The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XXV. Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., May 4, 1878. No. 30.

The Opelousas Courier,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : MAY 4, 1878.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of St. Landry, at the election in November next, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.
Paid. C. C. DUSON.

A regular monthly meeting of Opelousas Fire Company, No. 1, will be held to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock, at the Verandah House.

Rev. E. Cater will preach in the Masonic Hall Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Magistrates will consult their interests by having the Blanks necessary for their business printed at this office. We can do it at a very small advance over the cost of the paper.

The Police Jury of the parish of St. James has administered the affairs of its parish in a satisfactory manner, has paid off a large portion of the old debt piled up by its Radical predecessors, and claims no compensation for its services.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.—See advertisement under that head in another column. Mr. Posey's thirty years practical experience as a druggist and apothecary is ample recommendation, and we advise all needing the remedy to give his Pills a trial.

We mentioned in our last issue the advantages of an ice factory in this town. We have since learned that steps are about being taken to carry the project through without delay. We'll bet there can be no better paying investment started here this summer.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in New Orleans last Wednesday. We learn, by special dispatch, that no address was issued, and that the State Convention is called for the 5th of August, to meet at Baton Rouge.

We commend the action of the committee, in leaving to the State Convention the determination of the issues upon which the democracy will conduct the approaching campaign.

Under its Court item our neighbor in his last week's issue, makes favorable mention of the Dist. Judge, Dist. Attorney and Sheriff, to all of which we cheerfully accede; but we do not think the important functions and responsibility of the Clerk and his assistants, in the speedy and satisfactory dispatch of Court business should be overlooked altogether. Mr. James O. Chachere clerk, with the aid of his two obliging and competent deputies Major Octave Voorhies and Master Gilbert Dupré keep fully abreast with the other departments of the Court, in promptness and efficiency.

Most of our readers have no doubt heard of Edison's Phonograph—one of the most marvelous discoveries of the age—an instrument which reproduces the voice, accent and words and records the same with the fidelity of perfection itself; which has proved the sensation among scientific men throughout the civilized world. We learn this wonderful instrument will shortly be on exhibition in this Parish, of which due notice will be given.

Our last issue contained a sketch of the life of Edison, the inventor of this, and many other extraordinary discoveries.

Capt. John M. Taylor, on Saturday night last delivered a lecture at the Court House on the subject of Education to a large and appreciative audience. The subject was handled in an entertaining and practical style, and the speaker very forcibly demonstrated from facts and figures, the necessity of a general awakening upon this all important subject. We learn that the position of Parish Superintendent of Education is not yet filled, and we know of no more suitable person to fill this important office than Capt. Taylor. His appointment we believe, would give general satisfaction.

The New Orleans *Democrat* notices that one or two "country contemporaries" have assailed it for its attacks upon the legislature. We hope our friends of the *Democrat* will not lose heart thereat and cease their good work, for there are *several* "country contemporaries" in Louisiana that, in the course of their journalistic life, have been a terror to every object, save—the enemy. Our friend Tompkies of the Minden *Democrat* calls them "Sunday papers;" that is, they sprung to life when Democrtic pap was in the breeze.—*Natchitoches Vindicator.*

A PLATFORM.—Our platform, had we the making of it, would be short and about like this:

This is a convention of Democrats who declare:

1. That the General Assembly of 1877-78 has been unfaithful to its trust and recreant to its party.
2. Therefore we repudiate and denounce it.
3. We pledge the people a constitutional convention, and a pure, honest and economical constitution, for from that alone can flow honor and happiness to the people.
4. No monopolies can or shall exist in this commonwealth, as they are a menace to the liberties of a free people.
5. None but Romans shall be placed on guard!—*Natchitoches Vindicator.*

The N. O. *Democrat* of the 30th ult., has this to say about the recent disclosures in Florida:

"The letter of our Washington correspondent furnishes an interesting account of the effect produced in political circles by the recent disclosures concerning the electoral frauds in Florida. It seems pretty safe to predict that Mr. Hayes will be compelled "to step down and out" long before the fourth of March, 1881, and that his involuntary abdication will be brought about without the least disturbance of the peace of the country."

