige and similitude of civil liberty. This theory requires that the govenor of Louisiana shall be qualified for something more than to make himself a superfluous appendage, a pale shadow, an attenuated echo of the power and the whim of the district commander. It calls for an incumbent of the gubernatorial office who would respect the Constitution and the laws of the State, who would have at heart her peace and dignity, and whose character, antecedents and associations would be in harmony with her multiplied interests, one, in short, who would not, and could not, be the servile and supple creature of an exotic despotism which partisan iniquity and fanatical malignity have been contriving for our people. These conditions are all fulfilled in the appointment of Judge Baker. General Hancock could scarcely have found a man more thoroughly identified with the State, in all respects, than this distinguished and estimable cititizen. A planter of great wealth in former times, he was never seduced by affluence into a life of ease and insouciance. His public spirit was unflagging, and his usefulness was attested in every branch of his varied activity. Living in what was one of the most largely slaveholding districts of the State, no one understands better the true disposition towards each other of both the white and black populations and no one, placed in high and influential position, would be more likely to promote kindly sentiments and mutually advantageous relations between them. He was among the first, after the close of the war, to undertake to utilize freedman labor for agricultural purposes; and it cannot be doubted that, but for the interferences of the freedmen's bureau with the labor question, aggravated by incendiary agitations, his success would have been propotionate to his intelligence and energy. We might confidently expect Judge Baker, as our chief executive, to evince practically a keen solicitude for whatever should tend to meliorate the agricultural condition and forward the material recuperation of the State. For the rest, he is no partisan bigot, and should he accept the office of governor, the fact will throw at least a gleam of brightness—one, let us hope, not transitory or delusive—across the gloom of our impending future.—*N. O. Crescent.*

Organization Against the Radicals.

It is very important that our citizens should take steps as promptly and zealously as possible to organize, with a view to co-operation with the Conservative party at the North in the coming political struggle. There can be little doubt that the control of the Presidential election will be in the hands of a great national party, and the only hope of the South of readmission to the rights of representation in Congress on equal terms with the other States, depends on the success of that party. It is, therefore, a sacred duty in all good Southern people to bestir themselves in this matter. A meeting should be had, and an efficient organization effected, to insure the representation of the State in a National Convention, and determine upon the programme of our future course The Democratic organization recognizes the fact that these States are still part and parcel of the Union, and that our citizens are entitled to full and equal rights with those of the other States. Our delegates will, therefore, be warmly welcomed and accepted in the National Convention by that party. We trust that our most prudent citizens will be chosen for delegates. To promote such selection, it is needful that we should mature and perfect a thorough preliminary organization. All conservative citizens should assist in this movement, for the battle against Radical usurpation is one in which every true citizen has a common interest. No matter by what name they may be called, the Constitutionalists everywhere throughout the land should combine, and in solid phalanx meet those who, at the bidding of fanaticism, have destroyed their prosperity and trampled upon their most sacred rights.—*N. O. Times.*

Progress of the Counter Revolution---The Prospect Before Us.

[From the New York Herald.]

A wail of distress, deep and widespread, comes up from the South. That productive region of our common country has become as poor as if it had been struck with sterility. Industry has been paralyzed through the atrocious legislation of a Radical Congress. On one hand starvation stares the people, both white and black, in the face, and on the other they live in terror of a terrible internecine war beteen the races. Generals Ord and Hancock, and other sagacious and conservative officers of the government in the South see what is coming, and they appeal to the authorities at washington, and to the people, through the press, for help. But where is help to come from? The North is suffering from the same cause. Fifty thousand workmen are out of employment in New York, and the same deplorable state of hings is seen generally throughout the Northern States. Winter has set in with a fearful prospect for the laboring poor. What, then, will the North be able to do for the South when widespread distress prevails at home? With a burden of taxation unequaled in any country—a burden that has become insupportable—the Northern people cannot support freedmen's bureaus or other monstrous charitable institutions for the maintenance of three or four millions of idle negroes and millions of impoverished whites in the South. The United States treasury, so far from having money for such a purpose, must soon become bankrupt itself under radical rule. Looking at all these appalling signs of the times, it is evident that the whole country is on the eve of such a revulsion and such distress as it has never yet experienced.

