The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XXVI. Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., October 12, 1878. No. 1.

The Opelousas Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.
OPELOUSAS:
SATURDAY, : : : : : : : OCT. 12, 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. FONTENOT.
For Representatives,
J MASSIE MARTIN, YVES VIDRINE,
MARTIN CARRON, HOMER DURIO.
For Sheriff.
C. C. DUSON,
For Parish Judge,
J. B. A. FONTENOT,
For Coroner,
GEORGE PULFORD,
For Police Jurors:
1st Ward—DUCOUDRAI F. DUPRE,
2d Ward—ALBERT GUIDRY,
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. CHACHERE,
9th Ward—B. E. CLARK.
For Justices of the Peace—1st Ward,
E. SUMT. TAYLOR, OCT. VOORHIES,
For Constables—1st Ward,
ERNEST McKINNEY, T. S. BAILEY.

Parish Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON, *President;*
AD. LASTRAPES, *Secretary.*
Thomas H. Lewis, Samuel Haas,
Wm. C. Gordon, Dorsin P. Lafleur,
Antoine B. Cart, Mentor Andrus,
Ernest Morrow, Isaac F. Littell,
Hypolite A. Guidry, Audré Mallet,
Ozémé Fontenot.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
For Congress—6th District,
W. L. LARIMORE,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

For the Legislature.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ST. LANDRY:—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, at the election in November next, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
Oct. 2, 1878.] L. D. VERRET.

TO THE VOTERS OF ST. LANDRY:—I am a candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
Oct. 2, 1878.] EMILE GAUBERT.

For Parish Judge.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. LANDRY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Parish Judge at the ensuing election.
ARTHUR SIMON,
Attorney at Law.

For Sheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I am the Republican candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. A. B. CHACHERE.

Some English advertisements will be found on the French page.

Two important notices to taxpayers will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. A. B. Chachere announces himself as the Republican candidate for Sheriff.

Go and get registered without delay—the registrar's appointments will be found in another column.

Mr. E. Phillips announces in another column that he is paying the highest market price for cotton, and selling goods at bottom prices.

If you want your hair trimmed in style, or a clean shave, or a thorough shampooing, or your beard or hair artistically dyed,—call on E. A. Bodemuller, Main St., opposite the Postoffice.

We are requested to announce that a meeting of the candidates nominated by the Democratic parish Convention will take place in Opelousas on Wednesday, October 23d. It is hoped that every Ward in the parish will have a representative present.

Last Thursday Mr. Jules Gil sent a draft for $44 to Hon. A. S. Herron, chairman of Relief Association of Baton Rouge, being the amount collected by Mr. S. Loeb and himself here and at Washington for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at the old State capital. The list of subscribers will be published in our next issue.

The following table shows the progress of the fever in New Orleans for the past week:

Date.		New Cases.	Deaths.
October	4	104	54
"	5	83	52
"	6	182	59
"	7	84	41
"	8	187	49
"	9	143	42
"	10	113	48

The *Republican News* has been superceded by *The Poster*, which made its appearance here last Wednesday. It has the same "compilers" that the short-lived *News* had, and was printed—well, we will not say where or by whom it was printed, for fear of again offending the *Democrat*. We suggest that when it next changes its name it call itself the *Dodger—Artful Dodger*. The only objection we have to its calling us "Grandma COURIER," is that we are in no way related to it, and wouldn't care to acknowledge the relationship if we were.

Wade Hampton is so universally popular in South Carolina, according to ex-United States Senator Robertson, a Republican, that "he could beat any man for Governor in the State with the white vote left out. Just take the colored vote, and he would be elected over anybody. He's as popular with the colored people as with the white." Wade stands a good chance to be on the presidential ticket in 1880 for Vice. He will undoubtedly be elected United States Senator to succeed honest John Patterson next fall.—*Pittsburg Post.*

We learn that the venerable Gen. G. Mason Graham, who has been residing in Virginia temporarily for several years, but whose legal home is still old Rapides, will be here shortly, to see his children and grandchildren, and to cast his vote for the Democratic ticket at the ensuing election. He made that pilgrimage in 1876 to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. He is over seventy years of age.—*Alexandria Democrat.*

On the 10th inst the Canadian schooner Lady McDonald left Chicago with 17,123 bushels of wheat, sailing direct for Glasgow, Scotland. This is the first grain load ever taken at Chicago direct for Europe.—*N. O. City Item.*

If you wish honest and competent men elected to office next November, then don't fail to register and vote the democratic ticket.