The New Orleans *Democrat* of the 30th gives the following particulars of the killing of Wm. R Gibson by J. R. Lawless, on the 29th ult.:

"The saloon of Mr. Joseph Fabacher, at No. 154 Common street, was, last night about 12 o'clock, the scene of a dreadful tragedy. For a long time before midnight a party of men, among whom were J. R. Lawless, pilot of the steamboat Fanchon, and Wm. R. Gibson, also an employee of that vessel, were engaged in a game of poker. A disagreement arose between Lawless and Gibson over some point of the game, when the former indulged in very abusive language, which so exasperated Gibson that he, according to report, struck at Lawless, who retaliated with his knife, inflicting a wound in the region of the heart, which resulted in death before the unfortunate Gibson reached the hospital, where he was dispatched immediately he fell. The slayer deliberately walked out of the saloon, as did his companions, and it was not till after 1 o'clock that their arrest was accomplished."

Lawless claims to have acted in self-defense.

Parish Superintendent of Education.

We publish below, for the information of the public, the ordinance of the Board of Public School Directors of this Parish defining and regulating the duties &c., of the Parish Superintendent of Education, an office lately instituted by our Parish Board.

The Superintendent shall be a man of good moral character and otherwise competent to perform the duties assigned him.

He shall be elected annually by the Board on the first meeting in January, and hold his office for one year and until his successor has qualified.

For the remainder of the present year, he shall be elected on the 18th day of April 1878, and he shall enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st day of May following, and his term of office shall expire on the first Saturday of January or when his successor will qualify.

He shall receive a salary of $500 per annum, payable monthly; provided, for the remainder of this year, he shall receive a salary of $50 per month.

No applicant shall be declared elected, unless he has received a majority of the votes of the members of the Board present on the day of the election.

It shall be lawful for the Board of Public School Directors to remove any incumbent for good cause.

The duties of the Superintendent of Public Schools of St. Landry Parish shall be:

1st. He shall collect all information in relation to school property, whether moveable or immoveable, and report the same to the Parish Board at each regular meeting.

2d. He shall gather all information relating to school lands, and make a report of same to the School Board at each regular meeting.

3d. He shall immediately after entering upon the duties of his office, or within such time as the Board will direct, make a tour over the whole Parish—call meetings of the Local Boards of Trustees wherever practicable, and examine the condition of public schools within their respective school districts, and in conjunction with them or on his own account make such recommendation to the School Board as to the necessary changes of schools, or increase or decrease of same. He shall also recommend to the Board any other changes which might improve the condition of the schools.

4th. He shall visit each school at least once during every three months, when they are open. He shall report to the President of the Board forthwith, all delinquencies of teachers, or anything else concerning public schools which is detrimental to public education.

5th. He shall prepare a report of his workings every three months, and submit it to the School Board at their quarterly meetings; and make such recommendations as are suggested to him by teachers or others interested in the education of children; or that, from his own observation, he thinks beneficial and necessary to education. He shall be present at every regular meeting, unless the Board decides otherwise.

6th. He shall cause, if possible, to have public examinations of the schools at least once a year, and for that purpose he shall consult the Local Board, for their respective districts. No expenses shall be made by the Board for such examination.

7th. He shall use his best efforts to get aid from public spirited citizens; or from other sources for the purpose of promoting public education.

8th. He shall make reports of all private schools in the Parish; and, if possible, get information of the number of pupils therein, and of the studies they pursue.

9th. He shall obey all mandates and orders emanating from this Board given him through the Secretary by order of the President in accordance with the duties of his office.

A Constitutional Government.

[N. O. Democrat.]

Two or three of our contemporaries have recently evinced a disposition to assail the *Democrat* for its assaults upon the late Legislature. The able and ingenious speech of Senator White, made in the closing hours of the session, has proselyted these journals and furnished them with their thunder. We have no desire to underrate the merits of Mr. White's speech, nor the extent of the retrenchments it was intended to point out. We have read the speech with great care, and though we cheerfully concede that every proposition in it is correct, still it furnishes us no reason to reverse the judgment we have pronounced upon the General Assembly, and which the great mass of the people have indorsed, that is, that it failed in its pledges, and is deserving of little else than public condemnation. Indeed, were the Democratic party to plant itself upon the record of that body and attempt to defend it, it would meet with inevitable defeat in the coming elections.

What most astonishes us in reading Mr. White's speech is, that a body composed of representatives of the people, who found it practicable, by piddling legislation, to reduce the indirect burdens under which the people have so long suffered over two millions of dollars per annum, did not see the absolute necessity of striking at the very root of the evil and substituting for the present cumbersome and expensive governmental system a simple, inexpensive and *constitutional* system. This saving of $2,185,475 per annum, shown by Mr. White, did not enable the Legislature to *reduce* in the least the burdens of taxation. A reduction of 1½ mills is indeed provided for; but that reduction was based rather on the belief that the Moffett register tax would more than supply the void, than that there would be any reduction in the expenses of the government.