We said the cause of all this is fonnd in the atrocious legislation of a radical Congress. Let us explain. When the war ended the industry of the South was not destroyed. A vast deal of property had been destroyed, it is true; but the loss fell chiefly upon the Southerners themselves Still the rich and productive soil remained and the labor to cultivate it was there. The people accepted their changed situation as the natural result of the war, and were disposed everywhere to go to work earnestly to maintain themselves and to improve their fortunes. Grant, Sherman, and all the other brave and large minded military commanders granted liberal terms on the surrender of the rebel armies, looking to an early restoration of harmony and good will. The president, though he made some mistakes in his trying position, favored the same policy. No one of sense and divested of strong prejudice could help seeing that the welfare of the North, as well as the South—of the whole country, in fact—depended upon a liberal policy and early restoration of the rebel States. But, unfortunately, we had a radical revolutionary Congress—a body of men more senseless, destructive and impracticable than the Roundheads of England or the Jacobins of France. Having an overwhelming majority in Congress, though elected on no such issue as that they have since made, they adopted a proscriptive and ruinous policy toward the South directly opposed to that of the generals of the army, the president and the people generally. In stead of restoring the South, with slavery abolished, they undertook to reconstruct it on the basis of negro supremacy. Their sole object was to create a radical political power in the South by means of the negro vote, which would give them a continued control of the government and the spoils of office. This, and this alone, was and is the motive of the so-called reconstruction policy of that party. They pretended to act upon the abstract principles of right, just as the bloody-minded Jacobins of France did; but we all know this is sheer humbug, and that their only object is political power. In a word, they would see the country plunged into anarchy and the greatest distress rather than abandon this selfish, infamous and ambitious object. They even have the hardihood to pursue their destructive course after the people of the North have pronounced against it at the polls, hoping to reach their ends by means of the votes of the semi-barbarious negroes.

Now, let us see what has been the result of this Jacobin radicalism. The Southern States, which used to contribute largely by their staple products to both our domestic and foreign trade, and which are still capable of contributing largely are ruined. The industry of the negroes has been destroyed through giving them political power, through false hopes of agrarianism having been instilled into them by radical demagogues, and through their natural disposition to indolence when not under the direction of the white race. The white people of the South are naturally so disgusted by these ignorent semi-savages being placed over them that they have no heat to do anything. They feel that there is no security for their labor or capital, and that if they plant they may not reap, or that their stock and produce will be stolen by the negroes or apropriated to them. Under this state of things there will be little planting next year, comparatively. The white people will raise little more than is necessary for a bare existence, and that at the risk of this being stolen or taken from them. The Eastern States are overstocked with manufactures and the West with produce, but their best market is cut off. Stagnation in trade and suspension of employment consequently follow. The South cannot pay its debts, and much less continue even a portion of its former profitable trade. The capital concentrated in the great commercial and monyed centers, finding no employment in legitimate trade, is employed in stock gambling. Such is the actual condition of the country as brought about by radical legislation, but the prospect in the future is more gloomy still. Unhappily, the present radical Jackobin Congress will be in power long enough before the voice of the people can be heard at the polls; to do a vast deal of mischief, and it is quite probable that before another election can take place the country will be plunged into terrible distress and revulsion. We would be the last to create unnecessary alarm, but the signs of the times are full of evil. and it is our duty to say so.

As Charles Lamb and friend were passing through the lower purlieus of London, they saw two women violently scolding each other from the upper windows of their respective tenements, which happened to be on the opposite sides of the street. "Why, these women can never agree," remarked Lamb, "they are arguing from opposite premises."

Sure cure for the toothache by one of the best London dentists: Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms: nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply to the tooth.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES,

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1867.

