The Opelousas Journal.

JAMES W. JACKSON, Editor.] OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN OF OPELOUSAS AND PARISH OF ST. LANDRY. [$3 per Annum in Advance.

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THE OPELOUSAS JOURNAL.

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OFFICE ON COURT STREET.

TERMS:

For one year, (in advance,).....$2 00

ADVERTISING:

Advertising FIFTY CENTS per square. Eight lines or less constitute a square.

Standing advertisements per square:

One year	$12 00
Six months	8 00
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☞All Judicial Advertisements due on last publication, or day of sale.

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

IN THE TWILIGHT.

BY T. H. HOWARD.

In the dark of the twilight.
'Mid shadows and soft gleams,
Comes hither my soul's sister
From the better lights and streams
Of the land that hath no shadows,
Save in dim lines thrown from this;
And I meet her in the meadows
Interpersed 'twixt here and bliss.

From the pearly gates of morning
Are glimmers white and sheen,
But its twilight hath no shadows,
And no meadows lie between;
And I meet her only ever
When the amber seas float low
In the twilight of the meadow,
With the sunset steeps aglow.

Had I met my soul's sweet sister
Ere the first flood-tides of life;
I had met her, and had kissed her,
And had kept my wings from strife:
From the meadows of the Eve-land.
Of the Summer's golden mints,
I had borne the russets inward,
Purpling life through with their tints.

But my spirit dwelt supinely.
Low-steeped in hues more dim,
Till my sister soul, divinely,
Called me with her twilight hymn,
From the scant gleams and the shadows
Of earth's dimmer day and night,
To where we meet in meadows,
In the dark of the twilight

A NOBLE REVENGE.

It was a gorgeously furnished room in one of the most aristocratic mansions in one of our largest cities, to which we would call particular attention. The floor was covered by a magnificent Brussels carpet, so beautiful as to almost lead one to believe that he was walking on a bed of flowers. Splendid lace curtains covered the windows, while the wall was adorned with those fine paintings executed by the great masters of the East.

The occupant of this room—a young man of about twenty-five years of age—was lost to the grandeur of the scene. He was seated in a large arm chair, gazing with a vacant look at a sheet of paper which he held in hand, on the white surface of which was a hurried, blotted line. But for the nervous twitching of the upper lip, he might been taken for the many carved statues that stood about the room. Suddenly springing to feet he exclaimed:

"Ruin! ruin! ruin! I might have known as much! O, Fate! Why hast thou given me this bitter draught to drain? What bitter decision of Fate! Yesterday a millionaire—to-day a beggar! And Rosa, my angel Rosa, what will she say when she knows all? Will she hate me then? If so, death will be far preferable to life." And the speaker dashed furiously from the room.

Charles Williard, for such was the young man's name, had been left an orphan at an early age, with a large fortune at his disposal. He grew up generous to a fault; this, united with his handsome countenance and polished manners made him the courted lion of society. Many were the young ladies that had talked their prettiest, and smiled their sweetest in vain endeavors to win the heart of the handsome young master of Williard Hall.

But he remained "heart whole" until the age of twenty-two, when he first met Rosa Anderson, who, by her sweet disposition, united with good common sense (a gift, by-the-way, not often possessed ball room belles) won his heart at once. A sincere friendship sprang up between them, that soon gave place to warmer feelings, and—

"Love was with love avowed."

An engagement soon followed which received the sanction of Rosa's parents, and the bridal day was appointed.

John Anderson, the father of Rosa, was one of those worldly men that one sometimes meet who look upon the poor class as an inferior race of beings; who judge men, not by the amount of brains they possess, but by the weight of their coffers, whose only weight will their gold! Therefore it is no wonder that he gave a hearty consent to the marriage of Rosa with Williard, who was his equal in wordly goods.

When Charles called on him a few hours after he learned he was reduced to beggary, he was received with freezing civilty, but this did not hinder him from stating his case frankly.

"Mr. Anderson," said he, "I have called to inform you of a very severe misfortune that has befallen me. I have been, as you are well aware, one of the principal stockholders in the Merchants' Bank, in which nearly all my property was invested. I have just learned a few hours since, of its insolvency and failure; therefore, I am reduced quite to beggarry. Yet I have dared to hope that this will not cause a rupture between us, and that my relation with your daughter Rosa, will not be changed."