The Courier's 26th Year.

This number begins the twenty-sixth volume of THE OPELOUSAS COURIER. Established in December 1852, by Joel H. Sandoz, the father of the present editors and proprietors, and Andrew Meynier,—both of whom have passed to the spirit land, it has been published as a fearless and outspoken Democratic sheet, except during a few months in the late war when suppressed by Federal soldiery, the material destroyed and carried off, and the editor and his assistants imprisoned, and a short suspension in 1870 when the infamous "printing bill" prevented Democratic papers from receiving any patronage in order to enrich Republican journals, who would otherwise have starved but for this legalized theft of the people's money. After the death of Mr. Meynier, Wm. H. Spencer an elegant and forcible writer, became co-editor and co-publisher with Joel H. Sandoz, and retained that position until he fell at his post of duty in defense of his section, at the second battle of Manassas while in command of the 10th Louisiana infantry. Mr. T. G. Compton a well known journalist and pungent paragraphist edited the COURIER for one year in 1867-8. He too is dead—numbered with Meynier, Spencer and Joel H. Sandoz in the "files" of the past forever gone. But the COURIER still lives, and continues as it has for the past quarter of a century to battle for the best interests of our people. The present management took the helm of the paper in 1870 and have consistently adhered to the character and principles advocated by it from its birth to the present time. *The* COURIER *will continue in the old Democratic faith.* Reared in it, we find no false theories to abandon, and no disappointments to regret. We are willing to be judged by the record of the old COURIER, and are proud of its history through all the vicissitudes of its long career down to the present moment. We can truthfully say that we have never wavered in our fight against the Radical thieves, who for eight long years plundered and misgoverned our State; nor have we for the sake of thrift "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee" to the power that, for so long a period, dealt out to its followers and apologists patronage and benefices without stint. If at times we have lived hard, yet we had the consolation of knowing it was as least democratic "tasso and corn bread" earned from the willing hands of our own poverty-stricken people. We are poor, and have made but little money; yet we possess a reward which is better and more enduring—the consciousness of having always performed our duty to our country and our people to the best of our ability. We intend to pursue the same line of duty in the future, and confidently refer to the COURIER'S labors of the past as an earnest of the fulfillment of all its pledges to the Democratic party and the people. To those of our friends who have stood by the COURIER in its darkest days, and at a time when both paper and patron were sorely oppressed by the common enemy,—to those who have contributed their mite to the support of their representative, and enabled us to "pull through" in spite of enemies high and low, domestic and imported—we desire to tender our sincere thanks; and we trust none will be found among them who cannot truthfully say that he is gratified at having assisted us in living through the trying times we have traversed together.

The leaders of the Radical party in this parish are actively engaged in the work of organizing opposition to the Democratic ticket. The executive committee of the party, to which the authority to make nominations of candidates for office has been given, has agreed upon a portion of their ticket, to-wit: For the State Senate, Thomas C. Anderson; for the House, Louis Desmarais and Claudius Mayo, white men, and Siméon Birotte and Jules Godean, colored; for the Police Jury—1st ward, J. J. Thompson, white; 2d ward, J. W. Hardy, colored; 3d ward, G. T. Hawkins; 4th ward, S. Préjean; for justices of the peace—1st ward, E. P. Veazie and D. P. C. Hill; for constables—1st ward, Victorin Lastrapes and B. A. Guidry. It seems that as regards some of the parochial or local offices, no nominations will be made, but that the wire-workers and leaders of the party have adhered to the policy of supporting men who, while professing to be Democrats, will notwithstanding become candidates in opposition to the action of the Democratic parish nominating convention.

We have no doubt that this is true. We have as little doubt that these independent candidates who, to give a color of sincerity to their professions, united themselves to Democratic clubs prior to the convention and participated in the primary elections for delegates, had their programme laid down at the very time that they were making their professions of Democratic faith and acting the part assigned them in their Democratic farce. We have no doubt that there was all along an understanding between them and the Radical leaders and wire-workers, and that they have been tempted to pursue the course that they are now pursuing by promises of the endorsement and support of the Republican party.