	Stamp Duty.
Accidental injuries to persons, tickets, or contracts for insurance against	exempt.
Affidavits	exempt.
Agreement or contract not otherwise specified:	
For every sheet of paper upon which either of the same shall be written	$0 5
Agreement, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument	
Appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for each sheet of on which it is written	5
Assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration or transfer, according to the rates of stamps on deeds. (See Conveyance.)	
Assignment of policy of insurance, same stamps as original instrument. (See Insurance.)	
Assignment of mortgage, same stamp as required upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid. (See Mortgage.)	
Bank check, draft, or order for any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company at sight or on demand	2
When drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, for any sum exceeding $10, at sight or on demand	2
Bill of exchange, (inland), draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, or any memorandum check, receipt, or other written or printed caidence of an amont of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated: For a sum not exceeding $100	5
And for every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	5
Bill of exchange, (foreign,) or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of, the United States: If drawn singly same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.	
If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100 or the equivalent thereof if any foreign currency	2
And for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	2
Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place	10
Bill of lading to any port in British North America	exempt.
Bill of lading, domestic or inland	exempt.
Bill of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons:	
When the consideration shall not exceed $500	50
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1000	1 00
Exceeding $1000, for every additional amount of $500, or fractional part thereof	50
Bond for idemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money: When the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1000 or less	50
When the excess of $1000, for each $1000 or fraction	50
Bond-administrator or guardian, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed $1000	exempt.
Exceeding $1000	1 00
Bond for due execution or performance of duties of office	1 00
Bond, personal, for security for the payment of money. (See Mortgage.)	
Bond of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deens, and not otherwise charged in this schedule.	25
Broker's notes. (See Coutract)	
Certificates of measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or hay	exempt.
Certificates of measurement of other articles	5
Certificates of stock in any incorporated company	25
Certificates of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company: If for a sum not less than $10 and not exceeding $50	10
Exceeding $50 and not exceeding $1000	25
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1000 or fractional part thereof	25
Certificate. Any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25
Certificate of deposit of any sum of in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such: If for a sum not exceeding $100	2
For a sum exceeding $100	5
Certificate of any other description than those specified	5
Charter, renewal of, same stamp as on original instrument.	
Charter party for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing relating to the charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof: If the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer does not exceed 150 tons	1 00
Exceeding 150 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons	3 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Exceeding 600 tons	10 00
Check. Bank check	2
Contract. Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, exchange, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such: For each note or memorandum of sale	10
Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities made by brokers, bank, or bankers, either for the benefit of others or on their own account: For each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the mount of such sale or contract	1
Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, not his or their own property; made by any person, firm, or company not paying a special tax as broker, bank, or banker: For each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract	5
Contract. (See Agreement.)	
Contract, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument.	
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed $500	50
When the consideration exceeds $500, and does not exceed $1000	1 00
And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1 00	50
Conveyance. The acknowledgment of a deed, or proof by a witness	exempt.
Conveyance. Certificate of record of a deed	exempt.
Credit, letter of. Same as foreign bill of exchange.	
Customhouse entry. (See Entry.)	
Customhouse withdrawals. "	
Deed. (See Conveyance—Trust deed.)	
Draft. Same as inland bill of exchange.	
Endorsement of any negotiable instrument	exempt.
Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any customhouse, either for consumption or warehousing: not exceeding $100 in value	25
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value	50
Exceeding $500 in value	1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse	50
Gauger's returns	exempt.
Indorsement upon a stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfilment	exempt.
Insurance (life) policy. When the amount insured shall not exceed $1000	25
Exceeding $1000, and not exceeding $5000	50
Exceeding $5000	1 00
Insurance (marine, inland, and fire) policies, or renewal of the same: If the premium does not exceed $10	10
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50	25
Exceeding $50	50
Insurance contracts or tickets against accidental injuries to persons	exempt.
Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof: Where the rent or rental value is $300 per annum or less	50
Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of $300 per annum, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300	50
Legal documents:	
Writ or other orginal process, by which any suit, either criminal or civil, is commenced in any court, either of law or equity	exempt.
Confession of judgment or cognovit	exempt.
Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record	exempt.
Warrant of distress	exempt.
Letters of administration. (See Probate of will.)	
Letters testamentary, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed $1000	exempt.
Exceedinfi $1000	5
Letter of credit. Same as bill of exchange. (foreign.)	
Manifest for customhouse entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign part:	
If the registered tonnage of such ship, uessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons	5 00
[These provisions do not apply to vessels or steamboats plying between ports of the United States and British North America.]	
Measurer' return	exempt.
Memorandum of sale, or broker's note. (See Contract.)	
Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any defieite or certain sum of money; exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500	50
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1000	1 00
And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1000	50
Order for payment of money, if the amount is $10, or over	2
Passage ticket on any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding $35	50
Exceeding $35, and not exceeding $50	1 00
And for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50	1 00
Passage tickets to ports in British North America	exempt.
Pawners' checks	5
Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon	25
Power of attorney, or proxy, for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries	10
Power of attorney to receive or collect rent	25
Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same	1 00
Power of attorney for any other purpose	50
Probate of will, or letters of administration; where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $1000	exempt.
Exceeding $1000, and not exceeding $2000	1 00
Exceeding $2000, for every additional $1000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2000	20
Promissory note. (See Bill of exchange, inland.)	
Deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when the policy is subject to duty	exempt.
Renewal of a note, subject to the same duty as an original note.	
Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest	25
Quit-claim deed to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgager, in which case it is exempt; but if it contains covenants may be subject as an agreement or contract.	
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court	exempt.
Receipts for any sum of money or debt due, or for a draft or other instrument given for the payment of money; exceeding $20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of court	2
(See Indorsement.)	
Receipts for the delivery of property	exempt.
Renewal of agreement, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument.	
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process	exempt.
Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.	
Warehouse receipts	exempt.
Warrant of attorneo accompanying a bond or note, if the bond or note is stamped	exempt.
Weigher's returns	exempt
Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by officers of the United States government	exempt.
Official instruments, documents and papers issued by the officers of any state, county, town, or other municipal corporation, in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental or municipal capacity	exempt.
Papers necessary to be used for the collection from the United tates government of claims by soldiers, or their legal representatives, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service	exempt.

