The Journal.

OPELOUSAS, LA:

Saturday, - - - - June 20, 1868.

HOMICIDE.—During the first week of the present month, at a wedding on Coulée Croche, Zepherin Thibodeaux struck Evariste Boudreaux on the top of the head with a half gallon jug, knocking him down and rendering him insensible. Recovering apparently from the blow, Boudreaux mounted his horse and rode five or six miles. In the evening about 5 o'clock he died from congestion of the brain, supposed to have been caused by the blow on the head. At the time the blow was struck both parties were intoxicated. Thibodeaux was arrested and lodged in jail. Messrs. John E. King and B. A. Martel & Hudspeth brought him, on the 12th inst, by writ of *habeas corpus* before his Honor Judge Bailey, who after hearing the evidence remanded the prisoner to jail to await his trial at the next term of our District Court.

☞ Mr. John F. Heard of St. Martinsville writes us that he has been appointed agent in the Parishes of St. Martin, St. Landry and Lafayette, for the sale (by subscription only) of the History of the War between the States by Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, and that he will canvass this parish in a few weeks. He has furnished us with printed descriptions of the work and lists of prices—they can be seen at this office.

☞ Mr. Theodose Chachere is agent for the Victor Cane Mill manufactured by Blymyer, Norton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. These mills grind from a half to six hogsheads of sugar in twenty-four hours, and cost from $150 to $1750, according to size and quality. Mr. Chachere has one himself, with which he intends to grind sorghum cane in August next. Those desirous of purchasing can obtain the necessary information from him. In fact he will sell these mills, as agent for the manufacturers, at cost price, fright being added.

THE CROPS.—Our parish has been plentifully blessed throughout this whole season with alternate showers and sunshine, and vegetation of every kind has flourished hereabouts, since early spring, in the most luxuriant manner. At no time within the memory of our people have we ever had, at this juncture of the season, a better prospect for an abundant, we may say, unprecedented yield of corn and all other agricultural and garden products grown here, except cotton. Only a moderate quantity of the latter is being cultivated, and it is unusually promising. Up to this time the season has been an extraordinary one. The rain always came in good time, fell gently though abundantly, and was followed uniformly by seven or eight clear, cool days; and then another refreshing shower. The nights have been cool, and the days more than ordinarily so, for this period of the year. One such delightful season with its rich treasure of fruits, vegetables and field crops, almost compensates for the incessant bad weather and disastrous failures of the last two years. A ride around the vicinity of Opelousas and a view of the endless fields of luxuriant corn now in tassel and ear, will excite in the most unobservant and sluggish mind the liveliest emotions of pleasure and gratification. It is now certain that, without some great and unusual calamity to the crop, we have before us a season of abundance, such as we have not known since the year 1860. Many persons are confident that corn this fall will not bring more than twenty-five cents per bushel. We ourselves do not doubt that thousands of bushels will be delivered in town at that price by freedmen who will not be able to hold on and await a rise.

The yield of Irish potatoes in some instances has been enormous. In one instance a quarter of an acre, not manured, produced sixteen barrels, many of them weighing a pound and a half, and a pound and three quarters. Many persons are shipping, and intend to ship, their Irish potatoes to New Orleans and the West; we think it not improbable that several thousand barrels will be shipped from Washington this season. This is a new branch of agricultural enterprise and promises to be extensively pursued by our planters. Sweet potatoes are unusually forward this season. An immense crop of them has been planted, and we understand that some planters intend to try the experiment of shipping them to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities. In those cities the price of them is rarely less than five to eight dollars per barrel, in lots of ten and twenty barrels.

In conclusion, we cannot help expressing our gratification that the planters in this parish are waking up to a lively sense of the opportunities and facilities which this climate and soil afford, not only for supplying to them every comfort of life, but also for restoring to them the wealth and prosperity of former years.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.—Man has no power to resist the silent eloquence with which woman's soft blandishments and sweeter smiles speak to the warm and generous heart. Her vocation is to do good, and her presence adds a halo of glory by gladdening the dejected, comforting the distressed and strewing flowers in the pathway of man. And shall we fail to respond to her wants? Look around you and behold the misery depicted among the sickly females of your acquaintance. Go, go with lightening's speed and tell them to use English Female Bitters and be cured.