"Mr. Williard," began the other, coldly, I have heard of the failure of the Merchants' Bank a few moments before you arrived, and was in a measure prepared for your communication, but am surprised that you still have the audacity to aspire for the hand of my daughter. The unpleasant duty devolves upon me to inform you that all relation between yourself and my daughter must cease."

"I do not wish to have our marriage take place at the time appointed. I only desire her to promise to wait, and when I have in a measure recruited my fortune I can then claim her hand."

"Sir, you provoke me beyond endurance. Have I not emphatically said that all relation between you and my daughter must cease? Besides, I have already other plans for Rosa. Mr. St. Arnold has long been an aspirant for the hand of Rosa, and now that you have no farther claims upon her, he will renew his suit, and I shall accept him as my future son-in-law."

Surely, Mr. Anderson, you do not wish to unite Rosa with that hoary miser?"

"Take care what names you call *dear friends* of mine. But this interview has already lasted too long; that door opens to the hall; pass through."

"I shall shortly do so, but mark me, Mr. Anderson, I will yet win a name and fortune that you would be glad to have united to a child of yours. Sir, I have the honor to wish you good evening," and he passed through the door with a haughty bow

He had met with the kind of reception he had feared. Yet, notwithstanding he was prepared for a stormy interview, under the cold, sarcastic tone of Anderson, his temper rapidly became the master of him, which caused his angry remark at parting.

Half an hour after, Charles Williard sought the presence of his beloved Rosa. He was welcomed most cordially by the fair young girl, who had placed her happiness in his keeping, and consented to float down life's stream by his side. But soon noticing the deathly pallor of his cheek, she asked—

"Why Charley, are you sick that you look so pale, or has anything dreadful happened?"

"Yes, Rosa, a very severe misfortune has befallen me." He then related the account of the failure of the Merchants' Bank, and ended by saying, "But you will not love me any the less, will you, dearest, on account of this calamity?"

"Love you less?" she anwered, weeping, "No, no, I will love you only the more truly on account of this."

"And you will still be willing to marry me?"

"Loving you as I do how could I answer otherwise than yes," was the reply.

He clasped her in his arms and drew her head upon his manly bosom, while he pressed kisses of tender devotion on her fair brow. It was a moment of heavenly bliss to both; but stern realities soon forced themselves on Williard's mind, and he exclaimed:

"But your father, Rosa, will never consent to our union. I have seen him and he sternly bade me consider our engagement broken, and that you would be nothing more to me."

"When did you hear my father say that?"

"Not over half an hour ago."

"Oh I fear there are many dark days to come, for you well know my father's inordinate passion for wealth, and I greatly fear he will never consent to our marriage now that you are bankrupt. But I will pray to him, and he may yet alter his decision."

"But Rosa, that is not all; he said he intended you for the future wife of Mr. St. Arnold."

"Never!" exclaimed the young girl vehemently. "Never will I become the wife of that old man! Death would be far preferable. If you leave me, Charley, when you return and can obtain my father's consent, you will ever find me ready and willing to become your wife."

"But I will not leave you to meet your troubles alone. Fly with me, and in the far Western wild I will build a little cottage, and you shall be its mistress. Rosa, will you go?"

"No, Charley, I cannot go and have a father's curse resting on my head. Were it not for this, how quickly would I become yours, to cheer you in your lonely hours, but as it is, I cannot go. But tell me your future plans."

"I take passage in the good old ship Blue Moon, for the golden land of Australia, and in that far off Eldorado I will strive to gain the fortune I have lost. Will you promise to wait for my return?"

"I will wait forever, if need be."

It is not the intention of the writer to describe the parting scene—it is too holy, too sacred.

A few hours after, the Blue Moon, with Charles Williard on board, was far out on the Atlantic, bound for Australia. We will leave him in search of his gold and follow the fortunes of Rosa.

A few days after the event above narrated, Mr. Anderson entered the room where his daughter was seated, and with a slight hesitancy, informed her that he had that morning received a proposal of marriage from Mr. St. Arnold, and now waited her answer, adding that he hoped it would be in the affirmative.

