

The Opelousas Journal.

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NO. 11.

THE OPELOUSAS JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

—BY—
J. W. JACKSON & J. M. GALE.

OFFICE ON COURT STREET.

TERMS:

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For six months, (in advance) 2 00

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All Advertisements will be published in English and French, unless otherwise ordered.

PLEASANT HILL.

Roll my chair in the sunlight, Ninetta.

Like stars through you copious of pine.

While the finge tree its white floating banners

Waves out from the blossoming vine.

See the golden-hued wreaths of the jasmine.

Like stars through you copious of pine.

While the finge tree its white floating banners

Waves out from the blossoming vine.

How the notes of the mockingbird singing

From hill-side, and woodland, and vale,

Greet the earliest flush of the morning

With trails of their happy love tale.

Ah, beauty and music, and gladness,

Ye breathe the footsteps of Spring;

The breeze in its pure balmy freshness,

Seems fanned from some bright angel's wing.

Under and see, little daughter,

Where locust trees scatter their bloom;

Have the pansies in velvet eyed sadness,

Peeped yet through the turf near the tomb?

Nav, then turn not aside, my Ninetta;

The grave of our Walter still gleams,

In the earliest flush of the spring-time—

The glow of the Autumn's last beam.

For he loved them, the flowers and the sunshine.

The birds and all beautiful things,

But he loved best the dim purple pansy—

That over his resting place springs.

Ah, just there, where that laurel is glancing

Just there, in that sink of the dell,

Came a surge of the deadliest combat,

Sweeping on in its terrible swell.

And I saw him, my darling, my treasure,

My boy with the straightened hair;

I could see the proud sweep of his banner,

And the smile that his lip used to wear!

Ah, he led them, how bravely, Ninetta,

His voice with its silvery tones pealed,

Through the hurrying storm of the battle,

As it swept o'er the blood-streaming field.

I watched a strange wavering movement,

I watched the red sun low ebbing down,

Till a riderless horse bounded upwards—

Then I lay, with my face to the floor.

There he lies now, my sunny-haired darling,

My boy with the frank fearless eyes;

And I fancy to-day, that they watched me,

From the depths of the shadowy skies.

And watching his sorrowful mother,

That his heart's crimson life-line had moistened

For the tread of a fanatic band.

What! in tears 'ah, my gentle Ninetta,

Your mother has mourned for her child,

With none of that womanly weakness,

That softens an anguish too wild.

But I look at his grave in the sunlight,

And my heart in its radiance grows strong,

For he died in the flush of his triumph,

And not in this present of wrong.

Yes, he fell in the heat of the battle,

Nor dreamed of the thraldom and shame,

That have blasted this fair Southern valley,

With breath of their ravening fame.

And his grave, O thank God, is a freeman's!

Aye, freely the flowers may wave,

No meaner than gardens of honor

May rear from the sleep of the brave.

Ah, take me within, my Ninetta,

My gallant young soldier sleeps well,

And o'er the first glow of the summer,

I, too, must lay down in the dell.

New Orleans Times, J. M. B. W.

The Anticipative Faculty.

The American organization is *ant* *gen* *eris*. It is surcharged with imagination, impulse, activity and energy; but it is remarkably deficient in the anticipative faculty. The presence of this balance-wheel, regulating all the other forces, is indispensable to the constitution of healthy and symmetrical natures. The want of it in an individual is easily detected. He is almost certain to overdo or underdo every pursuit of business or of pleasure to which he may address himself from choice, and every labor, for himself or for others, which circumstances may devolve upon him. It is a mere accident if he happens to perceive, strike for and hit the true mark. It is a mere accident, that is to say, if he attains sufficiency without superfluity, or if he avoids superfluity without sinking to deficiency. The pendulum of existence vibrates between surfeit and famine, between flood and drouth. And, his career finished, it is safe to suppose that his whole life may be summed up as a continuous oscillation from one extreme to another extreme, with disaster on disaster filling up the interim.

The unanticipative man, to be sure, may achieve success and glory. But beware of trusting to the solidity of the one or to the enduring brightness of the other. The success is apt to be as insecure as the foundation of an unstable house of the sacred parable; and the glory is apt to prove, like the evanescent glare of a conflagration, only the illumination of imminent ruin. No matter what good impulses the unanticipative man may experience, the moral integrity of his outward conduct is never assured. Intrusted with the management of momentous public concerns, however endowed he may be otherwise with special facilities and aptitudes, he is like an infant, of supernatural strength but of merely natural discretion for its age, handling edged tools and deadly firearms. He does not

Necessary Rules of Sleep.

