THE JOURNAL.

OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1868.

HAPPY WOMEN.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

Impatient women, as you await
In cheerful homes to-night to hear,
The sound of steps that, soon or late,
Shall come as music to your ear.

Forget yourselves a little while,
And think in pity of the pain
Of women who will never smile
To hear a coming step again.

With babies that in their cradles sleep,
Or cling to you in perfect trust—
Think of their mothers left to weep,
Their babies lying in the dust.

And when the step you wait for comes,
And all your world is full of light,
O, woman, safe in happy homes,
Pray for all lonesome souls o-night.

Lincoln on Negro Equality.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Whoever is familiar with the history of the circumstances under which President Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation cannot be ignorant that he took that step with the greatest reluctance and after much hesitation; and, indeed, that he adopted it ultimately as a "necessity," very indifferently approved by his calm reflection and judgment. It is well known that he was prepared to offer four hundred millions of dollars to the South as compensation for their slaves, and as a means of obtaining peace. Partisans who now employ the authority of his name to give a color of sanction to schemes which he never did approve, and never would have signed as laws, are careful to conceal his true opinions, and to affect a respect for his memory which they did not concede to him when living. Mr. Lincoln honestly desired to see slavery extinguished, but he wanted it done fairly, and by constitutional means. His views on that subject were promulgated with characteristic frankness in the memorable canvass with Judge Douglas, where he admitted that they both occupied the same ground; or, to use his own words at Ottowa, "I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position."

On another occasion, at Columbus, he was even more emphatic in defining his position, in a manner which places him in direct antagonism to the Jacobins who are now striving to establish negro barbarism as the ruling political power in the whole South. Here is his exact language.

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not, and never have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes; nor of qualifying them to hold office, or intermarry with the white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and, I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned the white race."

Mr. Lincoln thus from his grave rebukes the demagogues who have outraged his name by claiming its sanction for their revolutionary designs. He denounces the Butlers, Stevenses, Binghams, Ashleys, Sumners, and the like, who would confer on negroes privileges and rights which they deny to the white man, and who, in a spirit of mean and unworthy vengeance, would subject the intelligence, virtue, culture, and refinement of ten millions of white people, our equals, kindred, and friends, to the brutal domination of an ignorant and degraded race, while exciting its bad passions to the most revolting crimes.

Those who now find it to their interest to chaunt the praises of Mr. Lincoln were among his most conspicuous revilers only four years ago, and were members of that Radical cabal in Congress who did their utmost to defeat his reelection. Mr. Wade has at least the merit of consistency in this respect, and does not take back his blistering words of depreciation, as others less manly have been prompt to do, in order to protect themselves against popular resentment. Stanton openly denounced the late President as a "gorilla," and yet had the ineffable meanness, soon after, to seek a place in his Cabinet. Stevens everywhere spoke of his qualifications and character with scorn and contempt, and others less prominent joined in that chorus of disparagement, who, after his reelection, became the most fulsome eulogists and the most humble instruments of Executive power.

Had Mr. Lincoln lived, he would have been pursued with the same malice and vindictiveness that President Johnson has experienced, for uprightly endeavoring to follow in his footsteps and to carry out his policy and principles. Both sprang from the loins of the people. Both cherished the institutions which enabled them to obtain high honors and popular favor, and both naturally resented the usurpations of a party which seeks to destroy the Constitution and to overthrow the Government of our fathers.

Sleeping with a Black Brother—Practice Versus Theory.

Men sometimes theorize very well, who shrink from applying their principles. Here is a case in point. The book agent of the Nashville *Advocate*, who is down in Alabama, tells it:

The Rev. Mr. T., formerly of Alabama Conference, M. E. Church, South, but now in the M. E. Church, North, went to the house of a gentleman to spend the night; and during the evening advocated with considerable zeal the equality of the black and white races. On retiring, he was accompanied to his room by a negro, who, commenced undressing simultaneously with Mr. T. The preacher, slightly surprised, inquired as to the meaning of this conduct; to which the gentleman of color replied: "I'se gwine to sleep wid you, we'se all de same now; we'se all equal; culler don't make no dibberance; I tink you good as me if you is white." Report says Mr. T. left that night.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

