THE JOURNAL.

OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1868.

## BARS IN THE LANE.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

After the milking was over,
Annie would follow the cows
Half a mile, covered by the clover,
And turn them in to browse.

Near little Bessie it Annie,
Handing the bars to the boy,
Letting down every swinging,
Just as he signalled with wave.

Will roses blooming build her
Bright and her cheeks red as red?
And the lovers, trying to kiss her,
Dance at her wedding-head.

Whitening curds gather from her fingers—
Deep like bright gold is from the churned
And the butter-pots to have won it!—
Beat with a gallic accord.

Lips may be honeying in duty,
And tongues may show merriment,
But secrets they are—who's saying
That some are so easy to tell?

Now, while the robins are nestling,
Why does she wait in the lane?
Though, if white arms not entwining,
Rosiness, of course, could complain.

Lights in the farmhouse are shadowy,
And bars must be laid for the night;
But little Annie stands dreaming,
A blush on her beautiful face.

Is it late? Not that the crickets know;
Ah! merry eyes, mild and brown,
Could you not tell why she weaves now
Just the last rails on a frown?

Over the path by the hill side,
Some one would wander by night;
Some one who came from the mill side,
Lured by two eyes that are bright.

Meadow and valley grow stillier,
Under the earlier stars
Would it be strange if the miller
Helped Annie to put up the bars?

## Reconstruction and the President.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

Republican leaders of all shades and tendencies with respect to public opinion at large, are now seen to unite without scruple or remorse, in taking as their sole guide on the question of Southern reconstruction the inexorable logic of party exigency. The spirit of calculation with which they complicate and intensify the agonies of their Southern victim, is so atrocious that, in contrast with it, the blackest fiend of hell might appear almost as fair as an angel of light. Such a pitch has their effrontery reached that they no longer consult even the empty show of decency as a cover to their impious partisan schemes, the pivot of all of which turns upon the issue of Southern reconstruction. In other words, convinced that the Northern majority will repudiate their ticket in the coming presidential election, and nevertheless desperately bent on clutching the power and the spoils of another four years' saturnalia of corruption and misrule, they have resolved to log the negro vote of the unreconstructed States into that election for the express and sole purpose of having it cast for their candidates. Inspired by this dominant idea, a radical member of Congress recently said, in a letter to a newspaper of his district, "The Republican party, to insure success, must have the unrepresented States reconstructed and brought back in time to vote for their candidate next November."

One of the most signal illustrations of the flagitious unanimity of Republican leaders in this plan of aggravating the wretched condition of the South as a measure of heartless party expediency, may be seen in the course of Senator Morton, of Indiana. This senator, as the telegraph informs us, now urges the passage of a bill "abrogating existing State governments in the rebel States, and providing proper governments in lieu thereof." It is not difficult, by collating his remarks in support of this proposition with various features of the political situation, to perceive the important bearing which the measure has upon the vote of the ten unreconstructed States in the next presidential election. Its immediate object is to circumvent, and as far as prudent to supersede, the very military authority which was established by Congress to execute the radical plan of reconstruction. The radical leaders fear that, under such district commanders as Hancock, Meade and McDowell, acknowledging obedience to such a commander-in-chief as President Johnson, the work of establishing negro supremacy in the States of the several districts may be so retarded or baffled as to deprive the Republican party of the votes of these States for its presidential ticket. In this view they find the engine which they had invented as a means of removing obstructions, itself proving an obstruction to the paramount design of the reconstruction scheme—namely, negro supremacy in the South as the basis of radical supremacy in the entire Union. This is what the senator means when he says, that "to-day the military authority which they had set up was obstructing the proper operation of the law in some of the States, and upholding the existing illegal and unauthorized governments; and that "there was danger that the work of reconstruction would fall by the very military power which they had raised up to forward it."

It is no doubt desired, as one of the contingent functions of the State governments provided in Senator Morton's bill, that in case the pending reconstruction process should generally or partially fail to meet the presidential emergency, they shall contrive to have the vote of every State involved in such failure cast for the Republican candidates.