Dr. Winslow wisely says there is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are repleted during sleep. If the repletion does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane—the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three:—1st, Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep. 2d, That time, "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body, and estate. Give yourself, your children, your servants—give all that are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake; and within a fortnight, Nature with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself—great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.—*Scientific American.*

THE CONSPIRACY.

It is clearly manifest from the telegraphic message sent to Washington by the Radical members of Pennsylvania and Illinois, and intended to operate upon the action of Congress in the matter of impeachment, that the conspirators who have been engaged in a plot to depose the President, and thus to possess themselves of the Executive power for partisan purposes, had concerted all their nefarious plans so as to strike together at a particular moment, and upon a given signal. These Governors now almost threaten a new civil war, and announce that troops are now offering to come to the capital.

If these schemes are serious, they are against whom they may be directed; for patriotism does not shrink from the discharge of duty under the influence of offensive threats. If they are only intended as violent imputations, the trifling is unbecoming, the gravity of so solemn an occasion.

We have never doubted that the revolutionary cabal which now really controls the majorities in Congress, and which, by dint of audacity, consistency, and violence, has succeeded in all its desperate measures, even against the better judgment of the party, was prepared to take any step, however rash, in order to carry out its wicked and destructive designs. Hence, we endeavored to prepare the public mind for such a condition of things as is now upon us, and have not ceased to warn the country of the danger that has long been impending.

And not supposed, however, that these schemes had been so far advanced as to be checked with armed organizations in the States, such as is now openly and recklessly proclaimed. We knew that General Grant, after going over to the Jacobins, and renouncing his recent professions of sympathy with the President, had, like Brennus, thrown his sword into the scale, and expected by that proceeding to deter those whom he so shamefully deserted from the fulfillment of their constitutional obligations. As the menace of the resignation was not made the President falter, it is not to be supposed that the same threats that have been issued by the same Governors will alarm any American citizen who has the first instinct of patriotism and true courage. If we are to be assailed for defending the Constitution, for standing by the sacred traditions of the past, for opposing anarchy and tyranny, for upholding our free institutions, and for resisting the progress of a military despotism, so let it be. The people of the United States will take care to settle these questions for themselves, and those who seek to employ force as their only argument will find in the hour of trial that they have counted without their host, and will repent in sorrow the attempt to subvert this Government by military power. One rebellion of more formidable proportions than the last was crushed out by the strong arm of the people, and the present conspirators would do well to meditate on that recent experience.—*National Intelligencer.*

IMPEACHMENT.—An even bet that if the Senate Court is organized for the trial of the President on articles of impeachment that he will not be convicted.

It is an even bet that if he is tried and convicted, he will be the next President of the United States by popular acclamation.

Chief Justice Chase presides over the Senatorial court, and as a candidate for the succession, he can not afford to convict him.

General Grant is also an aspirant, and he cannot afford to have him convicted. These views, perhaps, account for the great quietness with which all this startling news is received in gold and commercial circles. Men in these circles evidently do not think there is much in it.—*Mobile Register.*

Radical Hamburg.

GRANT, CONGRESS AND THE NEGRO.

The consistency, or rather inconsistency, of the Radical schemes, both here and at Washington, may be measured by the difference between their practice and their profession. They pretend to be the special friends and protectors of the colored people of the South, though it is clear from all their acts that their protection is interested, that their friendship is tainted, and that they are merely striving to use the negro in order to secure their own political ascendancy.

An instructive contrast is furnished by the course pursued by Grant when, for political purposes, he reinstated seven colored men, who have been dismissed from our City Council for a gross contempt of the authority of the distinguished General who has now command in this Military District, and that pursued by Congress, when, through the instrumentality of a time-serving clerk, that body deprived the organ of the colored people of this city and State of Federal patronage, because it dared to show a little independence, and refused to commit itself body and soul, to the infamous schemes of the carpet-bag politicians.

On such acts comment is unnecessary. We leave the matter to the grand indignation of the American people.—*N. O. Times.*

THE ISRE BORDINATE ALDEN REINSTATED.—Gen. Grant has directed Gen. Hancock to revoke his late order removing certain members of the City Council and appointing others in their stead. The decision of those citizens who declined Gen. Hancock's appointment, proves to have been wisely taken. Grant sinks to the lowest depths of disgrace, and will be regarded with inexpressible contempt everywhere in failing to stand by a brother-officer of a character so high as that borne by Gen. Hancock, and in doing the dirty work of the vilest members of the Radical party. Gen. Hancock has been required to do a very humiliating act—that of revoking a well-considered and judicious order, and we fear will insist on being relieved from the command of this District, where his superior officer requires him to lower the dignity of his position and wound his self-respect at the bidding of despicable white men and impudent negroes.—*N. O. Bee.*

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BLANKETS 10 qrs at \$5 and \$6 per pair.

