THE JOURNAL.

OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1868.

A "TILT" TO BE REMEMBERED.

She wore a handsome crinoline,
  The day when first we met,
And she scudded like a schooner
  With a cloud of canvass set;
As she swept along the pavement
  With a grandeur fit to kill,
Oh, we saw her but a moment—
  But we think we see her still.

The wind was on a bender,
  And as saucy as a witch,
And she played the very dickens
  With the dust, dimity and "sich:"
The gaiters were delicious
  Which her small feet scarce could fill,
Oh, we saw her but a moment—
  But we think we see her still.

She scooted down the avenue,
  And streaming out behind
Her crinoline and muslin togs
  Were romping in the wind,
To have kept them in position
  Would have baffled twice her skill—
Oh, we saw her but a moment,
  But we think we see her still.

We shut our eyes tremendously—
  We did not want to see
A display of pretty ankles
  When it wasn't meant for we;
But until we lose our senses,
  Regret we ever will
That we saw her but a moment,
  Though we think we see her still.

Labor the Basis of Republican Institutions.

If, as has been said, idleness is the mother of mischief, occupation and industry are the progenitors of virtue and good order. The universal haste for wealth, coupled with unwillingness to toil for its aquisition, is fruitful of crime and destructive of business integrity. Throughout the whole country the cities and towns are thronged with idle Macawbers, waiting for something to turn up by which they may become possessed of a fortune and pass their lives in luxurious ease. Such men are the bane of society. They seem to believe that labor is degrading, and think nothing more honorable than sumptuous dependence. And yet society is filled with them. Not a reader of this paragraph but can point to those within his immediate acquaintance.

The folly of the present age is its want of appreciation of true manliness. He is not the best type of American nobility who apes the foreign aristocracy and considers honest labor degrading and unworthy. The genius of our democracy is the exaltation of labor and the laborer; and its triumph is the vindication of toil from the contempt of an effete nobility that clings with the tenacity of life to ancient ideas and obsolete distinctions. We are a great and a progressive nation because we are shaping out our own destiny by the iron hand of labor. We have been singularly successful in our experiment of self-government because we made it the first principle of conduct to depend upon ourselves for results, and not to hope for anything from ancestral title or inherited wealth. The founders of the American republic were men of independence. When they landed on these shores they shook off the tramels of European customs, they laid aside forever the pride of family that had enervated the youth of their native land, and with an unswerving fidelity to the great principles of Democracy, laid the foundations of a government whose corner-stone was respect for honest industry.

It was the law among the ancient Jews, that every man should learn a trade. He was not bound by any obligation to follow it, for if his inclinations prompted him to afterward seek another profession, he was at liberty to do so. The wisdom of this law commends itself to every mind. If, in adverse times, misfortune should lay its hand upon them, and they should be compelled to leave their chosen pursuits, they were provided with an occupation which was a safeguard against extreme poverty or want. If such a law existed in this country it would prevent many of the evils that now prevail, and render our people more prosperous and happy. However true to the principles of democracy our fathers may have been, we are fast leaving them behind. Instead of honoring labor we are attempting to degrade it. Parents, ambitious for their children, often express the hope that their lot will not be so arduous or toilsome as their own has been, forgetting that by their labor the country has been blessed, and because of the industry of their sons, generations yet to come will be grateful that they were born in republican America.

It is the first duty of parents to instil into the minds of their children the necessity and the dignity of labor. To be useful in any sphere of life should be the ambition of our youth. Our vast fields of enterprise invite competition and promise satisfactory rewards. The producer is he whose loss is most felt by society. Success in mechanic art is as honorable as professional eminence; agricultural industry is far more profitable to the nation than ambitious statesmanship. The watchwords of democracy are that all honest labor is honorable. It is not what one does, but the of doing it, that dignifies the man. Nothing can be more degrading than a quack in medicine, a pettifogger in law, or a blockhead in priestly garments—no one can be more honorable than an industrious and skillful artisan or a faithful and intelligent tiller of the soil.