It is to be noted that Senator Morton does not pretend that there was any need in the South for military rule to repress either a remote or immediate purpose of rebellion. His words imply that the sole design of the military rule established there was to forward a partisan work of reconstruction. In 1865 his opinion in regard to Southern temper was very similar to that of General Grant; as may be judged from these words of a speech made by him in that year: "We cannot expect the people of the rebel States have come to love us, or that they will come to love us in a few years. But the great point now to be considered is the question whether there is any longer in the Southern States an intention to secede from the Union, and resist the authority of the government of the United States, or to establish a Southern Confederacy. I say I believe that idea has been extinguished forever." Doubtless the trouble with the South now is, in the eyes of Senator Morton, and perhaps in the eyes of General Grant, that the white people of this section insist upon being faithful to the Union without the condition of avowed fidelity to radical politics, and of submission to negro supremacy as the special guarantee of radical ascendancy.

## 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, | 2 cts |
| Agreement, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument. | |
| Appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose for each sheet on which it is written, | |
| Assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and also an additional stamp upon the value of such lease or interest, according to the rates of stamps otherwise. (See Conveyance.) | |
| Assignment of policy of insurance, same stamp as original instrument. (See Insurance.) | |
| Assignment of mortgage, same stamp as required upon a mortgage for the amount then 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, | |
| Warrant drawn upon any other person or persons, any public or private fund, to any sum exceeding $10, at sight or on demand, | |
| Bill of exchange, inland, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, if drawn at sight or on demand, and payable in any state, city or town in the United States, specifying the place where payable, and not drawn or negotiated in a foreign country, | |
| And for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, | |
| Bill of exchange, (foreign) or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of the United States: If drawn singly, same rates as those imposed on 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 in any foreign currency, | |
| And for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, | |
| 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 for 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 indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money: When the money ultimately recoverable the penal 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, made 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 really 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 |
| Ferryman's return, | exempt. |
| Indorsement upon a stamped bill, note, or other security of its transfer, | same as the original. |
| Insurance (life) policy. When the amount insured shall not exceed $500, | 25 |
| Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1000, | 50 |
| Exceeding $1000, | 1 00 |
| Insurance (marine, inland, and fire) policy or other evidence of the same: If the premium does not exceed $10, | 10 |
| Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50, | 25 |
| Exceeding $50, | 50 |
| Insurance contracts or policies against accidental injuries to persons, | exempt. |
| Leases, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or occupation of any lands, tenements, or portion of premises: When the rent or annual value shall not exceed $300 per annum, or less, | 50 |
| When the rent or annual value shall exceed the sum of $300 per annum, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300 | 50 |
| Legal documents: | |
| Writ or other original 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 appeal from justice courts, or all records 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, | 3 |
| Letter of credit. Same as bill of exchange, (foreign.) | |
| Manifest or customhouse entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer, for a foreign port: | |
| 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 points of the United States and British North America.] | |
| Mariner's 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 $55, | 1 00 |
| And for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, | 1 00 |
| Passage tickets to ports in British North America, | exempt. |
| Pawnbrokers' 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 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 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 affixed or used. Each stamp should be separately canceled. When stamps are printed upon checks, etc., so that in filling up the instrument the time of the stamp is affixed, it will not 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 mutilated 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 stamp it as to affect the sufficiency of that particular instrument beyond all questions so far as stamp duties are concerned. The provisions of this 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 it is chargeable has been paid. In cases of requisition under it, it is recommended to observe the order 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 thereon 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, and the proper stamp has been affixed thereto.

A penalty of fifty dollars is imposed upon every person who fraudulently makes use of a cancelled stamp to denote the duty required by the revenue act, will not effectually cancelling and obliterating the same in the manner required by 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 tax 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 another; but if an instrument subject to stamp duty is issued without having the necessary stamp 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 $8; French and German, each, $10; 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 Washbowl and Pitcher. All fees may be paid in country produce.

B. F. WHITE.

Opelousas, December 7th, 1867.

## AN ORDINANCE

LEVYING A TAX ON THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1867.