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, at half their value.

HOOP SKIRTS at \$1 and \$1 50—30 springs.

NOTIONS of every kind.

Phillips' stock of clothing is being sold at prices that can not fail to satisfy. The goods will do well to call and examine his goods—it will certainly be to their interest.

Goods are constantly arriving, and as Phillips is determined to keep nothing on hand, they must be converted to cash; and the only way to do this is to sell them very low; as he is now doing. Feb 1

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A NEW NO. 1 BUGGY, made by S. P. A. Clark, of Opelousas, with Harness, and a good buggy Horse; another Horse, Saddle and Bridle; bed-room Furniture for one room, and a small lot of Lumber—can be purchased at very low figures. Apply to

C. MAYO, at his Drug Store, Opelousas, February 13, 1868.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

ALL descriptions of CYPRESS LUMBER constantly on hand, and will be sold as cheap as any market in the Parish. Apply to

JAS. M. THOMPSON, Opelousas, and DUBISSON, Washington, February 22, 1868. 1m

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Are celebrated throughout the country and are distinguished for their

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NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

HAVING made all the necessary arrangements in New Orleans, I am now prepared to purchase a 1/2 the cotton that you may send to the Landing at Washington. I will purchase your cotton here in Washington upon the same conditions as last year, that is to say I will pay you the same prices as those of the New Orleans market, deduction being made for such inevitable expenses as are incurred on all cotton shipped from Washington to New Orleans.

The cotton bought here by me will be weighed in your presence and paid for as soon as weighed.

My offices are in Washington at the Warehouses of Messrs. Pire & Carrière and O. Hinckley & Son. A. DESMARE, Washington, Jan. 25, 1868. 1f

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25 Kegs NAILS, 5 " POWDER, 300 lbs. Assorted SHOT, LAID, TORACCO (best quality), and various other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine articles and prices at

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New Orleans & Opelousas Packet, STEAMER "ANNIE WAGLEY," Capt. M. KENISON, Clerk, will leave Washington every Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, and New Orleans every Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

All freight on Steamer ANNIE WAGLEY will be stored with O. Hinckley & Son, Freight and Storage be paid on delivery.

For freight or passage apply on Board, or to O. HINCKLEY & SON, Agents, Washington, La., Feb. 1, '68. 1m

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Freight and passage as low as any Boat in the trade. Business strictly Cash.

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OF THE National Weekly Intelligencer, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

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In each of its departments special attention is given by an able and numerous corps of editors and reporters to provide the latest, most interesting, and reliable intelligence, and to make the WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER in every respect a first-class National Newspaper.

Maintaining the just constitutional powers of the General Government, on one hand, and reserving the rights of the States on the other, consistent with the Union, can be preserved only while the rights of each are respected by both, and not trampled by either, the WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER is published on the basis of the National Union on the basis of the National Union.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Opelousas, La.

Have formed a partnership, and will practice their profession in the Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Lafayette, Avoyelles, and Pointe Coupee. Nov 23, 1867. [Nov 23, 1867]

B. A. MARTEL & HUDSPETH.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Opelousas, La.

Having formed a partnership for the practice of law, will attend to professional business in St. Landry and adjoining parishes. Opelousas, Nov. 23, 1867.

JOHN E. KING, EDWARD D. ESTELLETT, JOHN E. KING & ESTELLETT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Opelousas, La.

Having formed a partnership for the practice of law, will attend to professional business in St. Landry and adjoining parishes. Opelousas, Nov. 23, 1867.

JAMES M. PORTER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Opelousas, near the Court House.

Will practice in the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, comprising the Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Lafayette and Vermilion. Opelousas, Nov. 23, 1867.

THOMAS H. LEWIS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice his profession in the Parishes of St. Landry and Calcasieu. Office with Col. Jas. M. Porter, in Opelousas. Nov 23, 1867.

GEORGE H. WELLS.

Attorney at Law,

Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La. PRACTICES in Calcasieu, St. Landry and Lafayette parishes. Dec 7, 67.

Notice.

The partnership between George E. King and Edward H. Martin, for the practice of law, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 25th day of August last. The professional business confided to the firm will continue to receive the attention of George E. King, until parties otherwise direct.

GEORGE E. KING, E. H. MARTIN. Opelousas, La., December 7th, 1867.

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