The Opelousas Journal.

JAMES W. JACKSON, Editor.] OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN OF OPELOUSAS AND PARISH OF ST. LANDRY. [$2 per Annum in Advance.

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THE OPELOUSAS JOURNAL.

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

ADVERTISING:

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

LIGHT.

BY A. L. A.

Light in the east, it is morning;
Come, let us pray!
What shall we ask, as its dawning
For the new day?

Wishes rise thick as the glowing
Motes in the beam,
Earth-born, and never bestowing
Half that we dream.

Bid them lie still, God can read them
Uttered or not;
If it be well, he will heed them,
Knowing our lot.

Look we beyond for a blessing—
Light for the mind—
That while the day is progressing
We walk not blind.

Light on the burden of duty,
Heavy and gross,
Just to develop the beauty
Clasping it close.

Light shewing plainly through sorrow
Something behind,
Waiting to shine on the morrow
Like gold refined.

Only for light to see clearly
What is His will,
That we may love it more dearly—
Better known still.

Light, too, when evening is closing,
Shadowy, dim,
Shining beyond Death's reposing,
Coming from him.

This let us ask in the morning
Here while we pray—
Light, which begins with the dawning
To hallow the day.

[New Orleans Times.

HOW I BECAME AN OLD MAID.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

[From the New York Ledger.]

Because I couldn't help it! there! Do you suppose I wanted to be an old maid? Do you suppose I prefer [illegible] cats, green tea, and knitting work to a good-looking husband? I'd like to know what you take me for!

I'm resigned now—at least so far as a woman can be expected to be resigned—but I wasn't always so. I came very near being engaged once, and once I was all but married; I'll tell you about it—in confidence, of course!

He was a fat, jovial, middle-aged widower with two daughters, and the handsomest side-whiskers I ever saw, and the delicious insinuating way he had of bending down his head close to mine and saying in a half whisper: "*How* do you do, Miss Hetty?" was beyond all description!

He didn't positively and actually come to *see* me, very often, but he was always stopping at our gate (his farm adjoined ours) and having nice little chats, and strolling home from singing school and weekly meeting with me. And one evening he dropped in, about dusk—I heard him scraping his boots on the doormat, as I sat at work in the hall window.

"Come in Squire Dutton and have a pipe," says my father, as hospitable as could be.

"No, thank'ee," says he, "I've called to see Miss Hetty!"

"Oh," says my father, with a little chuckle, "that's it, hey? Well, you'll find her in the big hall."

I sewed away, making believe never to hear his step until he was close to me! And then I started and cried "Daer me!" and dropped my thimble, in the most natural way in the world.

"Don't be frightened, Miss Hetty!" says the Squire, delightfully suave.

"I'll try not to be, sir!" I answered.

"Now what do you suppose I'm going to say to you, my dear?" says the squire.

"I'm sure I don't know, sir!" says I, hanging my head.

"I've been thinking, this long while, Miss Hetty, that you were fitted to adorn another sphere than that you so admirably o[illegible] here!"

I didn't [illegible] any answer, but I [illegible]solved that when we were [illegible] I'd have a wing put up on the [illegible] end of the Dutton house—the shining room always was too small—and I'd have new crimson curtains, instead of the faded old green hangings, and the old hemlock tree should be cut down, as quick as axe could level it! All these ideas shot through my brain in less than a minute, while I sat and listened with my eyes intently fixed on the hem of my gingham dress.

"Do you suppose," he went on, "you could be induced to leave your home here, and your kind, indulgent father? I know it's asking a great deal of you, Miss Hetty."

"Yes," I faltered, "but——"

"But the little bird must leave the home nest some time," he said laughingly, "and if you would accept the offer I have to make you——"

Little as I was experienced in such matters, I felt that the time was now come to speak.

"Can you doubt it?" I asked, trying hard to blush, but with a painful consciousness that all my tender emotions were concentrating, rosily, as usual, in the end of my nose.

"Then it is yes?"

"Of course it is yes!" I said, archly.

"You are fond of children? My two girls will be among the claimants for your time and affection."

"They shall be daughters to me!" I answered with enthusiasm.

"And what time could you——"

"At *any* time that you please to name."

