

The Opelousas Journal.

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STEALING THE ROSES THROUGH THE GATE.

BY MOLLIE E. MOORE.

Long ago, do you remember,

When we sauntered home from school,

As the silent gloaming settled,

With its breezes light and cool?

When we passed a stately mansion

And we strolled with fearful footsteps,

How we spent a trembling moment

Stealing roses through the gate!

But they hung so very tempting,

And our eager hands were small,

And the bars were wide—oh, Kitten!

We trembled but we took them all!

And we turned with fearful footsteps,

For you know 'twas growing late,

But the flowers, we hugged them closely,

Roses stolen through the gate!

Well, the years have passed onward

And those happy days are flown!

Golden prime of early childhood,

Laughing moments spent and gone!

But yesternight I passed your cottage,

And I saw, oh, careless Kate!

Handsome roses bending downward,

Stealing roses through the gate!

Stealing roses, where the willow

Over the street its long bough dips:

Stealing roses—yes, I'd swear!

Stealing roses from your lips!

And I heard a faint murmur,

Coming round some blessed fate!

Don't deny it, wasn't Percy

Stealing roses through the gate!

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.

Those who do not attentively read

the proceedings of the State Legislature,

as given in the papers, but acquire their

information respecting it from street

rums, have very poor knowledge of the

course it has taken; and even those who

do read the reports attentively, may not

adequately understand its tendency, as

it varies from time to time in intensity

of evil.

At the present moment, we are glad

to say, there exists a disposition to mod-

erate and to a milder course, which

should be encouraged by a kindly re-

ception of it.

The action in the Senate the other

day whereby, upon the motion of a Dem-

ocratic senator, the Radical contentions

of Messrs. Braughn, Ogden and Fouts,

two of whom are unmistakably colored

men, were fully, patiently and artenti-

vely heard upon their claims to seats in

that body, and the vote taken subse-

quently, whereby these claims were re-

jected by the votes of such Republican

senators as Messrs. Ray, Jenks, Wilcox

and Todd, together with Mr. Beards,

sometimes independent, but generally

Republican, as in all these cases, and

Messrs. Cleveland, Darrell and Wig-

ginstein, as to Mr. Braughn in union with

the Democratic senators, has been fol-

lowed by a far more liberal state of feel-

ing in the whole constituency of that

A Detective's Experience.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

(From the New Orleans Magazine.)

"I'll tell you of an incident I never

reflect on without regret," said Mr. F.,

as he turned to the reporter in response

to his request for another story.

"The life of a detective is not one of

excitement merely. It is sometimes

crossed with events as wild and startling

as ever gave coloring to romance. No

emotion, no passion or phase of char-

acter, is hid from us. We learn to play

upon the feelings, the hates and affec-

tions of men and women, as unerringly

as the pianist on his instrument. Whilst

as the pianist on his instrument. Whilst

the pianist would hesitate to take ad-

vantage of the necessities we are un-

der camped us to omit no opportunity

which may lead us to success.

"I say this because the incident I am

about to relate reveals what a woman

will do when excited by jealousy and

thirsting for revenge.

"We were on the track of a man who

had robbed a Havana jeweler of almost

incalculable wealth. He had fled to the

United States, and we believed was in

the Southern country. At this time New

Orleans was full of Cubans and visitors

from all parts of the world. One couple,

peculiar from the rest, excited the atten-

tion of the fashionable world, and be-

came the favorite pets of society, which

in New Orleans that winter was perhaps

the most brilliant on the continent. Their

lavish expenditures, and almost Eastern

magnificence of apparel and equipage,

excited the admiration and envy, it may

be of their fashionable acquaintance.

They, too, were Cubans. The man,

inheriting all the peculiarities of the

Spaniard, was, in personal appearance,

a type of his race. But I cannot de-

scribe to you the woman that passed as

his wife. She was the most beautiful

creature I ever saw. The ideal of the

poet, when he painted the dark-eyed

maiden Khorassan, was realized in her.

She seemed to me like some won-

derful, beautiful idol for men to worship.