Rosa received his communication in silence, and then calmly replied that she was truly sorry to disappoint his hopes, but she could not, in consistency with her present feelings, ever return an affirmative answer.

The old man grew angry at her answer.

"As a friend," he said, "I have desired you to become his wife; now as a father I command you."

"Father," replied the young girl, "I have obeyed you in everything heretofore, but in this, where my future happiness is concerned, I cannot do so."

"'Tis that mean, contemptible hound, Williard, that causes you to throw away this splendid chance! But, mark me, my young lady, you shall yet alter your decisihn."

But he was mistaken. In vain did he coax and threaten by turns. In vain did Mr. St. Arnold tell of his wealth and boast of his ancient lineage; she still remained true to the vow given to her first and only love.

* * * * * * *

Ten years fled swiftly by, and we will now enter the private office of John Anderson the merchant prince. He is all alone in that splendid room. He is apparently lost to everything around, and as he paces the floor with a hasty, impatient stride, you might notice a look of settling despair on his wrinkled face. "It is no use to strive any longer," he muttered, "the crash is near. Unless I can command a hundred thousand dollars before the setting of the sun, I shall be bankrupt!"

A stranger entered the room. A conversation commenced between them and when, two hours after, John Anderson left his office for his home in company with the stranger, it was with a lighter heart than he had experienced for many a day.

Arriving at his home he entered the room where Rosa was seated, while the stranger remained on the threshold. Surprised at his altered appearance, Rosa sprang forward to meet him. He took her in his arms, kissed her tenderly and leading her to a seat, exclaimed—"Rosa, for the last few days ruin has been staring me in the face from every nook and corner. All my friends have deserted me but one, who owed me a debt for ill usage, and he has stepped in and had a noble revenge; he has saved me from utter ruin."

"Who is that noble friend, father?"

"He is here; see for yourself."

He arose and vacated the room, and the next moment Rosa was in the strong arms of Charles Williard! My pen would fail me were I to attempt to describe the glorious rapture of that meeting.

A few Sabbaths later the merry church bells rang out their gladsome peals, and many were the admiring glances cast toward the handsome couple that were approaching *the altar*. As the ceremony was ended, *Charles* Williard bent a look of tender devotion on the fair being at his side, and felt that his, indeed, had been a noble revenge.

Thaddeus Stephens Is Dead.

It is difficult to realize that such a man as Thaddeus Stephens has ceased to be among the forms of terrestrial life and secular activity. So instinct was his whole being with the concerns of the visible and breathing world, so passionately informed with the hopes and hates, the aims and struggles that go on, without ceasing, upon the fretful scene of human existence bounded by the earthly horizon, that the mind cannot readily grasp the fact that he has made his exit from the scene, that this remarkable, and in some sense formidable incarnation of fierce, unresting, remorseless energy is now still forever in the sleep of death. There was something in his nature, as there is in all such natures, which seemed to defy the subtle agencies of decay oud dissolution. But, in spite of his defiant and haughty will they conquered him. After flickering for months, flashing up now and then with preternatural glow, his vital flame at length flickered out. The name of Thaddeus Stephens no longer designates one of the most important actors in a political drama of unsurpassed interest. He is not now a political leader or a political opponent; he belongs to history and that will judge him.

Mr. Stephens was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, April 4, 1792. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and removed to Pennsylvania in 1814. After teaching school for a brief period he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law with success and distinction for a number of years. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837 and 1841; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1839; was appointed a canal commissioner in 1838, and removed to Lancaster, which continued to be thereafter his residence, in 1842. From the Lancaster district he was elected to the 31st, 32nd, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th Congress, where he persisted in performing the functions of a representative and a political leader and organizer up to the time of his death. During this period he was successively a Whig, a Free Soiler and a Radical Republican.

This is not the place to speak fully and unreservedly of the late political course of Mr. Stephens. It may be remarked, however, that thoroughly as Democrats and conservatives have detested him as a politician, they have felt towards him a certain respect which no other Radical of like prominence could command. Others sought to cover their bad propensities and cruel designs with some sort of hypocritical cant. But he scorned disguise, and made no effort to seem better than he was.