Cancellations.

In all cases where an adhesive stamp is used for denoting the stamp duty upon an instrument, the person using or affixing the same must write or imprint thereon in ink the initials of his name, and the date (the year, month, and day) on which the same is attached or used. Each stamp should be separately canceled. When stamps are printed upon checks, etc., so that in filling up the instrument the face of the stamp is and must necessarily be written across, no other cancellation will be required,

All cancellation must be distinct and legible, and except in the case of proprietary stamps from private dies, no method of cancellation which differs from that above described can be recognized as legal and sufficient.

Stamping of Instruments by Collectors

Any person having an instrument about to be issued, may present it to the collector, who, under the authority conferred upon him by section 162, will so stamp it as to place the sufficiency of that particular instrument beyond all questions so far as stamp duties are concerned. The provisions of the section can in no case be applied to an instrument after it has been issued or used. The collector should decline to stamp or impress an instrument, under this section, until the stamp duty with which he thinks it chargeable has been paid. In cases of reasonable doubt he is recommended to obtain the opinion of this office before affixing his stamp, unless immediate action is essential to the interests of the parties concerned.

Penalties.

A penalty of fifty dollars is imposed upon every person who makes, signs, or issues, or who causes to be made, signed, or issued, any paper of any kind or description whatever, or who accepts, negotiates, or pays, or causes to be accepted, negotiated, or paid, any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of the revenue act.

A penalty of two hundred dollars is imposed upon every person who pays, negotiates, or offers in payment, or receives or takes in payment, any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in a foreign country, but payable in the United States, until the proper stamp has been affixed thereto.

A penalty of fifty dollars fine is imposed upon every person who fraudently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote the duty required by the revenue act, without effectually canceling and obliterating the same in the manner required py law.

General Remarks.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps can not be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

The law does not designate which of the parties to an instrument shall furnish the necessary stamp, nor does the Commissioner of Internal Revenue assume to determine that it shall be supplied by one party rather than by authority; but if an instrument subject to stamp duty is issued without having the necessary stamps affixed thereto, it can not be recorded, or admitted, or used as evidence in any court, until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed as prescribed by law, and the person who thus issues it is liable to a penalty, if he omits the stamps with an intent to evade the provisions of the internal revenue act.