That more might have been done Mr. White admits, but he affirms that the constitution was a bar to further retrenchment. Mr. White is entirely right here. During the session of 1877, in the midst of civil revolution, with a usurpatory and rival Legislature in operation, with the capital of the State swarming with hostile federal troops, the Legislature enacted very nearly every single measure of retrenchment which Mr. White has mentioned. Nearly every single dollar of the $2,185,475 which Mr. White shows to have been saved by the acts of the late Legislature, was saved by the legislation of the session of 1877, when the Democratic majority in both the Senate and House was overwhelming. Of the legislation of that session there has been little or no complaint, and no defense of it, so far as its measures of retrenchment are concerned, was needed. But it accomplished all that could be accomplished under the present constitution. Therefore, when the session of 1878 assembled, in the midst of profound peace, there was nothing more to do in the line of retrenchment. The Legislature, then, had the choice of going on with the cumbersome and expensive system of government we had wrested from the Radicals and exercising no functions except the drawing of mileage and per diem and enacting bills to incorporate villages and fire companies, or of calling a convention and giving the people an opportunity to correct the incurable abuses of the present system and establish a constitution of their own.

The Legislature preferred the former course. It refused to call a constitutional convention; it refused to repeal the charter of a single monopoly, and now it presents the record it made in the session of 1877 as a defense against the attacks of the people upon the ignoble session of 1878, which was run by the Lottery Company, a ring of bondholders, and the Radical minority, re-inforced by enough "fishy" Democrats to constitute a majority. This is a brief summary of the reasons of the public discontent and the almost general odium that has fallen upon the session of 1878.

The Legislature had a great work before it, but it was not equal to its sphere of duty. The people demanded a large, enlightened and patriotic policy of reform, a constitutional convention and the extinction of the horde of odious and oppressive monopolies which disgrace our civilization and cripple our industries, and they were given a batch of amendments, the adoption of which will involve everything in confusion and give us no relief. When we complain, we are met with the response that the session of 1877 saved the State per annum over two millions of dollars. It is unfortunate, we think, that the Legislature did not realize the fact that the smallest part of our grievance was this two millions. During the reign of carpet-baggers and bayonets all the foundations of civil liberty had been disturbed, and a constitution imposed upon the State by its enemies and set up by armed force, a constitution framed in the interest of tax eaters and to plunder the taxpayers. This constitution is both an insult and an oppression to the people of Louisiana; it is unrepublican in its nature, and it exists by virtue of force and fraud and not by the consent of those who live under it. Was that true reform which, by an act here and a bill there, saved the State some money, but dared not sweep out of existence an instrument like this? "It is not," said a great statesman, "a predilection for mean and sordid things that will averr the consequences of a false estimation of out interests or prevent the shameful dilapidation into which a great empire must fall by mean reparations upon mighty ruins." Nothing could be truer than this, and yet, when we contemplate the history of our State during the past ten years, what must the constitutional amendments and the money-saving of two millions of dollars appear but "mean reparations upon mighty ruins," utterly incapabe of correcting the evils under which the State is staggering? From the marrowless bones of these skeleton enactments, if we may paraphrase the language of the illustrious man from whom we have just quoted, by the use of every sort of cutting and of every sort of fretting tool, our reform Legislature flattered itself that it could chip and rasp an empirical alimentary powder, to diet into some similitude of health and substance the languishing chimeras of promised reformation.

How grave has been the mistake is manifest in the universal discontent which pervades the State and threatens the unity of the Democratic party. Only an aggressive platform and campaign can restore order in our ranks and insure our success this fall. Factions are arising in every quarter of the State; the so-called independent spirit is bolder than ever before. The Democratic party can be consolidated upon two propositions only, and the platform of the party should be restricted to those two—the establishment through a convention of a constitutional government, and the extinction of all existing monopolies.

(Communicated.)

EDITORS OPELOUSAS COURIER:

We desire to call attention to the ordinance of our Board of School Directors, providing for a new officer, a Parish Superintendent of Education, and regulating his pay, duties, &c.

