

The Opelousas Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPPELOUSAS: SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1878.

For State Capital, BATON ROUGE.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

For State Treasurer, E. A. BURKE.

For Congress—Sixth District, E. W. ROBERTSON.

For Senator, T. S. FOUNTENOT.

For Representatives, J. MASSIE MARTIN, MARTIN GARRON, THOMAS VIBRINE, HOMER DURIO.

For Sheriff, C. C. DUSON.

For Parish Judge, J. B. A. FOUNTENOT.

For Coroner, GEORGE PULFORD.

For Police Jurors: 1st Ward—DUCCOURAI F. DUPRE.

2d Ward—ALBERT GUDRY.

3d Ward—DUPREVILLE MECHE.

4th Ward—M. G. RICHARD.

5th Ward—EDWARD DUBUISSON.

6th Ward—SAM HAAS.

7th Ward—LOUIS YOUNG.

8th Ward—T. C. BAUCHERE.

9th Ward—B. E. CLARK.

For Justices of the Peace—1st Ward, E. SUMTER TAYLOR.

2d Ward, OCTAVE VOORHIES.

For Constables—1st Ward, ERNEST MCKINNEY.

2d Ward, THOMAS S. BAILEY.

Parish Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON, President; AD. LASTRAPES, Secretary.

Thomas H. Lewis, Samuel Haas, Wm. C. Gordon, Dorsin F. Lafont, Josiah B. Carr, Isaac F. Little, Ernest Morrow, Joseph A. Gaudry, Hippolyte A. Gaudry, Andre Mallet, Edouard Fontenot.

For Congress—6th District, J. CA. W. E. LARMOIRE will permit his name to be used as an independent candidate for Congress, in this Congressional District, will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

For Sheriff, A. B. CHACHERRE.

Not get registered without delay—the regular appointments will be found in an other column.

We are authorized by the President and Secretary of the Democratic Parish Executive Committee to announce that a meeting of that committee will be held at Opelousas next Monday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Quite a number of families have left town for the country this week to escape the yellow fever, which many persons fear will reach Opelousas notwithstanding the rigid quarantine measures maintained by our municipal and parish authorities. So far, however, our city and parish are remarkably healthy for the season.

For the present, and until the quarantine is lifted, we can effect some arrangement by which to secure a supply of paper, the Courier will appear on a half-sheet. Our present stock will only take us through a few weeks, and our merchants in New Orleans inform us that we cannot fill the order we sent him several weeks ago, as the boat will not bring it, and the quarantine will not allow it to deliver.

The Republicans of this parish held ward meetings in the different wards last Wednesday, and delegates to their Parish Convention, which meets to-day. They will be thoroughly organized and disciplined before many days, and unless our forces are rallied, registered and kept well in hand, the Democratic party will not be near so large as some people imagine. It will require some pretty work to bring it up to 4000.

POLITICAL.—Hon. C. H. MOUTON has been nominated for Senator by the Democratic Convention of the 11th Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Lafayette, Iberia and St. Martin. Geo. H. Wells, Esq., of Calcasieu, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the district composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Vermilion and St. Mary. Our friend Conrad DeBouillon is the Democratic nominee for Representative of the parish of Lafayette. Excellent nominations—all of them.

The Democrat pretends to view the Couriers' management of the action of the Baton Rouge Convention as not at all up to the standard of what it ought to be. It is true the Courier did get into entanglements over the results of the Convention, and did not indulge in any personal bragadoos over the matter. Neither did it employ the complete annihilation of the Convention in this parish and guarantee four more than all, perhaps, it did not give any of our candidates that glowing endorsement the Democrat seems to consider so essential to his (or its) success. All of which may be attributed to the Democrat's inexperienced hands, but the Democrat should make allowance for the difference in our ages. It is not to be expected to exhibit all the sagacity of a young man, nor to be so natural to its own party as the Democrat's.

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The Latest News.

By TELEGRAPH.

Special to the Opelousas Courier.

(From our Extra of Saturday Evening.)

NEW ORLEANS, August 31st.

In Vicksburg there have been 160 new cases and 13 deaths in the last 24 hours.

In Memphis 46 interments from fever. Twenty-nine new have arrived from Shreveport, Col. J. H. ...

A dispatch from Delhi, La., announces 67 cases and 2 deaths at that place.

Two hundred and forty-four new cases and forty-eight deaths reported to noon to-day.

In Morgan City eight cases and four deaths have been reported to date.

(From our Extra of Tuesday Evening.)

NEW ORLEANS, September 3, 1878.

Deaths in Vicksburg last night, 31; new cases, 110. Mayor Doll among the dead.

Twenty cases reported at Greenville, Miss., and 6 more at ...

In Memphis 84 new cases and 53 deaths.

Baton Rouge, 11 deaths from yellow fever in the last 24 hours; a great many sick; business suspended.

Grenada, 8 new cases and 6 deaths.

Fort Gibson, 400 cases and 50 deaths out of 550 persons remaining in town. Distress very great; people dying by no one to give them a drink of water.

Some nurses on the way from New Orleans and Chicago.

Colored people here have organized a society to raise money to assist the Howard and Young Men's Christian Associations.

Deaths in Vicksburg in the last 24 hours, 327; new cases, 83.

(From our Extra of Friday.)

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 6, 1878.

At Greenville, Miss., the number of cases to-day is ninety; deaths, thirty. Nurses and physicians scarce.

At Holly Springs, over sixty cases, and six deaths. The stores are closed, and all the people get away have left.

Physicians get away have left. Telegraph operators are leaving.