BURYING ALIVE.—A method for determining when death has taken place without that of actual decomposition, which in very cold weather might be delayed for weeks, has always been a desideratum. The fear of being buried alive, which has undoubtedly occurred in many instances, has proved a source of anxiety to persons during life and of sad conjecture to their surviving friends. It is said that it has been recently discovered that if the skin of a deceased person is blistered, as by holding the flame of a candle against the body, when punctured the blister will give out only air, whereas if death has not taken place the flame causes inflamation and a watery serum will be deposited under the blister. It is claimed that this is a certain test when inability to feel the pulse, cold skin, no deposit of breath on glass, and other methods fail.—*Scientific American.*

Wendell Phillips on the Republican Ticket and Platform.

The following is the latest ebullition of bile from that irrepressible Ishmaelite, Wendell Phillips. He belongs to a school of political theorists that may be aptly characterized as Red Radicals. Everything moves too slowly for him. If he had his way, he would give an impetus to the government and to society that would soon ran thr whole concern into the ground. His first and only principle is to scowl upon all humanity, except the nigger—him he doates on and fondles as tenderly as a cooing dove. Yet this sanguinary reformer has in his composition a vein of honesty that we do most heartily appreciate. By birth, education and preference he is a hater of the South and of all that is in it; sometimes, however, extremes meet, and we find ourself latterly agreeing perfectly with Mr Phillips on some very material points. For instance, his thorough appreciation of the merits of U. S. Grant as a statesman and soldier. He cuts and thrusts at him most mercilessly, and his blows are most damaging ones too, as time will show; for no public man in America ever rose to a position of distinction upon so small a measure of ability and with so many vulnerable points in his record.

The student of American history will, at some day not far distant in the future, puzzle himself in vain to ascertain the secret of Grant's elevation to power and place over the heads of so many hundreds superior to him in every valuable respect. "The accident of an accident," he owes his military reputation, as one who ought to know has said, to the forbearance of his brother officers—and Mr. Phillips lets all the world know that this is exactly the estimate that many besides himself place upon the "general of our armies." When the violent old radical calls to mind these things and, as he terms it, the cowardly action of his party in accepting Grant "without his being definitely pledged to anything," his rage knows no bounds, and he pours out the vials of his wrath in this wise:

Chicago has nominated Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President. That is, the men who wish to get possession of the Government without being definitely pledged to anything, have availed themselves of Gen. Grant's popularity to effect their object. Hence our Presidential candidate. For the Vice Presidency, Mr. Chase and his seven conspirators have nominated Colfax. A repentant nation, sadly mindful of the cheat practised on it and Hamlin in 1864, would gladly have attoned for that sin by putting his honored name there. A nation indignant at the treachery of two weeks ago—a treachery dictated by spite against Mr. Wade, would have been proud to flare its fierce rebuke in the faces of Trumbull and Fessenden by lifting Wade's name on the party banner. But the party had neither nobility, nor the courage enough for either course. It stood cap in hand to its traitors and begged to know how they could be conciliated. It was this policy of conciliation which betrayed Hamlin once before, and went down to the "grocery corners" of Tennessee to dig up this drunken nightmare which rides us to day. We commend the historical reminiscence to Mr. Colfax's attention.

Both nominations—Grant and Colfax are defended on the ground of availability; fear that more Radical men could not succeed. We deny it; unless the dry-rot of Ross, Trumbull and Fessenden has spread through the party much further than its friends are willing to allow.