For instance we may cite the case of C. M. Thompson, independent candidate for sheriff, as one in point. He attached himself to a Democratic club and voted at the primary election for delegates to the convention. When he presented himself at the ballot-box to vote, he was asked whether he would support the nominees of the convention and answered that he would. He is now an independent candidate for the office of sheriff and, we understand, has the promise of the support of one wing, at least, of the Radical party. He is opposing the regular nominee of the Democratic party—C. C. Duson, Esq.

These independent Democratic candidates all expect to be voted for by some Democrats. And in this, to a very limited extent, they will not perhaps be disappointed. Unreliable, uncertain, nondescript Democrats like themselves may vote for them; but of such, we are glad to hope, there are very few in Saint Landry now.

Let no Democrat be deceived by the pretensions and professions of such men. They are not good and reliable Democrats. They are not Democrats at all. They are either Republicans in disguise, or worse than this, they are traitors in the Democratic camp. For the sake of holding a little local office, such men would be willing to see the Democratic party utterly discomfited and routed, the fruits of its dearly earned victory turn to ashes on the lips of the good people of this State, and the best interests, future good government and prosperity of the commonwealth sacrificed by a restoration to power of the dishonest and corrupt men who rule the Republican party in this State.

We call upon our fellow-citizens, upon all fair-minded, just and honest men throughout the parish, who must feel a deep interest in the perpetuation of good government in this State and parish, to rally to a man at the polls next month and to vote for the ticket selected by the people in convention assembled—to vote for the People's Ticket.

To the man who is wholly and solely intent upon holding office, who is unmindful of the public good and the plain duties of a good citizen, we have no appeal to make.

Taxes.

One of the favorite arguments made and strenuously urged by those who are intent upon defeating the Democratic ticket, both parish and State, at the approaching election, is that the Democratic party, though in the majority in the Legislature and in possession of the State government for the last two years, has failed to reduce taxation below the ruinously high rate established by the Radical party. This argument has been industriously made and circulated ever since the adjournment of the last Legislature. It seemed at first to have the desired effect among some of our Democratic friends. Many of them were disappointed and dissatisfied that their taxes, under the circumstances, had not been reduced, and felt despondent and disinclined to take any further active interest in our political contests. But we are pleased to be able to say to day that, as they reflected maturely upon the matter and considered the fact that the heavy debt that presses upon the people of the State and makes it necessary that a heavy tax should be yearly imposed to reduce and eventually pay off that debt, is the work of the Republican party and the fruit of its eight years' rule in Louisiana; that about the only way now left by which their annual taxation can be reduced at all is to cut down the yearly expenses of the government, by abolishing the many unnecessary offices created by the Radical party and reducing the salaries of those that are necessary—when they considered these things, and reflected that the Democratic party *alone* has shown a disposition and taken steps toward accomplishing this object, the Radical argument lost its effect and our Democratic friends threw off the lethargy and despondency that had begun to steal over them, and are now fully alive to the great importance of a crushing victory at the polls this fall. They are determined, above all, that that shall be the result of the coming election in this parish.

It is pretty well known that the Radical leaders throughout the State are opposed to a constitutional convention and that they will do their utmost to defeat it; this they can only do by defeating the Democratic party and returning to the Legislature a majority of representatives. Now, the most complete and effective measures of reform and retrenchment can be surely and safely adopted and rendered effective only by a constitutional convention. The holding of such a convention is now a Democratic measure and a part of the policy of the party. To carry out this policy and render it productive of good results to our people, the Democratic party must triumph at the next election. Let us not in this parish rely too confidently upon the superior strength of our party, but let every Democrat within its limits exert the influence that he has, however little it may be, to bring out a full Democratic vote at the approaching election. The victory to be won this year is as important to the welfare and prosperity of our people as was that of 1876. If we should be defeated this time we shall lose the fruits of that victory. If we succeed all along the line in the approaching contest our State will hereafter be free from the evils and abuses that have cast it down from its once proud and prosperous condition, to which a few more years of wise and vigorous Democratic rule will restore her.