"Ahem—yes—the first week in September would, I suppose, be preferable. Such, I believe, is the usual custom."

"I will be ready then," I faltered.

"And I will ascertain the particulars and let you know as early as possible. I told the trustees I thought you could be persuaded to accept the position."

"What trustees?"

"The trustees of the St. Genevien Seminary. The position of which I speak, is that of English teacher."

I dropped my work basket with a crash! Teacher in the St. Genevien Seminary when I had all the while supposed myself to be sought in marriage. Oh, my countrywomen, what a fall was here! And there sat the fat Squire as complacent and smiling as ever!

"You see," he pursued the hateful topic, "I have a very special reason for wishing to send my daughters to boarding school just now! I don't mind telling you, in confidence, my dear Miss Hetty, that I am—ahem—m—m—in short I am contemplating a speedy marriage with Lucy Hooper!"

Lucy Hooper, indeed! a pink faced little chit of eighteen, who knew no more about house-keeping than I did about the Chaldee verbs! Lucy Hooper!

"And," went on the absurb old widower, smirking like a lover of twenty-one, "I should like to feel that *your* improving influence was brought to bear upon my dear girls, for Malvina is a little inclined to be sullen, and Sarah Jane——"

"Yes, I know," I interrupted, with an impatient little toss of my head, "but I don't like teaching!"

"Don't like teaching! Why, I thought——"

"I can't help what you thought!" I interrupted tartly, "I don't choose to accept the place!"

The Squire stared, with eyes like miniature full moons.

"My *dear* Miss Hetty——"

"I'm not your dear Miss Hetty!" I burst out, ready to cry with rage and vexation. "And I [illegible] ing any further words on the matter. I won't teach in the St. Genevien Female Seminary! And I dare say Miss Lury Hooper is wondering why you don't come over there this fine evening!"

"Am I to understand——"

"You're to understand just exactly what you please!" I exclaimed jumping down from the window seat, and beating a retreat with my work-basket. Good evening, Squire Dutton."

And that was my first offer—or at least the first offer that I came near having. Lucy Hooper has married him now, and I hope she has a good time of it!

It was two years after that, when I was boarding in Madame Rocheparde's fashionable establishment in Sylla Place—for I had got tired of the country and wanted to enjoy a glimpse of fashionable life—that I became acquainted with Gustave Emile Dupin, the dearest, dark-eyed foreigner in the world, with a lisp, and a moustache like black silk! And the first I knew, M. Dupin was at my feet in that charming foreign way—all *abandon* and devotion.

"I me felicitate that Mademoiselle has not yet heart surrendered to other aspirants," he said, "for is it not that I may hope?"

I didn't know what to say—but Gustave caught my hand in both of his.

"The charming Mademoiselle—why does she hesitate?" he ejaculated, "I am her slave—her faithful dog—the dust beneath her tiniest of tiny feet! Shall I my brains explode with the pistol?—for life without my Henriette's devotion were but a lengthened misery!"

"Dear Gustave, how frightfully you talk," said I, beginning to be quite terrified.

"You will then be mine?"

"Yes," I faltered—what else could I say?

I *was* engaged this time, fairly and squarely; and how the widows and maidens of Madame Rocheparde's boarding-house did envy me, to be sure. The Countess Dupin—for Gustave had hinted at a title to which he was next heir. How delightfully it would sound—and how I should enjoy sending my wedding-cards to Lucy Hooper—I mean to Mrs. Squire Dutton!

The wedding was fixed for the next month. It was rather a precipitate arrangement, but Gustave told me, in his pretty chivalric phrase, that he could not exist without me any longer. And I really didn't see the necessity for any more delay; so I got the dress—white dress silk at seven dollars a yard—and began upon the trousseau with two seamtresses and a machine.

It was the day before the eventful Thursday, and I was busy packing my trunk, when Gustave came in with disheveled hair and cravat tied all on one side.

"Dear me, Gustave, what *is* the matter?"

"It is that your Gustave is wretched—that he seeks but to bid his Henriette adieu ere himself annihilates. Weep not, my angel! but forget that thy poor Gustave has ever lived!"

And then, in answer to my eager questionings, he confessed that he had endorsed the note of a commercial friend—that the friend had failed to meet his engagements, and that Gustave consequently became liable.