Opelousas Female College.

THE NEXT SESSION of the Opelousas Female College will open on MONDAY, January 6th, 1868.

Board, $15 per month; English Tuition $4; French and German, each, $1½; Music, $5, including use of instrument.

First term will continue six months.

Half Board and Tuition fees payable on entering and balance 1st April. Mrs. S. M. White and sisters will teach the different departments.

Pupils will furnish their Bedding, Napkins and Wash-bowl and Pitcher. All fees may be paid in country produce.

B. F. WHITE.

Opelousas, December 7th, 1867.

1600 Arpents of Land for Sale.

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND situate in the Parish of St. Landry, on the West side of Mallet Woods. about ten miles from the town of Opelousas, at the place called l'Anse Bourbeuse, consisting of Section 44 Township 6 South Range 1 East, and of Section 7 Township 6 South, Range 3 East, containing 1362 acres and 4 hundredths, equal to 1600 arpents, one-third of which is well timbered

This land is the same conceded and confirmed to the widow of Antoine Boisdoré, by Act of Congress and reported by the Commissioners in their certificate B. No. 1169, and consisting of four tracts of four hundred arpents each. This land will either be sold in block of 1600 arpents, or divided into tracts of five arpents front by forty in depth, in order to suit purchasers. The plan of said land may be seen, and all information obtained, by calling on Judge B. A. Martel, at Opelousas. The location is a first-rate one for a saw mill.

Terms:—One-third cash, balance on time.

JULIEN A. PROVENT.
Administrator.

Opelousas, December 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION about four miles South-east of Opelousas, containing about seventy-two arpents, thirty arpents being woodland, all enclosed with good fences and ditches, and well improved.

Another PLANTATION, one mile West of Opelousas, containing sixty-five arpents, enclosed and ditched, and improved with buildings.

Two separate LOTS with residences on each, one being near the Court House, in the town of Opelousas.

Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE, or to
THEODORE CHACHERE.
in Opelousas.

December 7th 1867.

William Herr,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

Main Street, Opelousas, La.

dec21'57-tf

Resolution relative to the Parish Jail.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE POLICE Jury of the Parish of St. Landry, That the Hon George R. King, the Hon. John H. Overton, the Hon. A. Bailey, W. R. Meginley and Thomas C. Anderson, be appointed Commissioners to examine the Parish Jail to ascertain whether it is susceptible of repair, and if so what will be the probable cost; to estimate if the Jail can not be repaired, what will be the probable cost of building a new Jail That the said Commissioners be requested, after proper consideration and examination, to make all such suggestions as may enable the Police Jury to provide a secure prison for the parish, and that said Commissioners be requested to report on Thursday, December 19, 1867.

Resolved December 12. 1867.

ELBERT GANTT, President
Police Jury, Parish of St. Landry.
Attest: JOS. D. RICHARD,
Clerk of said Jury.

To the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry:

The undersigned Commissioners appointed to examine the parish jail, for the purposes expressed in the resolution of your body, passed on the 12th December, 1867, report:

That they have made the required examination, and find the public prison, by reason of its defective construction, the dilapodated and decaying condition of its walls, its limited capacity, the insufficient ventilation of its cells, the want of glazed sash or shutters for protection against the inclemencies of the weather, entirely unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners, and injurious to their health.

Two grand juries, and a committee of physicians of the town of Opelousas, appointed for the purpose, have within the last twelve months inspected the building, and arrived at the same conclusion. For the facts and reasons upon which they based their opinions, we refer to their several able reports. The last named committee considered that its condition threatened the general health of the town.

The Southern apartments are not protected by iron cages or casings. The walls which consist only of brick and morter, have been perforated, and prisoners have escaped on four different occasions within the last eighteen or twenty months—in one instance at mid-day.

This insecure and unhealthy condition of the jail, has recently rendered it necessary to send all the prisoners to New Orleans for safe keeping, health and comfort, to be returned to this place for trial, at heavy expense; and this necessity will probably recur with the first approach of warm weather. It has also imposed upon the jailor the painful and harsh necessity of placing irons upon the greater part of the prisoners, and to keep a guard around the building by night, in order to secure their safe custody, all attended with heavy expense and serious impediment to the progress of business in our courts.