Referring to the appearance of the *Republican News*, we took occasion, two weeks ago, to say that it was "printed at the job office of J. W. Jackson, who also prints the *St. Landry Democrat*." This statement appears to have provoked the ire of our amiable neighbor, and in its last issue it says: "We want the editors of the COURIER to know, *if they do not at present*, that the *St. Landry Democrat* is not, and has never been printed by Mr. Jackson, *and further, that we are no more responsible for what issues from Mr. Jackson's job office, than we are for the advertisements which appear in the* COURIER, *of Larimore for Congress*," &c. We do not clearly understand the distinction the *Democrat* attempts to draw in the above sentence; for we know, and every well informed person in this community knows, whether the editor of the *Democrat* "wants" them to know it or not, that that paper is printed in Mr. Jackson's office, with Mr. Jackson's type and on Mr Jackson's press. Whether Mr. Jackson actually prints the *Democrat* or not is of no consequence. That both publications are set up and printed in the same office, that Mr. Jackson works in that office and that the office is the property of Mr. Jackson are facts which the *Democrat* will, we presume, not deny. Our statement is therefore substantially correct, and we do not see the necessity for the *Democrat's* exhibition of arrogance and ill temper. As to holding the *Democrat* responsible for what issues from Mr. Jackson's job office, we had no such idea and said nothing which might be so construed. In fact, all we said about that matter we have quoted at the beginning of this article; and the candid reader can find nothing in it pointing that way and nothing at which the *Democrat* had reason to take offense. We merely mentioned the strange anomaly of a Radical Republican newspaper and a simon-pure Democratic organ being printed in the same office. We are not responsible for this anomaly. It is not our fault. On the contrary some people think the blame might be laid at the *Democrat's* own door. They say that a small portion of the *Democrat's* "ample resources" of which it has boasted, might have been usefully employed in chartering, not merely his newspaper department, but the whole of Mr. Jackson's printing establishment.

Memphis before the plague, had a population of 50,000, but of the people who now remain only 2000 are in health. The fever prevails in various parts of the country included within a radius of ten miles of the city. Fifteen volunteer physicians have died in Memphis, and twenty others are sick. Eight Catholic priests and five protestant ministers have also perished. At Vicksburg physicians fear wet weather, and consequently a renewal of the fever with black vomit. Second-class mail matter has been burned by quarantine officers at Galveston, and postal agents protest against its wanton destruction. When fever appeared at Chattagnooga the town was almost depopulated in a single day. The rush was for the mountains. Old buildings, abandoned long ago, were filled to overflowing. The earliest historical notice of yellow fever is in Ligon's "History of Barbadoes," where it is said to have broken out early in September, 1647, and before the end of the month "the living were scarcely able to bury the dead." During the next 150 years the disease was several times epidemic in the West Indies, but did not become severe until 1793, when it destroyed no fewer than 6000 men at Port Royal in a few months. In 1804 it was brought to the south of Spain, and visited Cadiz, Malaga, and Carthegena, its greatest force falling upon Gibraltar, where in four months, fifty-four officers, 864 soldiers, and 5028 others died, and only 28 in 14,000 of population escaped an attack.

The Troy, N. Y. *Press*, in view of W. P. Kellogg's attempt to turn the epidemic fund to a political purpose, suggests "that he at once form a partnership with his satanic majesty, the senator, by reason of his superior abilities, to be head of the firm."

Information for the Poster.

The first instalment of the Republican campaign paper of this parish was issued under the *sobriquet* of *Republican News*, but for some cause the "compilers" changed the name to *The Poster*, which, from its significant meaning, should at least give correct accounts to its readers. But its allusions, in this week's issue, in regard to public schools under the management of our present Democratic administration, is calculated if not *designed* to mislead the uninformed as to the efficient and equal distribution of school funds of the present board of directors compared to their predecessors, the Republican school board.

Now, Mr. *Poster*, if you want some definite news about what the present board *has done*, and what the old Republican board did do for the cause of public education, we will give you some reliable figures to *post* you as to the relative merits of said boards in establishing and maintaining both colored and white schools, and challenge your "compilers" to show a different balance-sheet in Republican favor.

Now for facts and figures. The first quarter of the scholastic term under the old Republican school board was opened on the 1st of October, 1876, and ended on Dec. 24 of the same year. There were 23 schools—15 white and 8 colored—taught in October and November, and 24 in December. The greatest number of children enrolled for the three months was 663 in December, and taught by 24 teachers. On Jan. 6, 1877, T. C. Anderson, the school treasurer, drew $4023.90 from the State treasury as the apportionment of school money for said quarter. The amount of school warrants issued to pay teachers—24 in number—for said quarter was $2935.09 out of said apportionment. There is $1216.55 of these warrants still unpaid, now in the hands of original and third parties. Now, will the *Poster* post up these figures and tell us what was done with this deficit of the $4023.90? Under the law it could not be diverted to any other purpose, and the present board knows nothing of its disbursement.

