

THE JOURNAL.

OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868

Gardening in Southern Louisiana. FOR JULY.

But little can be done at gardening till September. Gardens in July and August in this country are apt to be considerably neglected, and to become grassy. But something may be done in gardens every month in the year.

Those who have not dug their Irish potatoes should dig them. They keep well till the first hard frost by spreading them out on an out-house floor, or on the dry ground, under a building that sets up two or more feet above the ground. Any dry, cool place will do if they are spread out thin.

Cabbage seeds should be sown on the full moon of this month, and August and September. Old turf, thrown in a pile and well rotted should be used, mixed with old manure and rotten leaves and fresh vegetable mould.

Plant tomato seeds, in seed beds like cabbage seeds, for a second crop. If the season prove favorable water-melon and musk melon seeds may be planted this month, and produce healthy and good melons.

Sugar corn, and even the common corn of the country, may be planted this month and next, for roasting ears. Lady peas may now be planted, and will do well.

On every fresh, new land, where brush plies have been burned, Dutch and rutabaga turnips may be sown on the full moon of this month and August, but on most soils they will be hard, woody, stunted and bitter if planted before September.—Planter's Banner.

Seymour vs. Radicals.

To the Editor of the N. O. Times—Where was the 'Society to Prevent Cruelty to Beasts' when Seymour, in his address to the Democratic Convention, was permitted to use his broad scapel on every trembling limb of Radicalism? Allow me to state two facts, and then record a prediction which I ask you to preserve till after the November election.

When Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay ran, the writer of this gave a list of States to a friend, (Dr. Young, of Nashville), giving fifteen States to Polk—enough to elect him—and nine to Clay, the balance doubtful. He was not mistaken in a single State.

When Scott and Pierce ran, he made out a similar statement, giving Pierce twenty-one States, and Scott three; balance doubtful. Scott got four. The only mistake he made was in giving New Jersey, his residence, to Scott, which he did not get.

He now makes the following prediction: Seymour—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon—23 States.

Grand—Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan—3 States. Balance doubtful. Please keep this estimate. The writer, though never a politician, was the first to take the result of the election, in 1836, to Gen. Jackson at the Presidential Mansion, and has been an observer of facts ever since.

I have not yet met an Anti-Rad. or Rad. but admits Seymour has made mence met of Radicals, and that he will be elected! Bring out your big guns! We are all "splitting" to shout Seymour and Blair!

Reproduction please copy, and send bill to B. Butler, Washington, D. C. or to E. DUBUSSION, Washington, D. C. New Orleans, July 10, 1868.

How to OVEN RATS—For catching rats in a cheap and effective manner we recommend the following: Cover a common barrel with stiff paper, tying the edge around the barrel; place a board so that the rats may have easy access to the top, sprinkle cheese parings or other "bait" on the rats on the paper for several days, until they begin to believe that they have a right to their daily rations from this source. Then place in the bottom of the barrel a piece of rock, six or seven inches high, filling with water until only enough of it projects above the water for one rat to edge upon.—Now replace the paper, first cutting a cross in the middle, and the first rat that comes on the barrel goes through into the water and drowns on the rock. The second rat follows the first, and a fight for the possession of the place on the stone, the noise of which attracts the rest, who share the same fate.—Scientific Farmer.

Cure for NEURALGIA.—Some times when the patient requests a receipt for the cure of neuralgia, a half a drachm of water, an ounce of camphor water, a teaspoonful at a dose, and repeated several times, at intervals of ten minutes, if the pain be not relieved, repeat the dose, and if the physician was not able to alleviate her sufferings, when a camphor water in a few minutes.—[Alta California.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1868

The reason that the NEW YORK LEDGER has the largest circulation is that it is the BEST PAPER. Why should it not have the largest circulation? More labor, more talent, more money, are bestowed upon it than upon any other paper. Its moral tone is always pure and elevated. The rule on which the LEDGER is conducted, is to get the best of everything. The public recognize this fact; and it is from their desire to obtain the very best paper that they give the LEDGER the preference. Hence its unparalleled and unsurpassed circulation, being over three hundred thousand copies.

All our present corps of popular and eminent authors will continue to write for the LEDGER; we begin the new year with a new story by Mrs. Southworth; the Hon. Horace Bushnell will continue his Autobiography; Fanny Fern her sparkling sketches; John G. Saxe his humorous poems; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., his entertaining stories; Professor William C. Cullen Bryant, his stirring news-letters; James Ward Beecher his original papers; James Parton his instructive Biographical Sketches; Miss Dupuy her Dramatic Narratives; Mary Kyle Dallas, her Handmaid, Caroline Conant, Mrs. Vaughan, their delightful short stories; Wm. Cullen Bryant, Alice Cary, Ethel Lynn, Dr. Chas. D. Gardner, Geo. D. Prentiss, N. G. Shepley, Emma Alice Browne, Miss Schmitt, Wm. Ross Wallace, their Poems.

A NEW FEATURE OF THE LEDGER—A series of Twelve Articles, written expressly for Young Ladies, by Twelve of the most distinguished Women of the United States, including Mrs. James Mann, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, Mrs. General Banks, Mrs. Horace Greeley, and Madame Le Vert.

TERMS FOR 1868—NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Single copies, \$3 per annum; four copies, \$10, which is \$2.50 a copy; eight copies, \$20. The party who sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies, (all sent at one time,) will be entitled to a copy free. Postmaster and others who get up clubs, in their respective towns, can afterwards add single copies at \$2.50. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send their checks in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage. When a draft or money-order can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. The postage on the Ledger to all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered.

We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to ROBERT HONNIG, Publisher, No. 90 Beekman street, New York.

1868. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

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The Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, in connection with the publication of the paper, have acted as Solicitors of Patents for Twenty-two years. Thirty thousand Applications for Patents have been made through their Agency. More than One Hundred Inventors have sought the counsel of the Proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN concerning their inventions. Consultations and advice to inventors, by mail free. Pamphlets concerning Patent Laws of all Countries, free.

A Handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United States Constitution, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25c.

ALL descriptions of CYRESS LUMBER constantly on hand, and will be sold as cheap as any market in the Parish. Apply to JAS. M. THOMPSON, At C. May's Drug Store, Opelousas, or E. DUBUSSION, Washington, February 23, 1868. Im

WILLIAM HERR, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, Main Street, Opelousas, La. dec21/57-4f

NOTICE. ALL persons, irrespective of color, are hereby warned against passing through my premises, or prowling around the quarters of my freedmen, without my permission. In violation of which the aggressor will meet with the most rigid enforcement of the law. J. F. KNOX, April 18th, 1868.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "JOHN E. KING & ESTELLE," was dissolved, on the 9th inst., by mutual consent. JOHN E. KING, E. D. ESTELLE.

For Sale. A valuable tract of land, situated in the Parish of St. Landry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by the lands of Messrs. B. and C. The tract is well adapted for planting sugar cane, and is situated in one of the best sections of the Parish. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at his residence in the town of Opelousas. J. J. BEAUCHAMP, Administrator.

Notice. I have this day sold to the undersigned, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Louisiana, passed on the 15th day of July, 1868, the following described property belonging to the Estate of Augustin Fontenet and Celeste Hebert, both deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

1—THE NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF SECTION No. 9, of the Township of Three South Range Two East, and Township Three, a large South East.

TERMS—Four thousand five hundred dollars with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from the 7th of January 1868 up to the date of payment, and the surplus of adjudication to be payable on the 7th of January 1869. JAMES G. HAYES, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Opelousas, May 30, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE. BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 8th District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, the following described property belonging to the Estate of Augustin Fontenet and Celeste Hebert, both deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

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SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1867.

Table with columns for Stamp Duty and Description. Includes items like Credit, letter of exchange, Customhouse withdrawal, Draft, Enlargement of any negotiable instrument, Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, etc.

Credit, letter of exchange, Same as foreign bill of exchange. Customhouse withdrawal. (See Entry.) Draft. Same as inland bill of exchange. Enlargement of any negotiable instrument.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, for consumption or warehousing: Not exceeding \$100 in value. Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500 in value. Exceeding \$500 in value.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse. Ganger's returns. Indorsement upon a stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfillment.

Insurance (life) policy. When the amount insured shall not exceed \$1000. Exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding \$5000. Exceeding \$5000.

Insurance (marine, inland, and fire) policies, or renewal of the same: If the premium does not exceed \$10. Exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$50. Exceeding \$50.

Insurance contracts or tickets against accidental injuries to persons. Lease, agreement, memorandum, or other instrument, for the lease or tenancy of any land, tenement, or portion thereof.

Where the rent or rental value is \$300 per annum or less. 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.

Legal documents: Will or other original process, by which any suit, either criminal or civil, is commenced in any court. Confession of judgment or cognovit note. Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record.

Warrant of distress. Letters of administration. Letters testamentary, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed \$1000. Letter of credit. Same as bill of exchange, (foreign).

Manifest for customhouse entry or clearance of cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port: If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 200 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons. Exceeding 200 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons. Exceeding 600 tons.

Measurer's return. Memorandum of sale, or broker's note. Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage, or any other bond given as security for the payment of money, exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500. Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1000. And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1000.

Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest, or for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or fraternal societies, or public cemeteries. Power of attorney to receive or collect rent.

Power of attorney for any other purpose. Probate of will, or letters of administration; when the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration are applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$1000. Exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding \$2000. Exceeding \$2000, for every additional \$1000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2000.

Receipt 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. Receipts for the delivery of property.

Renewal of agreement, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument. Sheriff's return on writ, or other process. Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.

Warehouse receipts. Warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, if the bond or note is stamped. Weigher's returns. Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by officers of the United States government, to be stamped as follows: Official instruments, documents and papers issued by the officers of any state, county, town, or other municipal corporation, the execution of which functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental or municipal capacity.

Permits 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. 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, 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 fifty dollars is imposed upon every person who fraudulently cancels, or causes to be fraudulently canceled, any stamp or duty required by the revenue act, without effectually canceling and obliterating the same in the manner required by law.

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 or Internal Revenue assume to determine that it shall be supplied by one party rather than by another; but if an instrument subject to stamp duty is issued without having the necessary 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.