The second clause in the Chicago platform, relative to suffrage, means something or nothing, according to circumstances. There is nothing in the lives or characters of Grant and Colfax to give it any meaning. If, by any marvelous chance, the Democratic party should attempt to outbid its rival on that point, the words of the clause will become vital—things, not shadows. If party need shall make the black vote as indispensable next fall and the coming year as the black rifle was in 1864 and 1865, reluctant politicians now, like reluctant soldiers then, will sell their prejudices for success. A rich black lobby will so annoint Senatorial eyes, that none will mistake the Democratic side of the Chamber for the Republican side, as seven men did two weeks ago. A new holding offices of trust, and specially profit, in his gift, will make Trumbull and Fessenden masquerade as statesmen for a month or more. But until that millennial period, the responsibility rests on us, the loyal masses, to give all the meaning we can to these empty words. We have never gained anything from the justice of the party. So much the more need that we take every advantage of its fears.

The pledge we ought to have had should have been a Constitutional amendment securing to the negro ballot, education and land. Without this last, seven or ten years will put him so much in the power of the rebel landholder that one of two things must happen. Either the whole labor system of the South will remain disloc[illegible] and in a[illegible], causing starvation and blighting ten States for the whim of landlords, or labor into [illegible]bmission will create an aristocratic, malignant [illegible] rebel power to fill the place and [illegible] it, if possible, out of the defe[illegible] power.

The disavowal of [illegible]tion sounds well. But the word always reminds us that Mr. Fessenden's modest[illegible] led him to allow Pen[illegible]ton and [illegible]ham to steal his laurels. As [illegible] we hasten to p[illegible] the brow of the first [illegible]diator on a nation[illegible] Fessenden. [illegible] Davis in Miss[illegible] a safe, because [illegible]ed foreign bor[illegible] not right them[illegible] infamous the [illegible] sharper peddler [illegible] groes, the Ma[illegible] Fifty-fi[illegible] them to [illegible]yers and their cousin[illegible] such fellows to ask for their pay [illegible] save some half million, and the Lo[illegible] *Times* will never hear of it! The *Fre[illegible] Post* can be influenced to argue that it is legal. The shrewd lawyer! What a convenient conscience he keeps! How adroitly he leaves the ugly name Repudiator to Pendleton and his tribe. Fagin! Fagin! how much brighter you would have become by serving only one term as a New England Senator at Washington! Alas for the lost opportunities of genius!

But other debts besides money ones may be repudiated. Allegiance and protection are coextensive. We owe the white loyalist protection. We owe the black voter protection. How has the Republican party paid those debts? By Memphis, New Orleans, Texas, Alabama; our allies exiled, starved, scourged, shot. Who did it? Johnson? They acquit him; William Pitt Fessenden—the original Repudiator—marshalling the defense. Who stood by and, while fully able, at any moment by ten words to prevent it—sat still—recorded it done, and done without punishment? Grant. Him, the dumb tool in a traitor's hands for twenty bloody months, they nominate for the next President! But this party, mind you, never repudiates. It pays its debts in Wall street, which it fears. And it will pay its debts to Southern loyalists, black and white, whenever it is prudent! Fessenden and Rosses think such honorable action will pay. At present the party's whole force is expended in conciliating traitor Judges and Senators. At a more convenient season they will attend to these trifles. Don't trouble the honorable Senator just now. He is whitening Johnson, "painting the lily." Stand afar off, thou graceless Pendleton. We never repudiate money debts. This is dangerous. Money kings can hit back. The negro has no friends. Let him go to the wall, starve, or be shot. Who cares?

The Omnibus Bill as it Passed.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives on the Omnibus Bill, amended as it came from the Senate, are subjoined hereto, with the text of the bill in full, which passed the House by a vote of yeas 111, nays 28. The bill is now before the President for his signature. It will be observed that the Governors elect are authorized to convene the Legislature of the States named in the Act.

We shall have some observations to make on this extraordinary piece of legislation, but in the meantime submit it for the examination of our readers without comment:—Bee.

Mr. Bingham, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the act to admit certain States to representation in Congress, with a recommendation that the amendment be concurred in.

Mr. Bingham said he had asked a speedy decision of the House on the bill, and he would therefore move the previous question, but he would first ask his colleague [Mr. Spaulding] whether he desired to offer his amendment now.