"How much is it?" I asked, trembling in spirit.

"But a paltry hundred of dollars—and to-morrow gold will flow in upon me in streams. My arrangements are all made; I shall receive much of remittances to-morrow. But for to-day—alas, my Henriette! why does not Heaven strike me with the thunderbolts? Why do I live!"

"I can lend you a hundred dollars, Gustave!"

"My guardian angel! my queen of love! It is but for one *lee-tel* day—and then your Gustave will heap the treasures of all his ancestors at your feet!"

I happened to have just a hundred dollars left, for my outfit had been more expensive than I had expected, and I gave it to my noble Gascon bridegroom. He bent to kiss my hand—Squire Dutton, in all his commonplace courtship, never dreamed of kissing Lucy Hooper's hand! there wasn't the shadow of poetry in *his* nature!

"To-morrow," he murmured, "to-morrow! Ah, my Henriette! Until then I count the minutes—I number the seconds!"

And he went off, bouyant and *debonnaire* as a Chevalier Bayard.

The wedding morning came, but no bridegroom! the mystic hour—but still no Gustave!

I was beginning to grow hysterical, when finally Madame Rocheparde hurried in, with a note bearing my betrothed's delicate caligraphy!

"My poor mademoiselle, read that!" she cried, throwing it into my lap.

It was a communication from Gustave to Madame Rocheparde, to the effect that he had sailed for Europe on yesterday's steamer—that he was tired of America and the Americans, and sought in the more genial sunshine of his native shore a brighter career.

"As for the maid, old and ugly, to whom I was affianced," he wrote, "she has served my turn. I have spent her hundred dollars to buy a passage in *La Reine du Nord*, and I myself, of her, mock! Did she for an instant dream that I, Gustave Emile Dupin, should squander myself on *her!* For her conceit and folly she is but rightly punished. Adieu, my good madame, forever, from your.

GUSTAVE."

That was the end of my only engagement!

I never h[illegible] I'm a settled old maid now, and likely to remain so; but, nevertheless, I consider myself a very ill-used person. All my contemporaries are married, but I am yet an unplucked rose—an ungarnered jewel! Somebody has lost a capital wife—that's all I know; and if he's at all conscious of the lacking element of his life, he will address a note to Miss Hetty Johnson, No. 7 Barkminster street, New York.

The Southern Militia.

WASHINGTON, Aug 21.—A circular letter issued from the War Department includes the following extract from the army appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress:

Be it enacted, That all militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas be forthwith disbanded, and that the further organization, arming, or calling into service of said militia forces, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress.

Publication of this extract is intended as an explanation of the refusal of Secretary Schofield to furnish arms to the militia of the Southern States on the application of their Governors, and for the information of officers of the army now on duty in the South.

Alluding to militia in the Southern States, the New York Times says editorially: "The case is made a good deal plainer by the extract from the law which the Secretary of War introduces into his order. By one of those unfortunate blunders which have marred the progress of reconstruction at almost every stage, the South is almost without a militia. Not only have the local governments no arms for its use, but the supplying of arms by the War Department is forbidden by a clause which, passed under different circumstances, is yet unrepealed. Congress, therefore, in its haste to adjourn, did more than neglect the distribution of arms, which a measure brought forward at a late day rightfully contemplated. It left on the statute book a provision which restrains the War Department from arming the militia, whatever the emergency. To this extent the reconstructed States are powerless. Their authorities are paralyzed by an order which nothing less than the action of Congress can set aside.

"LE REVEIL."—We have received a circular announcing the early publication of a weekly Republican journal in the French language. Its title heads this notice. The circular promises that Le Réveil shall pursue the course laid down and left unfinished by the Tribune. If so, the new hebdomadal has our good wishes, for the Tribune was always an intelligent exponent of the old and respected colored population of this city, and an opponent of carpet-baggers. The first number is to be published the 15th proximo, from the corner of St. Louis and Bourbon streets.—[Crescent.

Arms for the South.

PRETEXT FOR A NEW SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Governors of the Southern States, it appears, are sorely disappointed because Gen. Schofield has decided that there is no law to justifiy the issue of arms to the Southern militia. There is, we suppose, no doubt in the mind of any one as to what the Southern Governors want the arms for. It is to control the election against the will of the people by the operation of an armed militia. The Southern white people do not require any coercion. They are remarkably peaceable and well behaved. In fact, they have on several recent occasions refused to be brought into collision with the blacks, although the Radical mischief-makers tried that game at Raleigh and elsewhere. Even the violence of some of the public harrangues have been toned down to moderation of late, and there is an evident disposition on the part of the South to conduct the approaching election quietly, but firmly, against the Radicals. The people of the South have nothing to gain by disturbing the peace, and they are beginning to understand that fact. To commit acts of violence would be to play into the hands of their enemies and persecutors, and this is the very thing which the carpet-bag Governors are most anxious to accomplish.

There may be another reason why the Governors are so urgent about arming the militia, and that is to bring about an early meeting of Congress in September. It seems that they have made a united appeal to Congress for that purpose, in order to supply such legislation as Secretary Schofield says does not now exist with regard to arming the militia. This may be a mere pretext to get Congress together, because there is no necessity for an early session, as old Thad. Stephens admitted in his last moments. This movement of the Radical Governors of the South, therefore, may be regarded as a mere party dodge for electioneering purposes. The Radicals, who speculated confidently upon the support of the Southern negroes, may perhaps be pardoned for their present bitter disappointment at finding things going the other way; but that is no reason why they should be encouraged in provoking violence and bloodshed for party ends. We know enough of Radical policy at the South to distrust these men when they raise the cry of "wolf." It is pretty evident now that the majority of the to go against radicalism, and the free expression of the people's will should not be interfered with by military force upon any pretence whatever.—*New York Herald, 17th inst.*

MR. SEYMOUR CONFIDENT OF HIS OWN ELECTION.—I can communicate to your readers the gratifying intlelligence that on Wednesday last, Governor Seymour, in a conversation held at Utica with a member of the State Committee, expressed his entire confidence in the coming success of the Democratic ticket. The Governor feels assured that he is to be the next President of the United States—all the evidence in regard to the progress of the canvass throughout the whole country now pointing in that direction. He acknowledged that at first there were not visible these evidences of success. It took some weeks after the nominations had been made for some sections of the country to reconcile themselves to his (Seymour's) position on the finances, but now all is workink admirably, and by the day almost the strength of the ticket is increasing. In one word, Mr. Seymour is convinced that the Democracy will succeed. He does not attribute this to his own personal popularity, but to the almost universal desire for a change of party to administer the affairs of the Government. I am personally acquainted with the gentleman who had the above conversation with Governor Seymour, and he informs me that he has known the Governor for the last thirty years, and always found him correct in his prophecies in regard to election matters, not only where they related to his (Seymour's) own chances in the State, but also to national elections.—*N. Y. Cor. Charleston Courier.*

THE SOCIAL EQUALITY LAW.—Our readers will learn by the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, yesterday, that the Act introduced in that body, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights," has passed the House by a majority of 54 to 16. This act is designed to secure for the colored population [illegible] trance into all places of public resort, travelling accommodations and hotel e[illegible] on an equality with white people. The violation of the law is made punishable by a fine of [illegible] imprisonment of one year.

It remains to be seen what the [illegible] House and the Governor will do [illegible] this admirable (!) piece of legislati[illegible]

[Bee, 29th [illegible]

I have knocked you d[illegible] have beaten you, I have spit [illegible] throat, I have pi[illegible] the trooly loil man, and now if you [illegible] me back again, or attempt to deprive me of my hard-earned gains, I will cry out revolution, and everybody who isn't a rebel and a traitor and a bloody revolutionist and a disloyal man and a repudiationist will fly to my rescue. Let us have peace; and now, my good fri[illegible] for another dig at your purse.—N. Y. World.

Grant owns forty-two horses.

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. Sittig 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, Thompson be declared duly [illegible] 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 of One hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly.

On motion the Board p[illegible] tion of a printer for the ensu[illegible]

N. Quatreveaux nominated [illegible] and Mr. Lejeune nominated Messrs. [illegible] 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 ysars 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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[illegible] WEDDING

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Of Every Size and any Quality of Paper.

[illegible] 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,

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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