THE JOURNAL.

OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1868.

The Height of Ingratitude.

Of all unreasonable clamors which have ever been raised by that large portion of the human family, who are always complaining of something, we think the pretended indignation of the freedmen class against the late rebels, manifested in the several Conventions in the Southern States, is the most absurd and unjustifiable. In our Dryades street Convention there were men who were so silly or so dishonest as to indulge in the fiercest objurgations of "the bloody rebels" who had endangered our glorious Union, and had furrowed the land with the graves of the loyal defenders of the Republic, "established by our patriotic sires."

This is certainly the most ridiculous exhibition of false logic or of supreme ignorance that has been exhibited since the war commenced. That the shabby fellows who were among the first and loudest to encourage the rebellion, and who afterwards proved unequal to the dangers and responsibilities thereof, and deserted therefrom, should feel the bitterest hostility to those whom they had betrayed is quite natural and logical. But that the freedmen who, through the obstinacy and persistence of the rebels, have obtained their emancipation and all the blessings of freedom, should turn against their benefactors, and acquiesce in their disfranchisement and exclusion from all political rights, is one of the strangest anomalies of this age. Can any one dispute the fact that but for the desperate tenacity of the rebels in continuing their fight after they had been warned of the consequences thereof, that slavery would not exist in the land? Did not even Mr. Lincoln pledge himself and his party to maintain slavery in the States as it existed previous to the war, if the rebels would lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Union?

Did not General Butler, when he occupied this city, after Farragut had captured it, recognize slavery as an existing institution, and send away General Phelps because he interfered with the relations of master and slave? Do not all the orators and chiefs of the Radical party, in their speeches, admit and declare that the overthrow and extinction of slavery were due to the reckless obstinacy of the rebels?

The questions being answered affirmatively, where do those stand who, having gained their emancipation through the obstinacy of these rebels now seek every opportunity to manifest their enmity to these same rebels—their benefactors and best friends? Must they not submit to be classed either as stupid dolts or malignant ingrates?

But for the rebellion and the war—but for the continuance of the war after the warning and proclamation of President Lincoln, slavery would have prevailed througout the Southern States. The Northern Republicans were content that the institution of slavery should prevail in all time to come in the States where it already existed. They only opposed its extension beyond certain boundaries, not from any hostility to the principle and expediency of slavery, but from purely sectional considerations. On that basis they were willing to stop fighting, even after the war had broken out and had made considerable progress. But the Southerners, the "rebels" would listen to no such propositions, and cast the fortunes of slavery on the "hazard of their die." Nay, insisted on making the issue of the conquest—slavery or no slavery. They forced that issue, and they lost. They honorably paid their forfeit, and have never demurred to the demand of the winner.

Now, we have a remarkable and mortifying exhibition of human ingratitude in our denunciation and persecution by those who have experienced the greatest benefits from the issues of the war.—*N. O. Times.*

Alabama--Open the Door!

We have lost the constitution in Alabama. The President has done it all. The policy of chaos has its first illustration in this vote. The President and the rebels show us early fruits of their alliance.

Taking all things into consideration, there is but one duty. We are weary of the sword. It is the manifest will of the loyal people of Alabama to return to the Union. Congress must recognize this will as a legitimate expression of the popular voice.

If there are ten loyal men in Alabama who desire to return to the Union, Congress should recognize them, and them only, as the representatives of the State. If the rebels persist in their enmity, the work must be done without them. Let us have no trifling with these implacable enemies of freedom and justice. Alabama stands at the door. Let her come in.—*Tribune*

"To this complexion we have come at last!" In 1860 the New York Tribune invited ALABAMA and other slave States that were dissatisfied with the UNION. to go out. They acted upon its advice, and *attempted* to get out. It cost us more than a half million of lives, and three thousand millions of dollars, to put down a rebellion which the Tribune encouraged. And when this was finally accomplished, without paying, as Mr. Greeley proposed, four hundred millions of dollars to slaveholders, the Tribune objected to let Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee send loyal Representatives to Congress. States must get back, if at all, through a negro suffrage gate. Tennessee and Arkansas had loyal Republican Rrepresentatives asking Congress to "OPEN THE DOOR!" for eight consecutive months, but they were kept out in the cold.

Now, after three years of conflict and chaos; after hundreds of thousands of dollars bave been expended in Alabama under the reconstruction law, which proves defective, the Tribune, in its "On to Richmond" insolence, demands the instant admission of Alabama, "*if there be ten loyal men in the State who desire to return to the Union.*"

Here, then, is the end of reconstruction upon the Radical plan!—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

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 of 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 amount 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 in 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 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 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 ports of the United States and British North America.]
Measurer'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 $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 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, $4½; 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.