ARTICLE I. The Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry, five members thereof present, and unanimously concurring therein, Ordain,

ART. II. That for the service of the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven (1867) a Parish Tax of Thirty thousand dollars be and is hereby imposed on such objects of taxation as are established by law by the State, and within said parish (the towns of Opelousas, Washington, Grand Coteau and Flat Town excepted.)

ART. III. First for the ordinary Parish purposes of expenditures, there shall be added to the assessment of the State for the year 1867, in a proportionate addition not exceeding seventy-five per cent. to the tax of each person assessed, so as to make the sum of Twelve thousand Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Second, for the payment of existing debts, the payment of Jurors, the payment of witnesses in criminal cases, and the construction of public works, there shall be further added to the said assessment Roll, in a proportionate addition to the tax of each person assessed, so as to make the sum of Seventeen thousand One hundred and twenty-five dollars; the said two sums making together the sum of Thirty thousand dollars.

Ordained January 30th, 1868.

ELBERT GANTT,
President of the Police Jury.

Attest: JOS. D. RICHARD,
jan18'68 Clerk of said Jury.

## 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 14 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.

## William Herr,

## BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

Main Street, Opelousas, La.

dec21'57-tf

## PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Marcelie P. Pitre, deceased, in community with Adam Tate, her surviving husband.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 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 undersigned Administrator, at the residence of Adam Tate, here resting insolvent, in said parish, on

**Thursday, February 20, 1868,**

the following described property belonging to the Estate of Marcelie P. Pitre, deceased, in community with her surviving husband, Adam Tate, late of said parish, to-wit:

**A certain Lot or Tract of Land**, situated on the Mallet Prairie Woods, having three arpents front by the usual depth, bounded North by the Grand Prairie, East by the land of Jean Baptiste Pitre, South by a tract of land belonging to the said estate, described hereinafter as No. 2, and on the West by land of Mitchel Mallet, containing, and is the same property this day sold in community by purchasers of Pierre Pitre, late of said parish, about seventeen years ago, with the IMPROVEMENTS and APPURTENANCES thereon.

**Another Lot or Tract of Land** situated in the same vicinity and described as No. 2, measuring about eight hundred and superficial arpents, bounded North by land of Jean Pierre Pitre, East by Adam Tate, by land formerly the property of Cleonil Tate, and by land of Joseph L. Fontenot; on the South by land of Joseph L. Fontenot; on the Southwest by the Cincot Lake, and Southeast by land of Joseph and Louis L. Fontenot, which property was acquired from the Estate of Marie Louise Pitre, widow of Adam Tate, about the year 1860, together with the landing therein.

**About seven hundred head of** stock cattle, principally in the parish of Calcasieu, and branded AT Z.

**About five hundred and fifty** head of stock cattle in Calcasieu parish, and branded AT.

**Five horses, eight mares, two** wild horses, a pair of work oxen, one hundred and seventy-five head of gentle cattle, one horse, a black horse, one horse cart, one horse car, one buggy, sixty thousand shingles, four thousand [illegible] barrels of corn, six thousand four hundred and fifty bundles of fodder, [illegible] corn, twenty hoes, a lot of plows, [illegible] axes, nine axes, two [illegible] whipsaws, seven iron wedges, [illegible] carpenter's tools, a lot of salt, a bedding, [illegible] cooking stoves, four large pots, seven pots, a pair of dog irons and shovel, two grindstones, two jars, a lot of barrels, a lot of [illegible], three thousand rails on Rodney Hall, three thousand five hundred rails on Collins and C. Tate's land, a saddle, a loom, a lot of bottles, a trunk, a lot of bottles, a rocking chair, two trunks, four demijohns, a lot of cotton made, one hundred head of hogs, two sales, a lot of crockery ware, two tables, a bed, a clothes press, a table and wash stand, two spinning wheels, sixteen counterpins, a lot of blankets, two beds and bedding, a table and washstand, an armoire, twelve counterpins, twelve sheets, a sideboard, a bed and bedding, an armoire, two washstands, a bed and bedding, a table and looking glass, a clothes press, a lot of crockery ware, a trundle bed, an iron safe, a cradle, twelve beeves, four wild horses, and twelve chairs.