There are some noticeable features in these regulations,—or rather noticeable absence of features, to which we wish to call attention. This office has been created at the suggestion of Mr. Lusher, the State Superintendent, and it is presumed he has made the same suggestion to the other Parish Boards of the State. Some Parishes, we know, instituted such an office, even before it was recommended by him; and we take it for granted that such an officer is necessary and perhaps essential to the efficient working of any system of education. This is all *comme il faut.*

But the peculiarity of our Superintendent is that no educational qualification whatever is exacted of him. The first paragraph of the ordinance defines what sort of a body he shall be, in these few words: "a man of good moral character, and otherwise competent to perform the duties assigned him." This is surely laconic enough to tickle the old Spartan himself; and, if brevity be the soul of law as it is the soul of wit, our Board deserves some repute. But, ah! that little "otherwise" is a loose stitch in the bag—it lets the wind in and it lets the wind out as pleases the man who holds it, and so the thing sucks and blows by the pressure he puts upon it. It is more than possible that any man might slip through it, as nimbly as those equestrian gentlemen leap through the papered hoop.

The truth is, Mr. Lusher, in recommending the creation of this office, clearly and fully defined the educational qualifications and duties of the incumbent. He says, there should be "selected, a collegiate graduate, or the most competent and active professor in your parish, or the most energetic male teacher in your schools, as head teacher and inspector of all the schools in the parish; prescribing that, said inspector shall aid in the examination of teachers; visit and examine each rural school at least twice a year; counsel and instruct teachers as to the best mode of advancing their pupils in the respective branches."

These very proper qualifications, named by Mr. Lusher, and which, any man of common sense with a sense of duty, must consider essential in any Superintendent of Education, were absolutely thrust aside and utterly ignored by our Board. A *minute* minority in the Board made the effort to have the gist of Mr. Lusher's requirements, as to qualifications, incorporated with the first paragraph of the ordinance by requiring that, the parish superintendent should be held competent to teach a grammar school.

When this proposed amendment came to be voted on, the *yeas* and *nays* were called (by that *minute* minority of course) and the amendment was rejected by a vote of five to two, with a reserve corps to decide the battle, in case there had been an equality of forces.

Thus we are to have a Superintendent of *Education* with absolutely no qualification required, except his "good moral character" and his "otherwise." None of the duties assigned him demand the least education on his part, except some reports of his doings, he has to make to the Board. He can easily do the doings himself, and get some clever fellow to write them up. There cannot be found a parallel to this case in any county or any parish or district from Maine to Mexico.

We do not apply these remarks to any incumbent of the office; but we are discussing the faultiness of a law, that will or may injuriously affect the educational welfare of this parish, and that may remain a law for ten or one hundred years to come, unless some Board of Education with a better appreciation of education should sooner succeed our present one.

This direct and designed rebuff to the State Superintendent, and this mute rebuke to the cultivated intelligence of the Parish, it will be difficult for the members of the Board to explain satisfactorily to the public, or creditably to themselves. That the acts of all intelligent beings are prompted by some motive, is known to all—what motive or motives actuated our Board of Education in this action, we leave the public to riddle out with the sieves at hand.

The education being stricken out, what is our officer the Superintendent of? His duties, when summed up, amount to very little. He must make a kind of report about the school lands, and when he shall have done this once (and it ought not to take long) he will not have it to do again during several years, as the lands will scarcely run away or move about much. He is soon free of this duty.

Then he is to take a sort of inventory of moveables and immoveables. The immoveables, with a few old school houses, are these same lands that he has already reported. The moveables, God save them! have been *moved* long ago, what there was of them. What he can find of them now, the Superintendent might gather up in a handle basket, and walk into the Board with them swinging on his arm.

Again, he has to call up those local trustees to meet him at the school houses, not to overhaul the classes, and counsel and aid the teachers in the best modes of instructing—but to decide whether to move the schools, or increase or decrease them—questions that should be regulated by the amount of money in the treasury.

Then again, he must seek aid from public spirited citizens, and other sources. We know of a number of *spirited* citizens, but Peabodys among them are rare; and the other sources spoken of will be hard to find on the map.

All this about "duties," is more wordy than wise; and there is more fiddle-sticks in it than foundation. And—think of it!! a strenuous effort was made to fix the salary, for this trashy work, at $1200 per year.

Let the School Board cast about them now, and see if they can rig up a Superintendent of Education for us, besides this Superintendent of School Houses and Lands—and let us have a *pair* of them, and divide the salary between them; or, failing in this, let them try and combine them both in one—either way, to make things ship-shape, and not to look so oddly; and, failing in both these, why gentlemen, just wet the sponge and wipe out this carricature on your black-board.