Mr. Spaulding—"Yes. I move to strike out Alabama from the bill."

The following is the bill in full:

An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to representation in Congress.

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 22, 1867, and the acts supplemental thereto, framed constitutions of a State Government, which are Republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, when the Legislatures of such States shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as "Article 14," upon the following fundamental conditions:

1. That the Consitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended, or changed, so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said States, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof, hereby recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at law, whereof they shall be duly convicted under laws equality applicable to all the inhabitants of said States: provided, any alterations of said Constitutions, prospective, in effect may be made, with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition, so that the first and third sub-divisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first sub-division, shall be null and void; and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn, public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental principles.

2. That if the day fixed for the first meeting of either of the Legislatures of said States by the Constitution or an ordinance thereof shall have passed, or so nearly arrived, before the passage of this act, that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act shall take effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

3. That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall by its Legislature duly ratify Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental conditions herein before imposed upon the same, and thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay, but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or any State by the section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article 14, shall be deemed eligible to office in either of said States, unless relieved from disabilities, as provided in said amendment, and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after obtaining official information of the notification of said amendment by the Legislature of [illegible] of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

Mr. Spalding said, in view of the fact that both branches of Congress had voted in favor of [illegible] Alabama, he withdrew [illegible]. After some debate [illegible] exclude Florida from [illegible]nibus bill," was defeated—[illegible] ays 90—and the [illegible] amendment concurred [illegible] bill now goes to [illegible] for his signature.

The [illegible] on its passage was yeas 111, nays 28.

Chief Justice Chase on the Situation.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The following confidential letter, says the correspondent of the New York Herald, from Chief Justice Chase to a personal friend, has been handed to me. It so distinctly marks the present position and sentiments of Mr. Chase on important political questions that I do not feel at liberty to withhold its publication:

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: You are right in believing that I "shall never abandon the great principles for the success of which I have given my entire life." I adhere to my "old creed of equal rights," without one jot or tittle of abatement. I shall be glad if the new professors of that creed adhere to it as faithfully.

I am amazed by the torrent of invectives by which I am drenched. Almost everything alleged as fact is falsehood out of the whole cloth. Where an allegation has a little fact in it the fact is so perverted and travestied that it becomes falsehood. I know no motive for all this except disappointment that impeachment has not thus far proved a success, coupled with a belief that I have done something to prevent its being a success. I have not been a partisan of impeachment certainly; but I have not been a partisan on the other side. As presiding officer over the trial, my conscience testifies that I have been strictly impartial; and I am sure that any one who reads the report will say so. Individually I have my convictions and opinions, but I have very seldom given utterance to them. Indeed, I do not think that the case, in any of its aspects, has been the subject of conversation between myself and more than four or five Senators, and then only casually and briefly. No Senator will say that I have sought to influence him.

The real ground of denunciation is that I have not been a partisan of conviction; and this denunciation I am willing to bear. They may denounce and abuse me, and read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old lights, not the new.

What the developments of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party would take ground which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principle of universal suffrage established in eight, and to be established in all of the Southern constituencies. Then, I think, the future of the great cause for which I have labored so long would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors.

SALMON P. CHASE.

A STRANGE WILL.—A Frenchman known as Fahter La Loque died the other day in Paris, leaving as a legacy to the world an immense quantity of corks, which had been drawn to welcome friends who, one and all, deserted him in his poverty and old age. His will requested that these relics might be placed on the shelves of some public museum as an illustration of human nature, and that the facts connected with them might be widely published. On each cork was written its history. On one was an inscription to this effect: "Champagne cork. Bottle emptied 12th May, 1843, with M. B——, who wished to interest me in a business by which I was to make ten millions. This affair cost me fifty thousand franks. M. B—— escaped to Belgium. A caution to amateurs." To another cork was attached the following note: "Cork of Cyprus wine of a bottle emptied December 4, 1850, with a dozen fast friends; of these I have not found a single one to help me in the day of my ruin. The names of the twelve are annexed."