The loss to the Radical cause by the death of Mr. Stephens is great almost beyond computation. He was the congressional head of the party—its boldest and its shrewdest leader.—*Crescent*, 13.

Smith found a dollar the other day in an alley. He calls it alimony.

To the Land Owners of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
New Orleans, April 15, 1868.

Gentlemen—In 1867 we made an appeal to you to come forward and offer your lands to actual setlers at rates that would induce immigration to come here.

The prompt manner in which you responded to our appeal showed the active interest you took in the question of immigration; and those who have settled families, at our solicitation, and aided in procuring homes for laborers of both sexes, will readily testify as to the advantage such immigrants have been to the State, and to the land owners.

Again we invite you to send to this office the most liberal inducements you can offer to settlers and laborers of every class, as we have every reason to believe, and indeed know, that during the present year there will be a tide of immigration flowing into this State, and it is to the advantage of all parties that the immigrants should be settled as soon as possible.

We therefore beg of you to send in your propositions and applications as soon as convenient, as those which are first registered in this office will have preference in their regular order, as far as practicable.

As many of the immigrants are poor, and have but little if any means left on their arrival here, and as the State does not authorize this Bureau to pay the expenses of immigrants while looking out for locations it is very desirable that those who wish the benefit of the incoming immigration should give special instructions as to the kind and number of immigrants wanted, and as to the route and means by which they may reach their destination, and also when possible make some arrangements to aid in paying their traveling expenses from this point to their new home, as all immigrants wish to move forward without any delay in this city. We not only ask the land owners to propose to sell their lands at reduced rates, but also endeavor to make arrangements to supply settlers with farming implements, houses or cabins, and rations, until they are enabled to secure a crop, and charge the same against their accounts.

For instance, the following is a proposition that has been offered by a gentleman in St. Landry parish, viz:

"I wish families to settle on my lands; I will supply them with houses, and rations for their families and stock; I will give them as much land as they require, and provided they make arrangements with me to buy said stock, and pay back the rations, and buy the land on a credit system, at the end of the year, at whatever the market rate may then be, they may have all they raise; or else, if they do not wish to remain, they can leave by giving me one-half of the crop."

This proposition was readily met with, and the gentleman has sufficient for the present year.

We have succeeded far beyond our expectations this year, in settling immigrants, and know from letters received, both from the North and Europe, that next season the business will be treble that of the past year, and consequently that there may be no delay, we respectfully ask that you forward your propositions at the earliest period.

The following are certificates of gentlemen who have procured settlers through the efforts of this office, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1868.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

Dear Sir—Through the instrumentality of the Bureau of Immigration, of which you are the efficient agent, I have obtained a number of German families to whom I have assigned portions of my plantation in St. Landry. Their cheerful and patient industry, energy, and careful preparation of the soil, have been conspicuous, and excited high expectations. Should this first effort prove successful, I am confident of obtaining, through your exertions, many more of the some laborers next year, and of having every inch of my open land cultivated by them.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signed] W. C. DENEGRE,
181 Common street.

The following is another:

April 1, 1868.

To the Chief of the Bureau:

I have received a number of German families from your office, and I feel perfectly satisfied that they will prosper, as they are all industrious hard working men and women.

[Signed] P. A. PARKER.

We have many more of the same sort of certificates too numerous to mention; we merely give these to show what success our work has met with in the past year.

Hoping you may respond to this appeal with that "vim" every true son of Louisiana should (which is to your advantage as well as to the settlers) at an early period.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
J. C. KATHMAN,
Chief of the Bureau.

Rich or poor, it is every man's and every woman's duty to earn his or her own living. Everybody is a consumer; therefore, everybody should be a producer. The world's wealth is so much less by everything that is consumed or worn out. The idleness of individuals in all stations and places, makes salaries lower and bread higher; so it is the idle [illegible] who should be despised and not they who [illegible].

The House yesterday passed a bill making it a crime for a planter to discharge his laborers for refusing to vote the ticket he desires them to. The bill provides that one-half the fine, by which the offense is made punishable shall be given to the informer; the other half is to go towards upholding the black and tan school system of that saint among the Radicals, Parson Conway. If the State ever obtains one cent of revenue from this source we are much mistaken. There are some matters that legislation cannot touch, and this is one of them.