Believing the present prison to be wholly unfit for the purposes far which it was destined, we recommend the erection of another. Time must however elapse before that end can be accomplished. In order to provide for the comfort of the prisoners during that interval, we advise temprary repairs, not to extend beyond glazed sash, plastering and general cleansing. Extensive fissures in the eastern and western walls, render it unwise to do more.

The increase of crime within the last two years, from well understood causes, imposes the necessity for a building of increased capacity.

We therefore recommend, that the new jail be a brick building 45 feet front by 35 in depth, two stories high, with a passage twelve feet wide through the center, on each floor; that in the upper story there be three cells on each side of the passage; and on the lower story three cells on one side, and two large rooms on the other of the passage, the latter to be used for confining persons charged with minor offences. We further recommend that all of the compartments contain iron cages placed three feet from the walls in every direction

It is impossible, owing to our restricted time, and the limited means of information at our command, to furnish an accurate estimate of the cost of the building.—We believe that it will involve an expenditure of about $20,000. We recommend that a special tax for that amount be imposed, that it be collected in cash, and as speedily as possible.

In conclusion we will remark, that important modern improvements have been made in the construction of public prisons, all having reference to the health, comfort and safe keeping of the prisoners, and that it may be advisable to consult with persons thoroughly conversant with the subject. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. KING.
J. H. OVERTON.
W. R. MEGINLEY.
THOS. C. ANDERSON.

AN ORDINANCE, Levying a Special Tax on the Parish of St. Landry, for the purpose of building a new Jail.

Whereas, The present Jail at Opelousas in the Parish of St. Landry is insecure, and unsuitable in every respect as a prison; and *whereas*, Commissioners appointed by the Police Jury have examined the said jail, and made approximative estimates of the probable cost of building a jail; and whereas the said Commissioners have reported that a new jail ought to be constructed without delay, and that the probable cost of said jail would be about Twenty Thousand Dollars; therefore

1. *Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the Parish of St Landry*, That the sum of Twenty thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the special purpose of building a new jail, in the town of Opelousas, in said Parish, and that a special tax be imposed for the aforesaid purpose, as authorized by the Act of the General Assembly, approved on the 19th of March, 1856.

2. *Be it further ordained*, That the aforesaid tax shall be payable and collectable exclusively in the legal currency of the United States.

3. *Be it further ordained*, That said tax shall be levied and imposed on the objects of taxation, and on all trades and professions, including all the municipal corporations of the parish.

4. *Be it further ordained*, That the aforesaid tax shall be due and collectable on the first day of March next, 1868, at which time the Collector shall commence with his collections, and that the said entire tax shall be collected by the first day of March, 1869.

Ordained December 19th, 1867

ELBERT GANTT,
President of the Police Jury.

Attest: JOS. D. RICHARD,
Clerk of the Police Jury, St. Landry.

Opelousas, December 21, 1867. 5t

STRAYED,

A young bay creole horse, black mane and tail, two or three white feet, counterbranded S B on the hip, and branded on the shoulder thus: S K.

The finder will be reaonably rewarded on delivering the above described horse at the SENTINEL Office in Opelousas.

H. B. FRAZEE

Nov. 23rd 1867.

Stray Mules.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about two months ago, two black mules, one male, the other female, male unbranded, the other branded on the left jaw thus: J

The owner can have the same on proving property and paying cost of this notice.

JEAN BTE. COLER.

Bayou Mallet, Dec. 9, 1867 14

For Sale!

50,000 BRICKS for Sale. Apply to Louis Trichelle on the premises, or to Chas. Thompson, Opelousas.

Opelousas, Dec. 14, 1867. tf

State of Louisiana,

District Court, St. Landry---No.

ESTATE OF VALERY LANGLOIS.

LOUISA ROY, Tutrix, wife of Onezime Carriere, fils, of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Tableau of the Classification of the Debts of said Estate, in her said capacity, accompanied by her petition praying for homologation of the same; and whereas prayer of said petition has been granted by order of Court dated December 27th, 18..