It is a mean and worthless spirit that despises the garb of the laborer and scorns to welcome him to places of equity. Nothing can be more false than our usual idea and definition of a gentleman. It is not the dress, it is not the employment that permits this appelation. It is the kindly heart, the industrious virtuous life that makes the gentleman. A career of idleness is generally a career of crime. It is not family or wealth that entitles one to honor. It is the intelligent manhood that entitles him to respect. We honor those who have risen from humble spheres of life to places of trust and usefulness, not because of the riches they possess, not because of the position they occupy, but because of the energy and industry which they manifested in the attainment of what they have. Fortune smiles on some while she frowns on others, but her favorite is no more entitled to honor than he who with equal industry strove to win her regard. The world's distinctions are often wrong. It is dilligent, patient labor that is to be honored by the true friends of republican institutions. The drone in society, whether possessed of millions or dependent upon public charity, should be despised and avoided by every honest man. We, as a nation, must change our ideas of nobility, or we shall decline in prosperity. He is only noble who uses to the best advantage the powers of body and mind with which his Creator has endowed him. Any claim not founded on this is false and pernicious When the people of any nation cease to give to labor its true dignity and affect to despise the laborer, their own dishonor is assured, and the doom of national prosperity is pronounced.—*Erie Dispatch.*

The Democratic the only living Conservative party.

It has been sometime evident that there is to be fusion of all the elements of opposition to the radically destructive party in congressional power, and that this fusion will be known as the Democratic party, the old Democratic party forming the greater portion of its body, and the constitutional principles of that party its armor of offence and defence. To this party have gathered adherents of the Government of the United States as founded by Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Hamilton, Marshall and their compeers. All who believe the constitution to be at all times and under all circumstances the supreme law of the land, and the United States to be States, possessing sovereign powers, united for the common defence and common weal, have now united themselves, whether they were Whig or Democratic under now obsolete party issues and conflicts, under the Democratic banner.

So thorough has been this fusion that in the old Federal State of Massachusetts there ran this year, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, the great grandson of John Adams, and the grandson of John Quincy Adms, whose name he bore, and who had never been called by the Democratic name; and Robert C. Winthrop is now one of the acknowledged leaders in Massachusetts of the Democratic party; while in New York a man no less exalted in rank and reverence with the old Whig party than Millard Fillmore, one President of the United States, gives in his name and adhesion to a party which he had opposed throughout his life, but which he now finds the only one capable of making headway against the powers of destruction.

To this party alone does conservatism at the North look for relief from the danger now impending to the chariot of State, which madness is rushing over the precipice, and which if it falls must first crush us. To this party and to the conservatives of all classes in and of it, must we alone look for our deliverance, if deliverance there be. Under these circumstances, therefore, it would be madness for us to form party associations under any other name or other banner than that of the National Democratic party. Any other name would seem to doubt the good taith or willingness of that party to come to our relief. We want their sympathy and their aid. We need repose under the shadow of their great name when the flames of persecution and oppression mount high around us.

It is well, therefore, that at meetings held this week in this city, attended by a large number of our most influential citizens, it has been resolved to reorganize the Democratic party of Louisiana, and to call ward, city and parish primary meetings and conventions to effect a complete and thorough organization through a State convention, to meet thereafter, and that in the meantime the following citizens will act as a State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Louisiana.

We would here remark that the meeting which first met to consider these subjects was presided over by Judge Alexander Walker, and that the committee appointed by it to nominate members of the State Central Committee presented its report to a meeting over which Geo. P. O. Hébert presided, and that a large number of our old leading Whigs are members of this Executive or State Central Committee.

This committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

Geo. A Fosdick. J. O. Fuqua, Geo. Williamson, Duncan S. Cage, Duncan F. Kenner, H. P. Kernachan, J. Ad. Rozier, J. E. Austin, J. A. Snyder, Louis Bush, W. M. Smallwood, Saml. Anderson, P. Irwin, Geo. S. Darling, Richard Taylor, Peter Kaiser, A. Sambola, J. Hernandez, David Stuart, P. O. Hebert, A. W. Bosworth, Chas. E. Fenner, John McEnery, Francis Martin, B. F. Jonas, C. H. Slocomb, Wm. M. Levy, W. H. Well, Edward Fenner, Hardy Richardson, F. S. Goode, David Wallace, John H. New, Thomas Askew, C. Dutour, S. R. Walker, Wm. M. Burwell, W. F. Haifleigh, A. B. Bacon, N. Trepagnier, Marion A. Baker, J. D. Mann, J. O. Nixon, G. De Feriet, Durant Da Ponte, R. J. Barrow, Alexander Walker, Mike Carroll, Louis Texada, G. W. Culbertson, James B. Eustis, I. N. Marks, E. Solomon, T. C. Ellis, John Holmes, John Meyer, Thomas Murray, Sam. Smith, J. Q. A. Fellowes, W. S. Pike, W. M. Dane, L. Lemarie, M. B. Brady, M. O. Tracy, Chas. J. Leeds, S. Tyler Reed, J. M. Lapyere, Thomas R. Adams, Saml. Seymour, R. L. Gibson, A. B. Seger, F. A. Sturcken, H. M. Favrot, C. W. Kilbourn, James McCloskey, J. J. Foley.

The committee was authorised to add as many more to their number as they deem advisable.

The committee is to meet in Parlor P. St. Charles Hotel, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞ Paris journals devoted to ladies' fashions say that the color of dresses this winter is to be a pale green, and that petticoats are to be longer than last year, but are to be raised by numerous flock straps, held by chains of ebony, fastened to the waist by steel locks. Large and heavy brass rings are to be suspended by the chains from the waist behind.

The Election in the Carolinas.—Gen. Canby reports the election in North Carolina for a Convention, 93,006; against, 32,961. After deducting the number registered, but not voting, there is an absolute majority of 11,500 for a convention. In South Carolina, for Convention, 69,799; against, 22,260. Deducting registered persons not voting, there is an absolute majority of 12,135.

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 Insurances)	
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 evidence 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 for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100 or the equivalent thereof it 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 deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule.	25
Broker's notes. (See Contract)	
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 amount 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 $1000	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 fulfillment	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.
Exceeding $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, vessel, 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 definite 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. (See Indorsement.)	2
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 attorney accompanying a bend 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 States 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, $4; 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, situated 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 Boisdore, by Act of Congress and reported by the Commissioners in their certificate B. No. 1109, 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 sawmill.

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

JULIEN A. PREVENT.
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 dilapidated 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 impediments 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 temporary 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 33 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, 1857.

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 reasonably 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 Prud'homme on the premises, or to Chas. Thompson, Opelousas.

Opelousas, Dec. 14, 1867. tf

State of Louisiana.

District Court, St. Landry—No. 10772.

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 to the homologation of the same; and whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court dated December 27th, 1867:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said Tableau, in writing, in 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. 28, 1867.

State of Louisiana,

District Court, Parish of St. Landry. } No. 10725.

ESTATE OF FELICITE OUISOL, DECEASED.

HILAIRE PAILLET, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator to the Estate of Felicite Ouisol, deceased, widow of Antoine Paillet, late of said Parish, having filed a tableau of the distribution of funds 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. 10728.

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 tree distribution of funds 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 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

situated in the town of Washington in said parish, with the **Buildings & Improvements** thereon, being Lot No 59 on the plat of said town, bounded North by Buhot 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 Mary A. Brier.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Honorable the 8th 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 Administrator, at Chicot in this parish, on

THURSDAY, February 6th, 1868,

the following described property belonging to the Estate of Mary A. Brier, deceased, to-wit:

The Place with all the Improvements, being the last residence of said deceased, situated at Bayou Chicot in this parish.

Terms and Conditions:—On a credit of one, two, and three years from the first day of April, 1868, purchasers giving legal security, and the premises remaining specially mortgaged for the payment of the price thereof.

CLAUDIUS MAYO,
jan4'67 Administrator.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against trespassing upon certain lands situated on the Bayou Carron, above the plantation of Mr. Powell, and adjoining lands of Mrs. James C. Hill and Evariste Joubert.

HENRY L. GARLAND,
jan4'68 Agent for owners.

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.