Crescent, 13th.

THINGS WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEE.—A fruit tree that keeps away strangers by its own bark.

Gas that would go out at night and come again in the morning.

A saucepan that will boil over with rage when the cook is insulted.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

OPELOUSAS, Saturday, July 18th, 1868.

The Board met; present: Messrs F. A. King, W. R. Meginley, Louis Lejeune, N. Quatrevaux and J. D. Richard, who had qualified according to law.

The said Board then proceeded to elect their officers for the ensuing year.

On motion, the ballot was dispensed with, and Resolved unanimously that Felix A. King be declared elected President of the Board of Police.

On motion, the ballot was dispensed with, and Resolved unanimously that Jos. D. Richard be declared duly elected Clerk of said Board.

On motion, the ballot was dispensed with, and Resolved unanimously that D. C. Sistig be declared duly elected Treasurer of the Town of Opelousas.

On motion, the ballot was dispensed with, and Resolved unanimously that John J. Morgan be declared duly elected Attorney of the Town of Opelousas.

On motion, the election of other officers was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, July 21, 1868, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

F. A. KING, President.
JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—F. A. King, President; Jos. D. Richard, N. Quatreveaux, Louis Lejeune, W. R. Meginley, and Simon Richard.

On motion of N. Quatreveaux:

Resolved, that the salary of the President be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of Three hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly.

On motion of Mr. Lejeune:

Resolved, that the salary of the Clerk of the Board be fixed at the sum of Three hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly.

On motion of N. Quatreveaux:

Resolved, the Treasurer of said Town shall receive a salary of Two hundred and fifty dollars a year, payable quarterly; and that it shall be and it is hereby made his duty, besides those imposed upon him as Treasurer, to collect all taxes and licences due the town, and to take the assessment of the same whenever required.

On motion of Mr. Meginley:

Resolved, that the town Attorney shall receive a salary of Seventy-five dollars a year, payable quarterly, and ten per cent. upon all sums recovered, by him for the town, by legal process.

On motion of Mr. Meginley:

Resolved, that the salary of town Constable be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of Three hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly.

On motion the ballot was dispensed with, and Resolved unanimously, that Charles Thompson be declared duly elected Constable of the Town of Opelousas.

On motion of N. Quatreveaux:

Resolved unanimously, that Louis Lejeune be appointed receiver of the Revenues of the market house, and that for his services he shall be entitled to 2½ per cent. on the amounts received—on condition that he will keep a faithful record of the brands of all animals brought to said market for the purpose of being retailed or otherwise sold therein, and that he will pay in the Treasury of said town, every Saturday, all such money as may be in hands.

On motion of Mr. Meginley:

The Bond of the town Treasurer was fixed at the sum of Three thousand five hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Richard:

The Bond of the Constable was fixed at Three hundred dollars, and that of Louis Lejeune as Receiver of market revenues, at the sum of One thousand dollars.

On motion of N. Quatreveax:

Resolved, that it shall not be lawful for any member of this Board, to be security on the bond of any of the officers of said Board.

On motion of Mr. Quatreveaux:

Resolved, that no money shall be paid by the Town Treasurer, except by Resolution of the Board of Police authorizing the same, and upon a warrant signed by the President of the Board of Police, and attested by the Clerk thereof, and in which warrant the said clerk shall set forth the date of the resolution authorizing the issuing of the same.

On motion of Mr. Quatreveaux:

Resolved, that the President shall appoint a committee of two members of this Board, who served as such during the past year; which committee together with the said President, the Clerk and Treasurer, shall be required to ascertain the present financial condition of this corporation, and to report the same at the next meeting of this Board—that until said report shall have been made, no money shall be paid out, or work ordered, except in case of emergency.

On motion of Mr. Quatreveaux:

Resolved that there shall be a town Printer elected by the Board, whose duty it shall be to publish in English and French, the minutes, ordinances and laws of the Board, all notices ordered by the said Board or any officer thereof, hand bills and all other publications or printing which may be required, (pamphlets excepted), and that the said printer shall receive a salary [illegible] One hundred dollars [illegible] quarterly.