At Memphis the mortality last night and this morning is about a hundred interments of papers, three-fourths of whom are negroes. Mayor Plippin is down with fever.

A Vicksburg fourteen whites and eight blacks died in the last 24 hours.

Among the new cases to-day is the Catholic bishop Elder; six Sisters of Mercy at down with fever.

Nothing from Delhi.

The fever seems to be at a stand-still in Morgan City. Twelve cases and five deaths there since the report of the epidemic.

At Grenada since last report 12 new cases and 8 deaths.

At Canton about 100 cases under treatment. Sixteen new cases and 4 deaths in the last 24 hours.

The excursion steamer Princess Alice, crowded with tourists, was run down on the Thames, opposite London. Only about 150 saved.

Two hundred and one new cases and 86 deaths reported in the last 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, in New Orleans.

Frank Hatch, Esq., to the Front.

From published proceedings of a State Convention of the new party—the National party—held recently in New Orleans, in which two or three parishes, besides the parish of Orleans, were represented, we perceive that the Hon. Frank Hatch was elected President.

This signifies his adhesion to the new party. We are sorry to see this, because Mr. Hatch once held a high position in the old Democratic party of Louisiana. And we always regret to see one who has occupied an honorable position in the ranks of the Democracy, desert his colors and enlist under new banners—the banner of party that is stretching out its arms and inviting to its embrace, the most determined and unforgiving enemy that ever arrayed itself against the Democracy.

Mr. Hatch's new love is seeking a combination with the Republican party. This recent exploit of this experienced politician was not surprising as much, and shocked us beyond measure, had we not remembered the prominent part taken by Mr. Hatch in 1872, in the work of fusing the Democratic party with the Warmoth wing of the Republican party.

Mr. Hatch got then into a "vicious circle," and has swung around it so, that his head has been turned, and he has been unable to extricate himself from it—and so comes back to the point from which he started in 1872, and is again attempting to fuse with the Republican party. There is this difference, however, in his attempt at fusion in 1872 and his actual fusion in 1872: in 1872 he fused as a Democrat, but in 1878 he is attempting to fuse as a National party man; but still fusion in the end and in the result is very limited.

1878 as it was in 1872. The result of the fusion for the Democratic party and for the good people of Louisiana, if such men as Mr. Hatch were to go over at once into the Radical camp and proclaim themselves to be part and parcel of the State's worst enemy.

Opelousas Schools and Peabody Fund.

The time is near at hand, when the fall sessions of the Public Schools will be opened for the education of our children. And as the public school fund for this parish is very limited, owing to the fact of no tax being levied by our Parish Jury for said purpose, the people are very anxious to see some means devised for the support of the schools.

On account of this deficiency of money, several negotiations will be set on foot, and will be compelled to support private schools or deprive their children of instruction. The School Board cannot be blamed for this seeming hardship; because they can only establish so many schools, according to the appropriation made by the State Superintendent, to be distributed where the greatest number of children will secure its benefits. Hence the small number of schools that will be established for the next scholastic year. Now if the schools should be consolidated in Opelousas, and a suitable building provided to accommodate two hundred (200) pupils, six hundred dollars of the Peabody Fund could be secured annually to aid in paying the teachers of said schools.

But if the schools remain separate as now, we will not derive any benefit from that source. Three hundred dollars of the Peabody Fund is allowed to two schools in this Parish, attending to the education of about one hundred and fifty pupils with an average attendance of 100 per cent. So Opelousas might easily avail itself of at least six hundred dollars upon the above basis of appropriation, by consolidating the schools so as to come within the purview of the law, regulated by the appropriation of said fund. The colored people have done so, and secured \$300 for their own schools in Louisiana, and Mississippi have quadrupled the same.

E. A. Burke's Record.

The New Orleans papers publish under this caption, the record of our candidate for State Treasurer, and from it we will copy the main portion to show our candidness and integrity.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, July 17, 1878.

In pursuance of article 147 of the constitution of this State, publication is hereby given to the voters of this State of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, at its session of 1878, and which are required to be published, three months before the next general election of the General Assembly of 1879, and in the New Orleans of November, 1878, and in the act No. 12 of the extra session of the General Assembly of 1878, which are officially published for the information of the voters, and which will be submitted to the people at the next general election, to be held on the 5th day of November, 1879, in such a manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, separately, and if a majority of the votes at said election shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

WILL A. STRONG, Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ACT NO. 73, R. S. OF 1878.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

That the seat of government shall be established at the city of Baton Rouge or at the city of New Orleans, as the majority of the voters of this State shall determine at the next general election; those voting to locate the State capital at Baton Rouge shall endorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, Baton Rouge;" those voting to locate the capital at New Orleans shall endorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, New Orleans."

(Strike out article one hundred and thirty-one.)

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Representatives shall be chosen for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and shall continue in office until the first day of January, 1879, and biennially thereafter, on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

(Strike out article seventeen.)

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

After the year 1878, the General Assembly shall not have power to levy in any one year for all State purposes more than one per cent on the assessed value of the property of this State, nor shall any collection of more than one per cent on the assessed value of any one year on the assessed value of any one year be levied for any one year, except in case of a foreign invasion, or a domestic insurrection, and in that event any additional tax shall only be for the immediate purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection. The city of New Orleans shall not levy or collect in any one year more than one and one-half per centum tax on the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within the city limits.

The members of the General Assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500) per session and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member; provided, that if two sessions be held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member; provided, that if two sessions be held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member; provided, that if two sessions be held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars for any one member; 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