The Parish of St. Landry refuses to collect any School Tax, but that Parish having the famous Tom Anderson as a citizen can afford to do without educating the children of the poor—*Thibodaux Sentinel.*

FOR RENT.—A large and commodious two-story dwelling, with out-houses, garden, small field, orchard, &c. For particulars, apply at this office.

Job Printing of all grades and styles, from a visiting card to a mammoth poster, neatly executed at the COURIER office.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. '*Seal of North Carolina,*' at the same price?"

Farriering and blacksmithing of all kinds done on short notice and at moderate prices at the old stand of Mr. J. Jobin, Main street.

HALL HOPE HOOK & LADDER CO. NO. 1.
Opelousas, April 30th, 1878.

At a meeting of this company held on Tuesday, April 30th 1878, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our sorrow at the death of JOHN T. HEALEY, when the following were submitted and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother member, and past 1st Assistant Foreman, JOHN T. HEALEY:

Be it resolved, That in his death we sincerely mourn our personal loss of one of the charter members of this company; one of its most valued friends, both as an officer and member, and one who was ever true to our motto, "Ready for Duty."

Be it further resolved, That this company wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in the Opelousas COURIER and St. Landry *Democrat*, and a copy of the same be respectfully presented to his family.

C. MAYO,
SOL. BLOCH, } Committee.
W. A. SANDOZ,

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

POSEY'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS. No Mercury! No Secret! formula printed on the label, and recommended by physicians. Try a box, containing 25 sugar coated Pills. Dose 1 to 3; a safe and pleasant purgative.

☞ If, after using them *once*, you have any regret, the price will be cheerfully *refunded.*

☞ Sent by mail to any point for 25 *cents.*

JOHN POSEY, Washington, La.
30 years a Druggist and Apothecary.

FOR SALE.—Twenty barrels Dixon's improved cotton seed, warranted genuine, at $3 per barrel. Apply to

DESIRE GODET,
Bayou Tèche, La.
St. Landry, May 4th, 1878. 2t

GRANGERS, NOTICE!

THE election of officers of Opelousas Grange No. 86, P. H., will take place Saturday, May 25th 1878, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Varieties Hall. All members of this Grange desiring to continue their affiliation with the same, are earnestly invited to be present.

C. C. SWAYZE, W. M.
LEONCE SANDOZ, Sect'y.

SITUATION WANTED—As private teacher by a man of middle age, a graduate of an European University, who is competent to teach—besides English and French—Latin, Greek and German. Refer to Rev. J. F. Raymond, or to the editors of the COURIER, Opelousas, or to Y. Vidrine, Ville Plate. No objection to going into a neighboring parish.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3984.

ESTATE OF CELESTE DEVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. the Probate Court 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 qualified auctioneer, on the plantation hereinafter described, in the parish of St. Landry, on *WEDNESDAY*, June 5th. 1878, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Céleste Deville, deceased, to-wit:

1. The plantation, situated in Prairie Mamouth, near Bayou Nez-Piqué, below Point Grand Louis, consisting of 400 arpents (more or less) of prairie land, bounded on all sides by public land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same property acquired from Alexandre D. Deville Sr., being the present residence of J. Bte. Rougeau, surviving husband of deceased.

2. A tract of wood land north-west and adjoining the above described tract, lying on Bayou Nez-Piqué, bounded on all sides by public land, containing 400 arpents (more or less) also acquired from Alexandre D. Deville Sr.

3. A tract of prairie land containing 80 acres situated in Prairie Mamouth, near the head of Bayou Nez-Piqué, bounded North, East, and West by public land, and South by Ozémé Gaillory.

4. One lot of about 12 head of gentle horned cattle.

5. One lot of about 10 head of wild mares and horses.

6. Two gentle creole horses.

7. One yoke of work oxen.

8. Four head of hogs.

9. Three branding irons.

10. One horse cart.

11. One pair cart wheels.

12. A set of carpenter's tools.

13. A lot of household furniture and cooking utensils.

14. One shot gun; one loom, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms and Conditions:—The lands to be sold in lots according to plat of survey to be exhibited on the day of sale, payable in two equal annual instalments from day of sale with 8 per cent yearly interest from maturity until paid. The moveables to be sold as follows; viz: all adjudications of $10 and under payable cash on the day of sale, all adjudications above $10, payable one-fourth cash and the balance in two equal yearly instalments from the day of sale, each instalment bearing 8 per cent yearly interest from maturity. Credit purchasers to give their notes with two solvent securities. The notes for the purchase of the lands to be secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege.