The tint of the olive was on face and

lrow, and in the dark luminous eyes a

wealth of affection; but they told, too,

of a spirit resentful of injustice, and

fierce in wrath as the glare of her native

sun. By the devious path we pursued,

when on the trail of the criminal, we

traced "our man" to the city. We

knew he was here, and we searched for

him incessantly. But, as if to balk

our exertions and put to shame our ef-

forts, this was all we could learn. The

Spaniard was the only person who sus-

pected the description of the criminal.

What folly to suspect him!—the petted

coquette of society—the millionaire—he

would have laughed our suspicions to

scorn. But still we hung around him.

By a strange, magical influence it was

impossible to divorce ourselves from the

belief that he was the party we were in

search of. This constant attendance at

the places he frequented, this hovering

around the sphere in which he moved

made us at last acquainted with the fact

that his wife was unhappy and ill-treated

by her husband. He had begun to

neglect her, and day assiduous court-

ship to a fashionable belle. One night we

Condition of Affairs in Louisiana.

The Policy of the President.

The letter of Governor Warmoth, of

Louisiana, to the President, calling for

two regiments of cavalry, a regiment of

infantry, and a battery of artillery to

preserve order in the State, represents a

very bad and gloomy state of things.

His Louisiana Excellency says he has

no doubt 150 men have been murdered

in that State within the last month; that

bands of armed men rove about unan-

dered and unpunished committing the

most terrible crimes, particularly in the

Northern and Northwestern parishes,

and that the Sheriffs and other civil offi-

cers proclaim their inability to stop crime

or arrest the criminals. Altogether, the

Governor's communication is a very in-

augurous document. In making this call

upon the President, he confesses that

the organization of the militia for the

suppression of these outrages "is a ques-

tionable expediency, inasmuch as it will

be, under the present excited state of

mind, one political party armed to the

support of the Government against an-

other." Here, then, lies the whole mis-

chief. It is a war of political parties.

It is the natural result of Radical re-

construction and the efforts of the Radicals

to force the issue outside Northern car-

pet-chargers, who neither have any abid-

ing interest in the State, nor sympathy

with the population—to disfranchise the

native citizens, and to control affairs for

the sake of the office. As a consequence,

this excites bitter hostility and outrages

on the other side. Western and North-

western Louisiana, with the bordering

sections of Texas and Arkansas, were

the most lawless portions of the country

during the war. Even the Confederate

authorities could not keep down the

hands of robbers and independent guer-

rilla there. A Federal army could not

do it now under the prescriptive tyranny

of Radical rule.

However, we have no doubt Governor

Warmoth's representations are greatly

exaggerated, as well informed people from

Louisiana and our Washington corres-

pondents state. The truth is, there is a

probability that the Democrats will

carry the State in the approaching elec-

tion by twenty thousand majority, or more,

which alarms the Governor and his Rad-

ical confidants, and they want the United

States troops to help them out of the

labyrinth. They want the aid of the

Federal Government to defeat the Dem-

ocrats; and this is the real secret and

purpose in calling for troops. What is the

duty of the President under these cir-

cumstances? Evidently to let the rival

parties and factions fight it out among

themselves. Mr. Johnson, we under-

stand, holds the matter over for consid-

eration, and to submit it to his cabinet.

We do not know yet what course he will

take, but unless there be a positive re-

solution, he should insist that Louisiana

must execute her own laws. The Fed-

eral Government is not required, and, in-

To the Land Owners of the State of Louisiana.

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 settlers at rates that would

induce immigration to come here.

The prompt manner in which you re-

sponded to our appeal showed the active

interest you took in the question of im-

migration; and those who have settled

lands, at our solicitation, and aided in

procuring homes for laborers of both sexes,

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

wish, 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 you to send in your

propositions and applications as first re-

gistered 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 money, we would not au-

thorize here and as the State does not au-

thorize 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 amount of immigrants wanted, and as to

the route and means by which they may

reach their destination, and also when pos-

sible make some arrangements to aid in

paying their traveling expenses from this

point to their new homes, as all immigrants

wish to move forward without any delay

in this city. We not only ask the landowners

to propose to sell their lands at reduced

rates, but also endeavor to make arrange-

ments to supply settlers with farming in-

struments, 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 proposi-

tion 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 stock, and pay back the rates, and

buy the land on a