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 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 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 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 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 accident d 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 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 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 $500	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 mortgagor, 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 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 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 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 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 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,
Clerk of said Jury.

jan18'68

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 Boisdoré, 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 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.

dec21'67-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Eugenie 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 Louisana, 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, or a duly commissioned Auctioneer, at the residence of Adam Tate, her surviving husband, in this parish, on

Thursday, February 20, 1868,

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

A certain Lot or Tract of Land,

situated on the confines of Bayou Chicot Woods, having three arpents front by seventy-five in depth, bounded North by the public domain, East by the land of Adam ——, South by a tract of land belonging to said Estate, described hereafter as Lot No. 2, and on the West by land of Mrs. John Guillory, and is the same acquired by the said community by purchase of Pierre Savant of said parish, about seventeen years ago, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon.

Another Lot or Tract of Land

situated in the same vicinity and described as Lot No 2, measuring about eight hundred superficial arpents, bounded North by land of Mrs. Pierre Reed, land of Adam Tate, by land described as Lot No. 1 above, by land belonging to the Estate of Christoval Tate, and by land of Joseph C. L. Fontenot; on the South by land of Joseph C. L. Fontenot; on the North-west by the Chicot Lake, and South-east by Onezime J. Pitre and Louis L. Fontenot, being the same acquired trom the Estate of Marie Louise Fontenot, widow of Adam Tate, about the year 1850, together with the fencing thereon.

About seven hundred head of

stock cattle, ranging principally in the parish of Calcasieu, and branded F Z.

About five hundred and fifty

head of stock cattle in Calcasieu Parish, and branded A T.

Five horses, eight mares, two

wild horses, a pair of work oxen, an ox, seventy-five head of gentle cattle, one buggy horse, a black horse, one horse (Duck), one horse cart, one buggy, shaft, and pole, seven thousand shingles, four hundred and twenty barrels of corn, six thousand four hundred and fifty bundles of fodder, a lot of corn, twenty hoes, a lot of plows, a lot of spades, nine axes, two cross cut saws, a whip saw, seven iron wedges, a lot of carpenter's tools, a lot of salt, a bathing tub, a cooking stove, four large pots, seven pots, a pair of dog irons and shovel, two grub hoes, two jars, a lot of barrels, a lot of soap, three thousand rails on Reed's land, three thousand five hundred rails on Guillory and C. Tate's land, a saddle, a loom, a lot of bridles, a trunk, a lot of bottles, a rocking chair, two trunks, four demijohns, a lot of cottonade, one hundred head of hogs, two safes, a lot of crockery ware, two tables, a bed, a clothes press, a table and wash stand, two spinning wheels, sixteen counter-pins, a lot of blankets, two beds and bedding, a table and washstand, an armoir, twelve counter-pins, twelve sheets, a sideboard, a bed and bedding, an armoir, two wash-stands, a bed and bedding, a table and looking glass, a clothes press, a lot of crockery ware, a trundle bed, an iron chest, 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.

Estate of Alphonse Debaillon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

BY virtue of an order issued from the Hon. 8th Judicial District Court, acting in and for the Parish of St. Landry, dated this day, a meeting of the creditors of the Estate of Alphonse Debaillon, deceased, late of said Parish, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of March next, before Yves D'Avy, Recorder of St. Landry, at his office in Opelousas, for the purpose of determining upon the disposition to be made of the effects of said Estate.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Feb. 1, 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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that all ARMS left with me to be repaired, will remain at the risk of the owners. I shall exercise the strictest guard upon them, but desire it to be known that I will not be responsible if my shop is entered by burglars.

SOLOMON D'AVY, Gunsmith.

Opelousas, Feb. 1st, 1868.

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.

A RESIDENCE to Rent in Opelousas, apply to

jan25 THOS. H. LEWIS.