The deceased had been a millionaire, and died a pauper.

Constitution of the Immigration Society of the Parish of St. Landry, La.

The undersigned citizens of the Parish of St. Landry, in order to encourage immigration, and thus develop the agricultural and other resources of the parish, do adopt the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called "The Immigration Society of the Parish of St. Landry."

ART. 2. Every citizen, who shall pay to the Treasurer, at the time of joining the association, one dollar, and thereafter, one dollar per annum, shall be a member of the society.

ART. 3. There shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, each of whom shall be elected for one year.

ART. 4. There shall be an executive committee to be composed of the five officers designated in Art. 3, and six members to be appointed by the President, to serve for a period of one year.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, and to make all appointments not otherwise provided for.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to take the place and perform the duties of the President, in the event of his absence, resignation, or inability to serve, until the vacancy be supplied as hereinafter provided.

ART. 7. The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on all the correspondence of the society, subject to the supervision and approval of the executive committee.

ART. 8. The Recording Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of the transactions of the society, record the names of all members, and be the custodian of all books, papers, plans, &c., belonging to the society.

ART. 9. The society may unite the offices provided for in Art. 8, in one person.

ART. 10. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse, all funds of the society.

ART. 11. The executive committee shall be the acting representative body of the society, shall have plenary power to transact all its business, and shall do and perform all acts necessary and proper, to carry out its general objects and purposes.

ART. 12. Should a vacancy occur in any of the aforesaid offices, or in the executive committee, it shall be filled by appointment, or election, as hereinbefore provided, at the next regular meeting after the said vacancy.

ART. 13. The society shall hold a regular meeting once a month, at such place as the society may select. Special meetings may be held at any time, at the request of the executive committee; it shall be the duty of this committee to report at every regular monthly meeting. The said committee shall be regulated by such instructions as they may, from time to time, receive from the society.

JOHN E. KING, JOHN A. TAYLOR, THOS. H. LEWIS, } Committee on the Constitution.

Lastie Dupre,	Onezime A Guidry,
F. Dejean,	James M. Porter,
Achille Dupre,	Dr. [illegible]
John H. Overton,	William Offutt,
Benj. R. Rogers,	Alcee Dupre,
Joseph M. Moore,	Benj. F. White,
Thos. Mullett,	George R King,
Thos. C. Anderson,	Lud. Lastrapes,
George Hill,	James H. Houston,

Henry L. Garland.

DIED

—In Opelousas, on the 12th inst., MARY, youngest daughter of James M. Thompson and Celestine Dupré, at the age of 8 years and 6 months.

MASONIC.

The festival of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by the members of Humble Cottage Lodge No. 19, as usual at the Lodge, on Wednesday, 24 inst.

By order of JAS. RAY, W.·. M.·.

JOS. D. RICHARD, Secretary.

JNO. C. TUCKER,

Assistant Assessor U. S. Internal Revenue

FOR THE

Parishes of Lafayette and St. Landry.

OFFICE:

COR. MAIN AND BELLEVUE STREETS,

Opelousas, La. 256m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the Estate of John G. Drinkhard are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, otherwise suits will immediately be instituted against them. Those who have claims against said Estate should present them for payment. J. J. BEAUCHAMP, Administrator.

Opelousas, June 20, 1868.

Notice.

THE "ST. LANDRY PROGRESS" being in liquidation the undersigned proprietors and stockholders hereby notify the public that no person is authorized to contract debts for the press, or obligate the stockholders, or receive payments of anything due the press.

SOLOMON D'AVY,
EMMERSON BENTLEY

Opelousas, June 20th, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Moussa, freedmen.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 8th 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, or by some other auctioneer, at the residence of Chauncey Seymour in Bellevue, Parish of St. Landry, on

THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1868,

the following property belonging to the Estate of Moussa, freedmen, deceased, to wit:

ABOUT 20 BARRELS OF CORN, A lot of hay and fodder, 5 head of hogs, two old cabins, a lot of rails, a sadile, 3 head of gentle creole horses, 2 three year old colts, about 7 head of wild horse creatures, one gentle beef, a lot of poultry, farming and plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

TERMS—Cash.