JEAN BTE. ROUGEAU.
May 4, 1878. Administrator.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3931.

ESTATE OF FAUSTIN HOLLIER.

Whereas, Virginia Devilliers, of the parish of St. Landry, natural tutrix and acting administratrix of the estate of Faustin Hollier, deceased, having filed a final tableau of classification of debts and distribution of funds of said estate, accompanied by her petition praying for the homologation of the same:

And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date April 6th, 1878;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed. JAMES O. CHACHERE,
April 13, 1878. Clerk.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3805.

ESTATE OF VALCOUR LAFLEUR.

Whereas, Lucille Young, of the parish of St. Landry, administratrix, having filed a final tableau and distribution of funds of said estate, accompanied by her petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And whereas the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court bearing date April 9th, 1878;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed. JAMES O. CHACHERE,
April 13th, 1878. Clerk.

BENJAMIN TO THE FRONT!

—:o:—

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

—:o:—

My customers and the public in general are invited to call and inspect my new Stock just opened, and offered at prices to suit the times. **The Ladies** *in particular will find my stock of* **Dress and Fancy Dry Goods** *unsurpassed in quality and quantity. Don't forget that the BEST BARGAINS are to be had at the original and only* **Cheap Cash Store** *of*

C. L. BENJAMIN,

Main Street, adjoining the Courier Printing office, Opelousas.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3714.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTE CARMOUCHE.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. the Probate Court 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 qualified auctioneer, on the plantation hereinafter described, in the parish of St. Landry, on *THUESDAY*, May 9th, 1878, the following described property belonging to the estate of Auguste Carmouche, deceased, to-wit:

1. A certain tract of land situated in the parish of St. Landry, being the undivided fourth of one hundred and ninety acres, and being the same on which deceased last resided, and which he acquired by purchase in community with his brother and sisters from Emile A. Carmouche, his undivided interest being 47½ acres.

2. Four head of gentle horned cattle, the undivided fifth of a stock of gentle hogs, consisting of about 60 head, the undivided half of one mule, the undivided fifth of a lot of farming utensils, &c.

Terms and Conditions—Cash.

NARCISSE J. CARMOUCHE.
April 6, 1878. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4003.

ESTATE OF MARCEL MABHOUX.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. the Probate Court 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 qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, on Bayou Tèche, in the parish of St. Landry, on *WEDNESDAY*, May 8, 1878, the following described property belonging to the estate of Marcel Mahboux, deceased, to-wit:

1. One water cistern, one brown creole mare, one bay creole mare, one Swiss gold watch and chain, one silver watch, one lot of hogs, one old single horse cart, one hack, one revolver, three bales of cotton less about 140 pounds belonging to Paul Emonet, one clock, one lot of amps, one large looking glass, one scale and weights, one five gallon demijohn of whiskey, seventy-four bottles of wine, one lot of household furniture, one lot of groceries, hardware, tinware, &c.

Terms and Conditions—Cash.

LOUIS T. LALONDE,
April 27, 1878. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4000.

ESTATE OF ADELE BORDELON.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. the Probate Court 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 qualified auctioneer, at the residence of Olin Fontenot, Jr., in Ville Plate Prairie, parish aforesaid, on *WEDNESDAY*, May 22d, 1878, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Adèle Bordelon, deceased, to-wit:

1. The cacherie ranging in Calcasieu parish, numbering about one hundred and twenty head, with the brand and two stock horses.

2. One lot of 10 head gentle cattle, one small house erected on land of Olin Fontenot, Jr., with 40 fence rails, one old buggy, one lot of lard, one lot of corn, one lot of household furniture, and many other articles.

Terms and conditions—The vacheric stock to be sold for one fourth of the purchase price cash on the day of sale, and the balance payable in two equal yearly installments from the day of sale; purchasers furnishing two good and solvent securities to the satisfaction of the administrator; all the other property to be sold payable on the 1st of January next, 1879, purchasers furnishing two securities as above stated. FRANCOIS J. PITRE,
April 20, 1878. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3992.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DEROUEN.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Laudry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administratrix or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, near the town of Ville Plate, parish aforesaid, on *WEDNESDAY*, May 8, 1878, the following described property, belonging to said estate, to-wit:

1. One tract of land situated near the town of Ville Plate, in the parish of St. Landry, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, excepting a house belonging to Mr. Kennedy, containing one hundred and seventy acres and nine hundredths of an acre, bounded north by land the owner of which is unknown, north-west by claim of John McDaniel, now belonging to J. L. Avis, south by ——, west and south-west by the plantation belonging to the widow Joseph Derouen.