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 mortar, 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 for 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 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 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

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Maxile Leblanc

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 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 Administrator of the duly commissioned auctioneer, at Queue Tortue in this Parish, on

Wednesday, March 4th, 1868,

the following described property belonging to the Estate of Maxile Leblanc, deceased, to-wit:

1—THE

PLANTATION

on which the deceased last resided, situated at Queue Tortue in this Parish, measuring fourteen arpents front by fourteen in depth, making one hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, bounded North by the land of Pierre Guillory, South by the land of Ephraim Huff, East by the land of Joachim Provost, West by public lands or the purchaser. The same—the improvements will be sold separately.

2—A TRACT OF

WOODLAND,

situated on the Bayou Queue Tortue, containing forty-nine acres of land more or less, bounded North by the land belonging to the widow and the heirs of Drosin Breau, South by the land of Louis Clement, East by the Bayou Queue Tortue, and West by public lands or purchasers of the same.

3—ANOTHER

Tract of Woodland

situated on the Bayou Queue Tortue in this Parish, containing forty-nine acres, more or less, bounded North by the land of Ephraim Huffpower, South by the lands of Drosin Quebedeau, East by the Bayou Queue Tortue, and West by the lands belonging to Joseph Singleton.

The dwelling house and eight other buildings,

Twelve hundred pannels of cypress fencing,

A lot of about two hundred and fifty eight feet pieux,

A lot of about five hundred six feet pieux,

Thirty head of gentle cattle,

Five work horses,

Three mares—one with a colt,

Two colts—one and two years old,

A pair of timber-wheels (diable),

An ox cart,

Five plows,

Two armoires,

A safe,

A cupboard,

A clock,

A loom and accessaries,

A lot of twelve chairs,

A table,

A small table,

Two feather beds,

Three bedsteads,

Five mat resses,

Three wheels,

A lot of corn,

Kitchen utensils,

A lot of four buckets,

A cross-cut saw,

Three jars,

Two harrows,

An old carriage and harness,

Contents of blacksmith's shop,

A lot of carpenter's tools,

Fifteen barrels—three full of cotton,

Two cane matresses,

The branding iron [illegible] together with the animals [illegible] unsold,

A gun,

A saddle and bridle.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All sums under five dollars payable cash on the day of sale and all sums of five dollars and above that amount, payable in one, two and three years from the day of sale, purchasers furnishing their notes payable to the order and at the domicile of the Administrator, with two good and solvent securities in solido, to the satisfaction of the Administrator; the said notes, in case of non-payment, to bear eight per cent per annum interest from the maturity of each note respectively until final payment; and the lands to remain specially mortgaged with vendor's privilege retained in favor of said succession until full payment both of principal and interest, purchasers binding themselves not to sell or otherwise dispose of said property before the payment of said notes.

PLACIDE LEBLANC,
Jan. 25 Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

Lastie Dupré, vs. Mrs. Eliza M. Parrott } No. 1619. District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale emanating from the Honorable the 8th Judicial District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and directed to me, James G. Hayes, Sheriff of said parish, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, on

SATURDAY, March the 7th, 1868,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN

TRACT OF LAND,

with all the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, situated in the Parish of St. Landry aforesaid, and lying about three miles South-west from the town of Opelousas, in the quarter called Bellevue, containing about sixteen hundred arpents, more or less, bounded above by lands formerly belonging to Stephen W. Wikoff, deceased, now to Dr. John A. Taylor, South by land of Jean F. Richard, and East by the Bayou Teason.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms:—Eight Thousand Dollars, with eight per cent. per annum interest thereon from December 30th, 1865 up to day of sale, to be paid cash; and the balance payable December 30th, 1868, with eight per cent. per annum interest on said balance from December 30th, 1865 until paid.

JAMES G. HAYES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Opelousas, Feb. 1, 1868.

State of Louisiana,

District Court, Parish of St. Landry. } No. 10314

ESTATE OF MARIE DE LA CONCEPTION VIANNE.

JOHN E. KING & E. D. ESTILETTE, Agents of the Estate of Marie de la Conception Vianne, deceased, late of said Parish, having filed a tableau of the distribution of funds of said Estate, accompanied by their 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 January 27, 1868;

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