LEONCE F. LASTRAPES, Auctioneer.

june 20

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Michel Arabie.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 8th 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 a duly commissioned auctioneer, at the residence of William Elkins at Pointe Noire in this parish, on

WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1868,

the following described property belonging to the Estate of Michel Arabie, deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

1—THE SPIT OF A TRACT OF LAND five arpents in front by forty in depth, situated at Pointe Noire in this parish, bounded North by the lands of the Biland family, South by the land of Héraut, East by the Bayou Plaquemine Brulee, and West by the public domain.

2—A feather bed, 4 old chairs, a wheel, a large pot, 3 head of hogs, a work oxen, a calf two years old, 100 cypress pieux 8 feet long.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The movables for cash. The land on a credit of one and two years from day of sale, purchaser furnishing security to the satisfaction of the Administrator; the notes bearing eight per cent per annum interest from maturity until paid, and payable to William Elkins; the land remaining specially mortgaged to the succession until final payment.

ANTOINE ARABIE, Administrator.

june 20

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Willard S. Cushman.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 8th 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 Tutrix, or a duly commissioned auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased at Bayou Chicot in this parish, on

FRIDAY, the 24th day of JULY, 1868,

the following describe l property belonging to the Estate of Willard S. Cushman, dec'd., late of the Parish of St. Landry, to-wit:

1.—A PLANTATION SITUATED IN Bayou Chicot, containing 160 acres, more or less, being the same upon which the deceased last resided—the Improvements being included.

2.—About 20 head of horned Cattle, 1 Mule, 1 Horse, 1 lot of Hogs, 1 Wagon, 1 Cart, 1 Carriage, 1 bale of Cotton, lot of Corn, 1 Parish Warrant for $40, 1 yoke of Oxen, farming Utensils, household and kitchen Furniture.

TERMS—CASH.

ELIZA S. CUSHMAN, Tutrix.

June 20, '68.

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of Samuel A. Scribner.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 8th District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned Administratrix, or a duly commissioned auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased in the town of Washington in this parish, on

TUESDAY, the 21st day of JULY, 1868,

the following described property belonging to the Estate of Samuel A. Scribner, dec'd., late of said parish, to-wit:

1.—ONE HOUSE AND LOT situated in the town of Washington and fronting on St. John Street, being the last residence of the deceased.

2.—ONE PLANTATION SITUATED on Bayou Bœuf in the Parish of St. Landry, about two miles and a half from the town of Washington, bounded North by the lands of Mrs. Webb, and South by the lands of Prescott and Moore, measuring about five hundred acres.

3.—Four mules, two mares, one horse, three colts, one carriage, one wagon and harness, one ox wagon, the undivided half of a lot of farming utensils, two cows, one buggy and harness, one shot gun and accoutrements, one lot of books, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH.

URSULE DESMARET, Administratrix.

june 20

State of Louisiana,

DISTRICT COURT, [illegible] St. Landry. } No. 10942.

LOUIS STAGG, of the Parish of St. Landry, Administrator the Estate of [illegible] deceased, late of said parish, having filed a Tableau of the Distribution of the Funds of said Estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of Court, bearing date June 9, 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, June 13, 1868.

Estate of Martin alias Moussa.

District Court, St. Landry.

ESTHER MARTIN, (freedwoman,) of the Parish St Landry, having applied by her petition to be appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Martin alias Moussa, (freedman), deceased, late of said parish;

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

Opelousas, June 6, 1868.

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

OPELOUSAS DRUG STORE.

Sign of the BIG MORTAR,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

Opelousas, La.

NEW STORE!

FRESH MEDICINES!!

PURE DRUGS, SELECT CHEMICALS

Of French, English & American Manufacture.