2. One tract of prairie land lying in the parish of St. Landry, containing about seventy arpents superficially ——, bounded north by the plantation belonging to the widow, east by ——, south by Emile Tate and west by ——.

3. One lot of gentle horned cattle ranging in Ville Plate Prairie, numbering about 50 head, about 35 head sheep, one ram, the undivided fourth of a lot of wild hogs, 1 dun creole horse (item 11 of inventory), 1 roan creole horse, 1 bay horse, 1 creole sorrel horse, 1 lot of hogs, gentle and wild, 2 yokes work oxen, 1 old buggy and harness, a sewing machine, a clock, one house erected on public land, one wagon, a lot of corn, a lot of plantation implements, and many other articles.

Terms and Conditions—The lands to be sold for one-fourth of the purchase price cash, and the balance payable in two equal yearly installments from the day of sale; purchasers to furnish their two notes with two good and solvent securities, to the satisfaction of the administratrix, each note bearing 8 per cent per annum interest from maturity until finally paid; the lands remaining specially mortgaged unto the estate with vendor's privilege until full payment of said notes, principal and interest which may accrue thereon, and costs of collection added. All adjudications of movable property of five dollars and under payable cash on the spot, and all adjudications above five dollars payable one half cash and the other half one year after the day of sale, with 8 per cent yearly interest from maturity until paid, if not paid at said maturity, and the cost of collection, if any there be, to be added; purchasers furnishing their notes, with two good and solvent securities, bearing interest as above stated.

DOMETILE SOILEAU,
April 6, 1878. Administratrix.

TO LEASE on the share or for money—50 acres of land ¼ mile north of Opelousas—solid new fence just put up—rich prairie turf land with natural drainage—no improvements—liberal inducements offered to lessor. Will lease half or all the tract. Apply early to W A Sandoz, at Mayo's drugstore. d8tf

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

MY SCHOOL for the education of young ladies is now open in my dwelling at Opelousas. I intend this Institution to be permanent, and will endeavor to meet the wants of this community, by affording facilities for a thorough education.

TERMS:

Tuition in primary branches, per month.			$3 00
Tuition in Academic	"	"	4 00
French,	"	"	2 50
Music, with use of piano,	"	"	6 00
Drawing, (daily lessons.)	"	"	5 00
Painting, (tri-weekly lessons.)	"	"	8 00
Vocal Music, gratis.			
Board,	"	"	12 00
Washing, per dozen,			75

All dues payable monthly, in advance.

MRS. M. M. HAYES.
Opelousas, Nov. 25, 1876. tf

LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned has established in this town a Lumber Yard and depot for dressed lumber and building material, such as flooring, ceiling, doors, sash, blinds, frames, &c.

Carpenter work done on short notice and at moderate prices. The building of Cisterns a specialty. V. BOURDIN,

Corner Market and Grolée streets,
April 20, 1878. near J. Joubert's.

NEW GROCERY!

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

JUST RECEIVED, fresh from New Orleans, a choice selection of Family Groceries, embracing an excellent assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods; also a nice supply of Hardware, Plows, &c. *All to be had Cheap for Cash*, at Ealer's corner, Main Street, Opelousas.
Feb26 3m CHAS. F. HOUSTON.

ROOS' GROCERY STORE,

Under the Courier Office, Main Street

A FULL STOCK of Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c., always on hand at the lowest living prices. Call and see for yourselves. jan8-78*

SAMUEL M. PETERS,

BRICKLAYER.

EVERY description of brick work done on short notice, and most moderate prices. Construction of chimneys, tombs, etc., a specialty. Residence on North street, back of C. Deitlien's, Opelousas. [mar16-3m

VICTOR BREUILLE, JR.,

Bricklayer and Carpenter,

IS prepared to execute all work in his line at the most moderate prices. Orders may be left with Messrs. J. & A. Perrodin, or with Mr. W. A. Sandoz at Mayo's Drugstore, or at my residence at Mr. Gregoire's Furniture Store, Main Street, Opelousas, La. fe2-6m

JOS. M. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Opelousas, La.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District.