The present board of directors, under a Democratic administration, opened the public schools on the 1st of October, 1877, and continued in session an average of seven months. The average enrollment of *fifty-six* schools with 66 teachers for said time was 13,232 pupils, more than half of whom were colored, as shown by the monthly reports of teachers for said term.

There were 36 teachers of white, and 30 of colored schools to whom were paid $10351 25 in salaries for said period of an average of seven months. And Mr. Poster, we challenge you to find a single warrant emanating from the present Board which remains unpaid, or one that did not bring its face value when negotiated. If these facts and figures are not sufficient, or are in the least questioned, the Poster is referred to the books of the present Directors for more satisfactory information. In conclusion, the Poster is reminded that where the old Board was composed *entirely* of Republicans, the Democrats in a spirit of fairness and good faith to the colored people, allowed them three colored republicans in the organization of the present Board of Directors. The utmost courtesy is shown these colored members in the discussion of all matters brought before the Board, and they can bear testimony to the justice and integrity governing the whole body in the impartial administration of school matters.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in Hospital service. Why? Because, after years of trial in the worst malarial districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists. Finlay & Thompson, Sole Agents.

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

REMEMBER THIS!!!

WE have not raised in prices on our goods in consequence of yellow fever and quarantine arrangements. We have yet on hand a good stock which we offer at our former very low prices. We give full market prices for COTTON, or will make liberal cash advances on all cottons consigned to Messrs. H. & C. Newman, New Orleans.
EMANUEL PHILLIPS,
Oct. 12, 1878. Agt.

NOTICE.

THERE will be held an examination of applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers in the public schools of the parish of St. Landry, on Monday, October 21st, 1878, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m.

All teachers are required to pass a new examination, as all past certificates are held of no validity. By the
COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION.

$10 REWARD!

STRAYED from the undersigned at Prairie Laurent, Bayou Tèche, a large american brown HORSE, crack in hind hoof; also a brown colt 5 months old with face and all four legs white. Any person restoring them to the owner at above address will receive ten dollars reward. Further particulars can be had from Mr. W. O. Posey, Opelousas.
Oct. 12. EDW. McNULTY.

TAXPAYERS, NOTICE!

ALL taxes due should be paid before the first Monday in November, 1878, after which date I am required by law to proceed to seize and sell sufficient movable property to satisfy all delinquent taxes.
A. GARRIGUES,
Oct12] State and Parish Tax Collector.

TO TAXPAYERS.

THE tax rolls of this parish will be deposited at the Recorder's office for correction, for thirty days, commencing on Friday, Oct. 18, 1878. ADOLPHE STAGG,
Assessor Parish of St. Landry.
Oct. 12, 1878. 6t

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, Parish St. Landry, No. 12679.
DOMINIQUE GUILHAS VS. ALEXANDRE DEJEAN.

By virtue of a writ of alias fi. fa., issued out of the Hon. the District Court, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on *SATURDAY*, the 19th day of October, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

All the right, title and interest of Alexandre Déjean in and to the estate of Louisa Déjean, deceased.

Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash. C. C. DUSON,
Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.
September 14, 1878.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4034.
ESTATE OF JOSEPH B. RICHARD.

Whereas, Joseph E. Richard, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph B. Richard, deceased, late of the parish of St. Landry;

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice.
JAMES O. CHACHERE,
Oct. 5, 1878. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATE OF PAULINE DEROUEN, DECEASED.

There will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned heirs and interested parties in the estate of Pauline Derouen, deceased, at her last residence, at Chataignier, on *WEDNESDAY*, the 13th of November, 1878, all the property belonging to said estate and in community with Mr. Olin Vidrine, her surviving husband:

1. The plantation situated at Chataignier in the parish of St. Landry, consisting of a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn crib, smoke house, good cotton gin and many other outhouses, with good fencing and enclosures, together with one hundred arpents of land (prairie) where the above improvements are located, bounded on the north by Lastie Aucoin, south by the public road, east by lands of the estate and west by Pierre Aucoin. Valmont P. Dupléchain and Mrs. Alphonse Guillet; there are moreover houses and out-houses for two families built upon this tract of land; also with the above will be added a tract of wood land situated near Pointe Chataignier, in this said parish, bounded north by the public road, south by ——, east by Dr. C. A. Hardy, and west by lands of the estate; said tract contains about 80 superficial arpents, more or less.