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.

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Sheriff's Sale. Augustus W. Little, No. 10921, vs. Calvin A. Frazee, District Court, St. Landry.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale, directed by the Honorable Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Opelousas, on

SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND situated in the aforesaid parish, in the place called B-Beville, containing one hundred and seventy-five arpents, more or less, occupied by Henderson B. Taylor, bounded North by lands of William H. Parrot, East by lands of C. A. Frazee, South by lands of John P. Hudson, and West by lands of the heirs of Joseph V. Richard, with all the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, to be sold as purchased by Celise Vasseur, widow of Edmond Estlette, deceased, on the 15th of October, 1851, at the Successional Sale of the Estate of Julius V. Richard, deceased.

Seized in the above suit. TERMS—CASH. JAMES G. HAYES, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Opelousas, May 30, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE. Estate of Marie Scholastique Braux, de'd. 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 Plaquemine Woods in this parish, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1868, the following described property belonging to the Estate of Marie Scholastique Braux, deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

1—The Plantation, late residence of deceased Marie Scholastique Braux, composed of a tract of land measuring eight arpents front by forty in depth with all the improvements thereon, bounded North by lands of Amare Mouton, South by lands of widow Marie Braux, East by lands of Don Louis Braux, and West by Bayou Plaquemine.

2—A TRACT OF LAND adjoining the above, measuring seven and a half arpents front by forty in depth, more or less, bounded North by lands of Amare Mouton, and West by first tract above described, East by lands of Don Louis Braux, and West by Bayou Plaquemine.

3—A TRACT OF LAND in Section Twenty-seven, Township Nine, containing one hundred and sixty-two arpents and twenty-five hundredths of an acre, bounded North, South and West by Public lands, and East by lands of Joseph C. Guidry.

4—TWO THOUSAND PANSELS OF Cypress fence, two small houses, fifty-eight head of cattle, one lot of wild cattle in the Parish of Calcasieu, one lot of about forty head of wild mares, thirteen mules, one pair of timber wheels, one ox cart, one horse cart, one buggy, one jack, one lot of six-five head of about half blood hogs, four gentle horses, four beds and furniture, two armchairs, one loom, one clock, one set of silver spoons and forks, two tables, one lot of chairs, seven plows, two spinning wheels, three arrows, two log chains.

TERMS—Cash and credit, to-wit: One-half cash, and the other half at twelve months credit, the notes to be made payable from the first day of August, 1868, to the first day of August, 1869, and to bear eight per cent interest per annum from the date of the payments respectively become due until paid. HYLOPTE C. GUIDRY, Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE. Estate of Augustin Fontenet and Celeste Hebert. BY VIRTUE of an order of the Hon. 8th District Court of the State of Louisiana, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, the following described property belonging to the Estate of Augustin Fontenet and Celeste Hebert, both deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

1—THE NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF SECTION No. 9, of the Township of Three South Range Two East, and Township Three, a large South East.

2—THE NORTH-EAST QUARTER OF SECTION No. 9, of the Township of Three South Range Two East, and Township Three, a large South East.

3—THE NORTH-WEST QUARTER OF SECTION No. 9, of the Township of Three South Range Two East, and Township Three, a large South East.

TERMS—Four thousand five hundred dollars with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from the 7th of January 1868 up to the date of payment, and the surplus of adjudication to be payable on the 7th of January 1869. JAMES G. HAYES, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Opelousas, May 30, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE. Estate of Arsene Matte. 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 the Administrator at Pointe Noire in this parish, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1868, the following described property belonging to the Estate of Arsene Matte, deceased, late of said parish, to-wit:

1—THE 8th 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 Bellamy family, South by the land of Hebert, East by the Bayou Plaquemine Braux, and West by the public domain.

A feather bed, 4 old chairs, a wheel, a large pot, 8 head of hogs, a cow, a calf two years old, 100 cypress picus 8 feet long.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The mortgages 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 ARABE, Administrator.

WANTED. 1000 COILS 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. Apply to J. B. CHACHERE, near Opelousas, or at this OFFICE.

Notice to Trespassers. THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that any person entering or passing through my field near Opelousas, will be prosecuted as a trespasser. FREDERIC LAAS, Opelousas, July 4th, 1868.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the Estate of John G. Drukkard are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, or to Louis Prud'homme, Administrator, against them. Those who have claims against said Estate should present them for payment. J. J. BEAUCHAMP, Administrator. Opelousas, June 20, 1868.

REMOVAL. THE OFFICE of Assistant Assessor of U. S. Internal Revenue has been removed to the new frame building of Mr. Plaisance, corner of Main and Bellevue streets, Opelousas. JNO. C. TUCKER, Ass. Assessor Int. Rev.

FOR SALE. A PLANTATION about four miles South-east of Opelousas, containing about seventy-two arpents, containing fine woods, all enclosed with good fences and ditches, 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 SHERIFF'S OFFICE, or to THEODORE CHACHERE, in Opelousas. December 7th, 1867.

FOR SALE. 50,000 BRICKS for Sale. Apply on the premises, Oct. 14, 1867. Opelousas, Dec. 14, 1867.