Office next to the one formerly occupied by the late law firms of Swayze & Moore and Moore & Morgan.
Opelousas, April, 1871. 32tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the practice of law. They will remove from their present office to the one formerly occupied by the late Judge Jas. M. Porter, on Bellevue street.

HENRY L. GARLAND,
LAURENT DUPRE.
Opelousas, Dec. 21st, 1876. 11-tf

KENNETH BAILLIO,

Attorney at Law,

Office adjoining Jos. M. Moore's, Opelousas, La.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and before the Supreme Court at Opelousas. Important business taken in neighboring parishes. 89tf

J. T. HOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office:—With Jos. M. Moore, Esq., Opelousas.

Will practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District. 42*

JAS. M. WHITE,

Contractor, Carpenter and Builder,
OPELOUSAS, LA.
March 30*

DR. J. A. DERBANNE,

DENTIST,
Washington, La.

All calls from the country will be promptly answered. [jly15 3m

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2

PARENTS are hereby notified that Public School No. 2 (Primary and Grammar) is open at the residence of the late Yves D'Avy, Main street. MARY MAYER,
Oct6 Teacher.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

TEACHERS of public schools can now be supplied with books at publishers' prices, by applying to the store of the President of the Parish School Board.

CHAS. N. EALER.
Opelousas, October 20, 1877.

FOR SALE,

AT PRIVATE SALE ON EASY TERMS.

THE fine property, late residence of Mr. T. Valade,—situated opposite the Catholic Church, Opelousas, consisting of two lots, an excellent dwelling, kitchen, carriage-house, corn crib, stable, flower and vegetable gardens, orchard, &c., all in fine order. Apply to

J. & A. PERRODIN.
Opelousas, May 26, 1877.

FOR SALE.—187 acres of prairie land, enclosed, with comfortable dwelling and outhouses, about 3 miles from town, together with 50 acres of woodland about 5 miles from town. For terms and other particulars apply to Jules Gil, Notary Public, at office of F. F. Perrodin, Opelousas. April 6tf.

FOR SALE.

BETWEEN ten and fifteen acres of wood land one mile from town. Apply to

ALPHONSE LASTRAPES,
or E. T. Lewis. mr2tf

FOR SALE—At a very reduced price and on liberal terms a running gear for cotton gin.

Apply at the store of Sol. Isaac or at this Office. [July 7—tf

FOR SALE.—A large Letter-Copying Press—new—cheap for cash. Call at
mr16tf C. MAYO'S, Main street.

THE
ST. LANDRY DRUG STORE

Is constantly in receipt of

FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

WINES,
PAINTS, AND
DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

A Complete Assortment of
STANDARD AND POPULAR
PATENT MEDICINES,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
Snuffs, Pipes and Smoking Material.

Sole Depot for

Posey's Aromatic Bitters

—AND—

POSEY'S
CELEBRATED
CHILL AND FEVER CURE.

Fountain-Head for
CHOICE PERFUMERIES,
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

—AND—

LANDRETH'S AND BURST'S
GARDEN SEEDS.

W. O. POSEY.
Corner of Main and Landry Streets.
Dec. 4, 1875-ap10

DR. HEWITT'S

COMPOUND
MAY-APPLE PILLS,
THE GREAT ANTI BILIOUS REMEDY

Recommended by Physicians.
Indorsed by Clergymen.

These Pills have gained a popularity unparalelled. Druggists everywhere say their sale is unprecedented.

Dr Hewitt's May-Apple Pills

These pills are compounded of Vegetable Calomel, and are particularly designed to act with gentleness and thoroughness upon the Bowels, Liver, Stomach and General Circulation. I do not offer them as a "cure all" for every disease to which flesh is heir; but for the numerous symptoms arising from Diseases of Digestion they are most sovereign. By restoring the Digestive Organs to healthful action, they impart elasticity to the body, cheerfulness to the mind, and clearness to the intellectual faculties. Ask your Druggist for them and take no other. They are most sovereign in Dyspepsia, non-assimilation of food, irregularity of the bowels, torpidity of the liver, bad taste in the mouth, spots before the eyes, sour stomach, heart-burn, flashes of heat and sick stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, yellowish cast of the skin, rush of blood to the head, cold extremities, ringing in the ears, pain in the back, side, and shoulders, high colored urine, vertigo and biliousness.

Sold Everywhere—Price 25 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by Dr. R. B. Hewitt, Proprietor of the Popular Southern Remedies.

Laboratory and Depot. Washington, La. feb23tf

THE PARKER GUN.