On motion the Board proceeded to elect a printer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Quatreveaux nominated Mr. Joel H. Sandoz, and Mr. Lejeune nominated Messrs. Jackson & Gale, when on counting the votes, it appeared that Mr. Joel H. Sandoz had received two votes, and that Messrs. Jackson & Gale had received four votes, whereupon Messrs. Jackson & Gale were declared duly elected.

On motion that the members of the Board receive Two dollars and fifty cents for their attendance at each meeting, was lost.

On motion of Mr. Simon Richard, it was ordered that the hole in the street near Dr. Haddens, be immediately filled up.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the Eighth day of August next.

F. A. KING, President.
JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

The Essay on Man—a woman's attempt to marry him.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTISTRY,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

DR. A. L. PLOUGH, Dentist, long and advantageously known, has the honor to inform the public that he has arrived at Opelousas, (and can be found at the residence of James G. Hayes, Esq.,) for the purpose of exercising his profession.

The art of preserving the teeth, timely and judiciously, is a precious boon, especially to the ladies, as one of the greatest and most pleasing charms in woman, is a fine set of sound teeth. And why? By the graces of their smiles we see the bright and ornamental bloomings of their mouth. Hence the teeth are God's gifted charms to woman—divinely placed as one of her most valuable and interesting features.

Those who desire to derive the benefits of forty years successful practice and experience in Dentistry, will please call on the undersigned, either for consultation as regards the preservation of their teeth, or for dental operations.

All operations appertaining to the teeth and diseased gums, &c., will be attended to with care, skill and durability, at the shortest notice.

TOOTH-ACHE.

THE EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Should only be submitted to by a man of steady hand and practical skill. Dr. P. would here remark that by the practical knowledge obtained by a

LONG EXPERIENCE

and successful practice in this important branch of

Dental Surgery,

he gives much less pain in the extraction of the most difficult teeth, than is generally anticipated by persons unacquainted with his mode of operating.

Special attention will be given to the various

DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

Also to the diseases of the antrum, high, morianum, or the cheekbone cavity, which disease is often produced.

Pain in the Eye, and in the Temples, Tic Doloureux, Neuralgia, Sympathetic Head-ache Hysteria, &c.

☞ Chloroform administered, if desired.

DR. A. L. PLOUGH, Dentist.

REFERENCES:—Hon. L. J. Dupré, Hon. T. C. Anderson, Dr. J. A. Taylor, James G. Hayes, Esq. aug1'68-tf

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WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE

JOB PRINTING,

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—AND—

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[illegible] ADS,

[illegible] S OF LADING

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—ALSO—

CARD WORK

OF EVERY VARIETY,

In the Latest and Most Approved Style of the Art.

Of Every Size and on any Quality of Paper.

PRICES ACCORDINGLY.

JOSEPH M. MOORE. JOHN J. MORGAN.

MOORE & MORGAN,

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. [Nov23'67.

B. A. MARTEL. GEO. W. HUDSPETH.

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.

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. Nov23'67.

GEORGE H. WELLS,

Attorney at Law,

Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La.

PRACTICES in Calcasieu, St. Landry and Lafayette parishes, La., and in Orange County, Texas. Dec7'67.

Notice.

THE partnership between George R. King and Edmund 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 R. King, until parties otherwise direct.

GEO. R KING,
E. H. MARTIN.

Opelousas, La., December 7th, 1867.

GEO. R KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Opelousas, La.

Opelousas, December 7, 1867.

JOHN M. TAYLOR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice his profession in the Parishes of the 8th Judicial District. Prompt attention given to the collection and prosecution of claims. dec28'67

JOHN E. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Opelousas, La.

DUPRE & GARLAND,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Opelousas, La.

Nov23'67

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

National Weekly Intelligencer,

OF

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IT is much enlarged, and is, in fact, *one of the largest weekly newspapers* published in the country. It is printed with new and clear type, on strong white paper, and will contain *more reading matter* than any weekly published south of New York. Its columns are devoted to *News, Literature, Commerce, Agriculture, the Industrial Arts, the Interests of Religion, and Political affairs.*

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