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to persons interested to make opposition to said Tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Opelousas, Dec 2..

State of Louisiana,

District Court, Parish of St. Landry. } No. 725.

ESTATE OF FÉLICITÉ OURSON, deceased.

HILAIRE PAILLET, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Félicité Oursol, deceased, with the annexed filed a Paillet, late of said Parish, filed a tableau of the distribution of the proceeds of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court, bearing date December 3rd, 1867;

Now, therefore notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said Tableau in writing at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why the said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Dec. 7, 1867.

State of Louisiana,

DISTRICT COURT, Parish of St. Landry. } No. 728.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH TATE, PÈRE, DECEASED

JOSEPH TATE, fils, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Tate, père, deceased, late of said Parish, having filed a Tableau of the distribution of funds of said Estate, accompanied by a petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court bearing date December 4th, 1867;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said Tableau in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why the said Tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Opelousas, Dec 7, 1867.

State of Louisiana,

DISTRICT COURT, Parish of St. Landry. } No. 10754.

ESTATE OF DAVID ISTRE, DECEASED.

CELESTINE SIMON, of the Parish of St Landry, Administratrix of the Estate of David Istre, deceased, of the Parish of St. Landry, having filed a Tableau of Classification of the debts of the Estate of said deceased, accompanied by a petition praying for the homologation of the same;—and whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, dated December 13th, 1867;

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested to make opposition, if any they have, in writing, at my office, in the town of Opelousas, within thirty days from the date of the present notice, why said Tableau should not be approved and homologated, and the Administratrix authorized to pay in conformity therewith.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Opelousas, Dec. 14, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

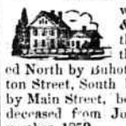
Estate of David Morgan.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Honorable the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Administratrix or by an Auctioneer, at Washington in said Parish, on

WEDNESDAY, February 5th, 1868,

the following described property belonging to the Estate of David Morgan, deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

A lot of Ground



in town of Washington in said parish, with the **Buildings & Improvements** thereon, being Lot No 59 on the plat of said town, bounded North by Dubot Street, East by Washington Street, South by Short Street, and West by Main Street, being the same purchased by deceased from John Garvin on the 30th November, 1859.

Terms and Conditions:—One half payable in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale: a special mortgage to be retained on the property until full and final payment; purchaser to furnish two good and solvent securities in solido, and the instalments to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from maturity until paid.

MARGARET E. MORGAN,
jan4'67 Administratrix.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of David Morgan.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Honorable the Court of the 8th Judicial District of the State of Lotisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Administratrix, or by a duly commissioned Auctioneer, at Washington in said parish, on

WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1868,

the following moveable property belonging to the Estate of David Morgan, deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

The Contents of a Drug Store.

consisting of Drugs, Medicines Fixtures, &c.; and of various movables, to-wit: One Horse, one Buggy, one Cow, one Watch, one double barrel Gun, one lot of Tools, household and kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms and Conditions:—The contents of the Drug Store to be sold in block, one-third of the purchase price payable cash, one-third in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with eight per cent. per annum interest thereon from maturity until paid, purchaser furnishing two good and solvent securities in solido; and the remaining movables to be sold for cash in each adjudication of ten dollars and under, and on a credit of six months for sums over said amount, purchasers furnishing two good and solvent securities in solido, and their notes bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum from maturity until full and final payment.

MARGARET E. MORGAN,
jan4'68 Administratrix.

Estate of David Morgan, Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of David Morgan, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned agent of the Administratrix; and the debtors of said Estate are likewise notified to come forward and make payment.

JONATHAN HARRIS.

Opelousas, Jan. 4, 1867.

OPELOUSAS DRUG STORE,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR

Opposite the Court House,

OPELOUSAS, LA.

WHERE can be found every thing pertaining to the stock of a first class *Drug Store*.

Physicians and country merchants' orders filled on as advantageous terms as they can be in New Orleans.

Prescriptions' carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Nov23] CLAUDIUS MAYO.