*Conditions:*—The entire property will be sold in block, for cash, to be paid positively on day of sale.

PHILIP STAGG, Jr.,
jan18'68. Administrator.

## PUBLIC SALE.

### Estate of David Morgan, dec'd.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. the Court of the 8th Judicial District 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 daily commissioned Auctioneer, at Washington in said parish, on

**Wednesday, February 5th, 1868,**

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

ONE BUGGY,
ONE HORSE,
ONE COW,
ONE LOT OF TOOLS,
HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

*Terms and Conditions:*—For Cash in adjudication of Ten dollars and under, and on a credit of six months for sums over that 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,
jan18'68 Administratrix.

## Constable's Sale.

Théodore Chachéré vs. John D. O'Connell—Magistrate's Court, Parish of St. Landry.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued in the above entitled cause, by J. W. Jackson, Justice of the Peace, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and directed to me, Valery Roy, Constable in and for the said parish, I have seized and will sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the Court House of this parish, in the town of Opelousas, on

**Thursday, January 30th, 1868,**

at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

ONE BEDSTEAD, TWO MATTRESSES, One Rocking Chair, Ten Chairs, One Table, and other articles of household and kitchen Furniture of which the enumeration would be too long.

Siezed in the above suit.

*Terms*—Cash on the spot.

VALERY ROY, Constable.

Opelousas, Jan. 18, 1867.

## Estate of Isabella J. Nolan.

*District Court, Parish St. Landry.—No. ——*

WILLIAM W. FOARD, of the Parish of St. Landry having applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the Estate of Isabella J. Nolan, widow of John G. Coleman, deceased, late of said parish:

—Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment, will file the same in writing at my office in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice. A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Jan. 18, 1868.

## 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.

## Results of Reconstruction in Louisiana.

[illegible]

## PUBLIC SALE.

### Estate of David Morgan.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Honorable [illegible] Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Administrator, 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 [illegible] with all the Improvements thereon, belonging to the Estate of David Morgan, deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

[illegible] with all the Improvements thereon, belonging to the Estate of David Morgan, deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

*Terms and Conditions*—On a credit of one [illegible] from the first day of [illegible] bearing legal interest [illegible] with mortgage specially mortgaged [illegible] property sold.

CLAUDIUS MAYO,
jan18 Administrator.

## Estate of David Morgan, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the Estate of David Morgan, deceased, are hereby notified to hand in the same to the undersigned Administrator, and those who are indebted to said estate are likewise notified to come forward and make payment.

JONATHAN HARRIS.

Opelousas, Jan. 11, 1868.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against trespassing upon or in any manner injuring the Rice Cleaning Mill, the property of Mr. Powell, and in the hands of Mrs. James C. Hill and Estate of Joseph Hill.

HENRY L. GARLAND,
jan18 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.

CLAUDIUS MAYO.

Nov. 23.

## AN ORDINANCE

LEVYING A SPECIAL TAX on the Parish of St. Landry, for the purpose of building a new Jail.

*Whereas*, The present Jail of the Parish of St. Landry is in the opinion of the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Police Jury, have examined the said Jail, and made an estimate of the probable cost of building a Jail, and we find the Commissioners have reported that a new Jail should be constructed without delay, and that the probable cost of a Jail will be about Twenty Thousand Dollars; therefore

1. *Be it ordained by the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry*, That there shall be levied a special tax of twenty thousand dollars 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 purpose, as authorized by the Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved on the 15th of March, 1866.

2. *Be it further ordained*, That the above special 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 16th, 1867.

ELBERT GANTT,
President of the Police Jury.

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

Opelousas, December 21, 1867.

## STRAYED,

A young bay crude horse, black mane and tail, two or three white feet, scant branded [illegible] 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. 23d, 1867.

## Stray Mules.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about two months ago, two black mules, one male, the other female, both branded, 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. COLEE.

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