2. A tract of prairie land situated at Chataignier in this said parish, and adjoining the tract of the above said plantation, lying east of same, bounded north and east by Mr. T. S. Fontenot, south by the public road, containing about fifty superficial arpents, more or less, with some fencing.

3. A tract of wood land, situated near Pointe Chataignier, in this said parish, adjoining the tract of wood land above described and to be sold with the plantation, lying west of same; bounded north by the public road, south by ——, and west by Pierre Louis Fuselier, containing eighty superficial arpents, more or less.

4. A tract of prairie and wood land situated at Chataignier, in this said parish, bounded on the north by the public road, south by ——, east by T. S. Fontenot and the next described tract, west by Napoléon A. Fontenot, containing about 120 superficial arpents, with a cypress dwelling house, crib, fencing, &c.

5. A tract of wood land situated in Mallet Woods (north side), in this said parish, bounded north and west by this last described tract, south by ——, and east by T. S. Fontenot, containing about forty superficial arpents.

6. The undivided half of a certain vacherie in partnership with Mr. Jean Bte. Ardoin, and ranging from Upper Chataignier to Lower Fauquetaique; said half contains about seventy-five head.

7. A certain vacherie ranging as the one above, branded with the same branding iron as the gentle cattle, the difference being in the ear mark; containing about 200 head.

8. One lot of gentle horned cattle—about one hundred head.

9. One lot of about twenty head of stock of the horse kind.

10. Two gentle creole horses, one fine American stallion, one saddle horse, two buggy horses, three gentle mares, thirteen Texas mules, two pairs of work oxen, one lot of about thirty head of hogs, one no-top buggy and harness, one good iron-axle ox-cart, one wooden-axle ox-cart, one lot of about 500 well-curbings and 2000 cypress shingles, agricultural implements and harnesses, carpenter's tools, &c.

11. About 600 bushels of corn and 2000 bundles of fodder.

12. Two double barreled shot guns (French make).

13. One Winchester rifle, one Colt's navy six-shooter.

14. One Calendar clock, household furniture, kitchen utensils and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

A plat of the subdivision of lands will be furnished and exhibited on the day of sale, and any purchaser of land will be given a sale of same signed by all the heirs and interested parties.

Terms and Conditions.—The vacheries and the lands and improvements will be sold for one-third of the purchase price cash on the day of sale or at the passing of the act of transfer, and the balance payable in two annual and equal installments from the day of sale. Special mortgage and vendor's privilege shall be retained in favor of the Estate until full and entire payment.

The balance of the property will be sold as follows:—All adjudications of $20 and under cash on the day of sale, and all adjudications above $20, one-half on the day of sale and the other half one year thereafter. Purchasers shall furnish their notes payable as above and in the hands of Mr. T. S. Fontenot at his residence at Chataignier, said notes to be signed by the purchaser and two good and solvent securities in solido, and shall bear eight per cent. per annum interest from their respective maturities until paid. Ten per cent attorney's fees and costs to be taxed in case of prosecution to recover payment of said notes.

OLIN VIDRINE,
CHAS. DOSSMAN,
T. S. FONTENOT,
OLINE VIDRINE,
Heirs and interested parties.
Oct. 12, 1878. [4t

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4032.
ESTATE OF HORACE CLASBY AND WIFE.

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 and executor or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, in the town of Washington, in the aforesaid parish of St. Landry, on *THURSDAY*, November 14, 1878, the following described property belonging to the estates of Horace Clasby and wife, deceased, to-wit:

1. A small fractional lot of ground in the town of Washington, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, to-wit: one dwelling house; bounded north by Carrière street, south by Dupré street, east by property formerly belonging to Joseph Carentin, and west by property of Bynum Roberts, having a depth of 97 feet on Dupré street, and running back 57 feet on Carrière street, being a portion of Lot No. 68 on the plat of the town of Washington.

2. One tool chest and contents, household furniture, crockeryware, lamps, &c.

Terms—Cash.
WASHINGTON BROOKS,
Administrator and Test. Executor.
October 12, 1878.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4035.
ESTATE OF FRANCOIS DOUCET.

Whereas, Pierre Doucet of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of François Doucet, deceased, late of the parish of St. Landry;

Therefore, any person intending to make opposition to said appointment will file the same in writing, in my office, in the town of Opelousas, within ten days from the present notice.
JAMES O. CHACHERE,
Oct. 5th, 1878. Clerk.