All the Standard

PATENT PREPARATIONS.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

PERFUMERY ARTICLES

For the Toilet.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND DYE STUFFS.

HAVANA SEGARS,

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO,

Perique & Maryland Smoking Tobacco

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,

STATIONERY, &c., &c.

Solution Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia,

PREPARED BY MYSELF.

Physicians, Planters, and Merchants orders respectfully solicited.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour of the day and night.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!

As I cannot buy on credit, I must sell for cash.

CLAUDIUS MAYO, Apothecary.

Opelousas, May 30th, 1868. 6m

Estate of Elizabeth A. Link.

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

WILLIAM LINK, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth A. Link, deceased wife of David Morgan, late of said Parish;

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

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Opelousas, May 30, 1868.

Estate of Arsene Matte.

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

ANTOINE ARABIE, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the Estate of Arsene Matte, deceased, widow of Michel Arabie, late of said Parish;

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

Clerk's Office, Opelousas, May 30, 1868.

State of Mrs Eliza Hubbard.

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

GEORGE C MOSS, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Eliza Hubbard, deceased, late of said Parish:

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all interested in the said Estate, to make opposition, if any they have, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the date of the present notice, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Opelousas, May 30, 1868

Immigration Society

OF THE PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

OFFICERS:

DR. JOHN A. TAYLOR, President.
HON THOS. C. ANDERSON, Vice-President.
THOS. MULLETT, Corresponding Secretary,
JOS. M. MOORE, Recording Secretary,
ACHILLE DUPRE, Treasurer.

OFFICE—On 1st Floor of Messrs. Moore & Morgan's Law Office, Opelousas.

WANTED.

1000 CORDS OF WOOD CUT.

I WILL pay one dollar per cord; payments to be made every Saturday. Workmen will be furnished with lodging and firewood on the premises, without charge, if they desire it.

Apply to R CHACHERE,

Near Opelousas, or at this OFFICE.

State of Joseph Wyble.

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

JEAN WYBLE, of the Parish of St. Landry, having applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the Estate of Joseph Wyble, deceased late of said parish;

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

Clerk's Office, May 23, 1868.

NOTICE.

BEING thereto requested by the representative of the Estate of the late Gustave E. Lemillier, I will proceed to collect judicially, if not paid within thirty days, all claims which are yet due to the owners of the Steamer ANNIE WAGLEY. I earnestly urge my friends to come forward and avoid by immediate settlement, the incurring of costs.

MAXIMILIEN KENISON, Capt.

Washington, La., June 13, 1868.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, firm, and style of MORRIS & SMITH, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. [illegible] is allowed to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. L. MORRIS,
O S. SMITH.

Big Cane, Parish St. Landry, March 31, '68

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the Estate of Michel Bordelon are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. B. A. Martel & Hudspeth, at their office in the town of Opelousas; otherwise, suits will be immediately instituted against them. Those who have claims against said Estate should present them for settlement.

ONEZIME CARRIERE,
ZELIMA BORDELON,
Administrators.

Opelousas, May 30th, 1868.

THE OLD

ST. LANDRY DRUG STORE

AND—

MEDICAL DEPOT.

Now conducted exclusively and strictly on the

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE PROPRIETOR offers to his numerous customers, planters, physicians, country merchants and the public generally, a full and well assorted stock of fresh

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

besides all the most reliable and popular Patent Remedies of the day, at the very lowest prices. Also,

PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
SCHOOL & BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES, AND
CHOICE PERFUMERY

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL USE.

GARDEN SEEDS,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS, AND
SNUFF, &c., &c.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled night and day with the most approved ingredients.

JOHN POSEY.

Opelousas, May 23d, 1868.

THE GREAT

SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS

COMPRISE a class of pure and select family Medicines, prepared from pure Drugs, by a class of experienced Southern Physicians, specially for the diseases incident to a Southern locality.

The are not secret nor patent mixtures, and are recommended to be used in lieu of those prepared by our Northern friends, who know but little about Southern treatment.

Ours is the only class of Family Medicines ever offered to the public which were prepared by the Medical Profession.

Females of the South!

Diseases peculiar to your sex, incident to all localities, culled from the passing breeze that fans you with its perfumed breath, or snatched from some pendant dew-drop, are to you a constant and abiding trouble. Whether an inhabitant of city or country, hill or dale, palace or hovel, disease rankles and preys upon your vitals. Gloom and despair are your constant companions. Your pale and ghastly countenance, your colorless cheeks, your lifeless eye, your feeble and tottering walk, your palpitating heart, your dejected brow, all tell of that disease which is gradually and steadily making inroads upon your declining system

THE SUNSHINE OF HOPE

Now bursts upon your vision, and the clouds of despair that hang as a heavy pall of gloom upon your brow can be driven back, and the bright visions of health, in all its grandeur, are offered you.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

English Female Bitters

Is the only combination that actually and positively arouses and restores the womb to its natural healthy condition. It removes all unnatural obstructions, relieves painful or suppressed Menstruation, cures Leuchorrœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Hysterics, Chlorosis, Palpitation, Nervousness, Swimming and Giddiness of the Head, Melancholy Ulceration and Irritation of the Womb, Derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases that are peculiar to the female sex—afflicting old or young, married or single. Send and get one Bottle, it will do you good.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD

Must be changed, in order to be relieved of that troublesome class of diseases requiring pure blood.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Constitutional Monarch

Is recognized by the Medical Profession as the BEST and most CERTAIN Blood Purifier now before the public, and why? Simply because it is composed of the best medicines for that purpose, viz: Stillingia, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock, and Iodide of Potash. For Scrotula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Glandular Tumors and Swellings, old Ulcers and Sores, Constitutional Derangements, etc., it acts like a charm.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Fluid Extract Bearberry, Cubebs and Buchu.

A highly concentrated medicinal compound, expressly for affections of the KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, such as Incontinence, Frequent Desire to Urinate, Urinary Deposits, Thick or Milky Urine, Effects of early Dissipation, Nervous Trembling, Gravel, Gout, Pains in the Back, Gleet, Loss of Energy, Strangury, and all affections requiring a *quick* and *reliable* Diuretic.

In all cases of a want of action on the part of the Kidneys and Bladder, affecting old or young, male or female, this Compound can be relied on.

CHILLS AND FEVER

Can be so easily cured by using one bottle of Dromgoole & Co.'s KING OF CHILLS, which never fails to arouse the Liver, cleanse the Stomach, open the Bowels and relieve the most inveterate cases of Chills. One bottle will cure a case of six months standing.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Red Diarrhœa Remedy.

The most certain and effectual cure for all forms of Diarrhœa, Nausea and Vomiting, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, pain in Stomach, summer complaints of children while teething, etc. It is exceedingly pleasant, cools and quiets the stomach, is not an alcoholic preparation, contains no kino, catechu, galls, tannin, logwood, etc. It imparts tone to the already debilitated stomach and bowels, and no family should be without a bottle. It never fails to cure.

PILES! PILES!!

Why is it you continue to suffer with Piles, when the remedy to cure you can be so easily obtained? Do not suffer another day; send immediately and procure one box of Dromgoole & Co's PILE SALVE and be cured. Internal or external Piles, whether recent or long-standing can be cured immediately.

Cannot Southern Physicians cure the Piles as well as any one else? Try our remedy, then.

Those Who Do Not Think

Gray hairs honorable, can have them restored to their *natural color* without staining the skin or scalp. It does not dye the hair, but simply RESTORES to its former color, and at the same time prevents it from falling off, cleanses the scalp of all dandruff and scurf, imparts a beautiful gloss and comes as near restoring hair to the bald as any other preparation. It is Dromgoole & Co.'s Tonic Hair Restorer. It is warranted.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS, as a class of Family Medicines, should be used by every body.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,
Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

For sale by
CLAUDIUS MAYO, Opelousas,
MORRIS & SMITH, Big Cane.