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 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.

dec21'57-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

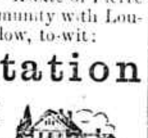
Estate of Pierre Wartelle, in community with Louisa King, his surviving widow.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Honorable 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 a duly commissioned auctioneer, at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, on

WEDNESDAY, March 18th, 1868,

at 11 o'clock, A. M, the following described property belonging to the Estate of Pierre Wartelle, deceased, in community with Louisa King, his surviving widow, to-wit:

The Plantation



on which the deceased last resided, situated at Moundville in said Parish, bounded as follows, to-wit: on the North by the lands formerly belonging to Thomas Quirk, by the Bayou Crocodile and by lands of Eugene David; on the East by the Bayou Courtableau and the village of Moundville; South by land of Susan Keary, f. w. c., and the Bayou Carron; and West by lands formerly belonging to F. Poiret and now to the Estate aforesaid, and by lands of Dr. E. W. Moore and Thomas Quirk—containing about Fourteen hundred acres, more or less, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

ALSO:

THREE MULES,
Several yoke of Oxen,
One Ox Wagon, and
One Mule Wagon.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Four-fifths of the purchase price of the Plantation, and two hundred and fifty dollars of the remaining fifth, cash; and the balance in five equal annual instalments from the day of sale; purchasers to furnish their notes accordingly, with two good and solvent securities, to the satisfaction of the Testamentary Executrix; the first note to draw interest at six per cent per annum from maturity until final payment, and the four remaining notes to draw like interest twelve months after day of sale until final payment; special mortgage and vendor's privilege to be retained on the property to secure payment of said notes with the eventual interest thereon.

The movable property will be sold as follows: each adjudication of twenty dollars and under, cash; each adjudication over that amount, one half cash, and the balance in one year from the day of sale; purchasers giving their notes with two good and solvent securities, to bear interest at eight per cent per annum from maturity till paid.

LOUISA KING,
Testamentary Executrix.

February 15, 1868.

Cheap Groceries and Provisions.

THE cheapest articles in the family grocery and provision line can be obtained at the Post Office Grocery Store, where expenses being low, low profits are accepted. The following list of prices for a few articles is a sample of the rest:

Best Flour, per lb	9 cts	B'st g'n tea per lb	$2 50
Superfine "	" 7 "	Black tea "	1 75
Choice sugar "	" 20 "	Starch "	15
Fair "	" 16 "	Rice "	15
Crushed "	" 26 "	Best soap "	20
Lard "	" 20 "	Soda crackers "	20
Bacon "	" 16 "	Cream "	30
Green meat "	" 14 "	Sweet "	25
S'gr c'd hams "	" 25 "	Chocolate "	75

Whisky, bourbon and common, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Preserves, Sardines, Cheese, Butter, Powder and Shot, Tobacco, canned Fruit, Oysters, Lobsters, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Candy, Almonds and Raisons, and every thing usually kept in a Family Grocery Store, at the same low prices. Call and judge for yourselves. feb8

Estate of Alphonse Debaillon.

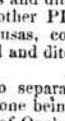
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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,
jau4'68 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.

OPLOUSAS 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 rep[ort] 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 impediment to the progress of business in our courts.

Believing the present prison to be wholly unfit for the purposes far which it was destined, we recommend the erection of another. Time must however elapse before that end can be accomplished. In order to provide for the comfort of the prisoners during that interval, we advise 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, 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.

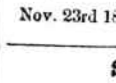
Ordained December 19th, 1867

ELBERT GANTT,
President of the Police Jury.

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

Opelousas, December 21, 1867. 5t

STRAYED,



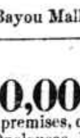
A young bay creole horse, black mane and tail, two or three white feet, counterbranded S B on the hip, and branded on the shoulder thus: S K.

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:

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 Honorable 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 or by a 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:

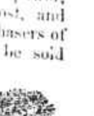
1—THE

PLANTATION

on which the deceased last resided, situated at Queue Tortue in this parish, measuring fourteen acres in front by fourteen in depth, making one hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, bounded North by the land of Pierre Girac, South by the land of Ephraim Huffpowor, East by the land of Joachim Provost, and West by public lands or the purchasers of 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 lands belonging to the widow and the heirs of Drosin Breau, South by the land of Don Louis Clement, East by the Bayou Queue Tortue, and West by public lands or the 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 Drazile 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 mattresses,
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 brandi[illegible] together with the [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. 10619. District Court, Parish of St. Landry.

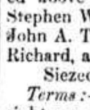
BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale emanating from the Honorable the 8th Judicial District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and directed to me, James G. Hayes, Sheriff of said parish, I have seized and will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the Court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

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. 10814

ESTATE OF MARIE DE LA CONCEPTION VIENNE.

JOHN E. KING & E. D. ESTILETTE, Agents of the Estate of Marie de la Conception Vienne, 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 time required by law, why the said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Feb. 1, 1868.