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 for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish of this State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments appear more fully in acts Nos. 73 and 74 of the regular session of the General Assembly of 1878, and in 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 fifth day of November, [next] 1878, 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.

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 the State may determine at the next ensuing election; those voting to locate the State capital at Baton Rouge shall indorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, Baton Rouge;" those voting to locate the capital at New Orleans shall indorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, New Orleans."

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

Number Two.

Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in 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.)

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 centum taxation, nor shall any collection of more than one per centum taxation be made in any one year on the actual cash value of all real and personal property liable to taxation, except in case of a foreign invasion, or a domestic insurrection, and in that event any additional taxation 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 taxation on the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. No parish or municipal corporation, except the city of New Orleans, shall levy or collect in any one year more than one per centum taxation upon the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. The General Assembly shall not have power to issue any bond or pledge the faith of the State for any purpose, nor shall it authorize any parish or municipal corporation to issue any bond or create any debt; *provided*, that this shall not prohibit the issue of new bonds in exchange for old bonds where the debt or rate of interest is not increased.

Number Four.

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 ($50) for any one member; *provided*, that if two sessions are 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 ($50) for any one member. The regular biennial session shall not exceed ninety days in duration, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

(Strike out article thirty-nine.)

Number Five.

The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law changing the venue in criminal cases, changing the manner of persons legitimating children, vacating roads, streets or alleys, remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; affecting the estates of minors, or persons under disability, exempting property from taxation, creating any monopoly, legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality; granting any extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor, after the service has been rendered or contracted for; changing any parish seat, or creating new parishes, except by the assent of the majority of the qualified electors of the parish, or parishes, to be affected; in all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be passed.

Number Six.

The Governor shall receive a salary of $7000 per annum, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

(Strike out article fifty-six.)

Number Seven.

The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the General Assembly.

(Strike out article fifty-seven.)

Number Eight.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve it, he shall sign it; if he does not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, within thirty days, the Governor shall file the same, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, and give public notice thereof; otherwise it shall become a law as if he had signed it. The Secretary of State shall communicate said objections and bill so deposited to the house in which it originated on the first day of the meeting of the next General Assembly, who shall act upon the same as above provided. The Governor shall have power to veto one or more items in any bill appropriating money, embracing distinct items, while approving other portions of the bill, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall become law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Governor's veto.

(Strike out article sixty-six.

Number Nine.

No officer, whose salary is fixed by the constitution, shall be allowed any fees or perquisites of office.

Number Ten.

The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in district courts and in justices of the peace. The district courts shall have orignal jurisdistion in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases, and in all probate matters, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil suits from justices of the peace, when the amount in dispute exceeds ten dollars, exclusive of interest. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish in the manner and with the qualifications to be determined by the General Assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in the clerks of the district courts the right to grant such orders and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice. In all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

(Strike out articles seventy-three, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety-one, and one hundred and thirty-three.)

Number Eleven.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of $7000 per annum, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of $6500 per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant.

Number Twelve.

The General Assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the General Assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interest may require, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both branches of the General Assembly. Until otherwise provided by law the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law; no redistricting or change shall be made so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five. The General Assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The General Assembly shall have power to create circuit courts, to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits, and composing the circuit court of the judges of district courts within such circuits. To direct the place or places of meeting of said circuit courts, so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit where the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars ($100), exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars ($500), exclusive of interest. The General Assembly shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to causes where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars [$1000], exclusive of interest; and in case of such restriction the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus excluded from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

[Strike out article eighty-three.]

Number Thirteen.

Each of the district judges shall receive a salary, to be fixed by law, which, except in the parish of Orleans, shall not be less than two thousand dollars nor more than three thousand dollars per annum payable quarterly on his own warrant, and which shall not be increased nor diminished during the term of office. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the State and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years. In the parish of Orleans the annual salary of the district judges shall not exceed five thousand dollars, to be paid as above provided.

[Strike out article eighty-four.]

Number Fourteen.

In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article ninety-two of the constitution of 1868, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of each parish, a State's attorney therefor; who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have been a resident of the State, and a practicing and duly licensed attorney at law for at least two years. He shall receive a salary from the State of not less than three nor more than seven hundred dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives