The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XXVI. Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., October 19, 1878. No. 2.

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

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : : : : OCT. 19, 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, André 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.

Munzesheimer has new syrup for sale.

NEW SYRUP.—Mr. C. Roos has new syrup (sirop de batterie) for sale.

The Rev. E. Cater will preach at Bellevue on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and at this place at 4 o'clock in the evening.

On the 2d of October, Mr. André N. Lalonde died at Arnaudville, in this parish, at the age of 58 years. Two days afterward, on the 4th, his son, André H. Lalonde, aged 28 years, was killed by lightning near the same town.

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.

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

Date.	New Cases.	Deaths.
October 11	168	49
" 12	203	40
" 13	156	56
" 14	183	29
" 15	135	30
" 16	110	26
" 17	128	24

A YOUTHFUL PHILANTHROPIST.—A little daughter of our fellow-townsman F. Munzesheimer, Esq., having saved up $1.20 desired to contribute the same to the yellow fever sufferers in New Orleans; but, considering the amount too small, conceived the idea of increasing it by investing her funds in a "grab bag," which she engineered herself—at 10 cts. a "grab"—realizing the sum of $5.20, which amount she got her father to send to New Orleans for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Considering that Miss Sidonia, the heroine of our story, is not yet nine years of age, we think she is entitled to a great deal of credit for her charitable act.

We would respectfully request all our subscribers who may be in arrears for one or more years to come forward and settle. Knowing the circumstances of most of our patrons to be more or less embarrassed of late years—the result of bad government, failures of crops etc.—we have endeavored to be as lenient with delinquents as our circumstances would allow; but now that we have good crops and are rid of most of the other evils that have afflicted us in the past, we trust our debtors will lose no time in squaring up old accounts, and spare us the trouble and expense, and themselves the annoyance, of having their bills presented by a collector.

The public bridge across the Bayou Teche on the road from Opelousas to Barry's Landing, one of the most important public roads in the parish at all times, but particularly so now, during low water and quarantine, we understand is in a bad and dangerous condition. An accident of a very serious nature may happen at any time to persons crossing this bridge in wagons, carriages and other vehicles, resulting perhaps in loss of life, to say nothing about the loss of property. It is certainly the duty of some one to have this bridge repaired—to remove the danger to life and property resulting from its present condition. Let those whose duty it is to attend to this matter, reflect that whatever damages may be caused by the failure to repair this bridge, the parish may be made responsible for by those who may be injured.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

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

"No Color Line in Politics."

The above is the caption to an article that appeared in the Radical Returning Board party organ of St. Landry, the *Poster*, published "under the auspices of the Republican Parish executive committee." The article in question is a criticism of a short article that appeared in a recent number of our good democratic neighbor, the Washington *News*. That article is in these words: "Plantations are infected with independent democrats and blatant republicans, always traveling together, notifying laborers of club meetings, registration days, etc.; forbearance may reach a certain point and go no further. Some of these politicians may find a *club* meeting which may not be very agreeable to them."

The *Poster* asks, "Why should not independents and republicans organize colored clubs and notify colored voters to register? Is it intended again to draw the color line?"

There is no reason why "Independents and Republicans should not organize colored clubs and notify colored voters to register," except that the organization of such clubs by the leaders of the Returning Board party is done with the mischievous and corrupt purpose of plunging this unhappy State again into the horrors and miseries that were brought upon it by the corrupt rule of that party under Warmoth and Kellogg. But there is in the opinion of the owners of plantations, good reason why their private premises should not be trespassed upon, and their farming interests interfered with.

There are public places where these things could be done without injury to private rights. No man has a right to enter the premises of another without his permission, unless it be in the performance of official duty, under sanction of judicial authority. It is an offense to do so,—an offense defined and punishable by law, and we have no doubt that it was this view that the Washington *News* took of the matter when it indited the article over which the *Poster* is trying to get up a fuss.

As to drawing the color line, the compilers of the *Poster* know well that that policy originated with Radical leaders throughout the South. It has been the policy of the leaders of the party in St. Landry ever since the days of Emerson Bentley, Vidal, Durand and others. It is their policy to-day; and the strongest appeal that is made by them to the colored man is that the Republican party is the only party in which there is safety for him—that it is *par excellence* the colored man's party. There is scarcely a day that passes, for months prior to an election, that this appeal is not made to the colored man in private conversations, in newspaper articles and in addresses at their club meetings. There is scarcely a day that passes that they are not reminded of the fact that the white men of the South, who principally make up the Democratic party in that section of the Union, were formerly slaveholders—their masters, and are told that they are now inimical to them; strongly opposed to their enjoyment of freedom or of any of the rights and privileges of citizenship; and that if the Democratic party should succeed in obtaining possession of the State and General governments, it will reduce the blacks of the South again to a state of slavery.

This color line is the line upon which white Radicals in the South are always to be found. They have succeeded for many years upon this line, in the greater portion of this State, and in some other southern states. The issue made by them has sometimes, culminated in bloody riots, in which the deluded black man was invariably the aggressor and the greatest sufferer. The only white men in the south who are responsible for these unfortunate collisions, are the leaders and wire-workers of the Radical party. They are the only men who have profited by the estrangement between the white and colored races consequent upon the drawing of this color line.

In most of the southern states, the blacks have discovered how little dependence is to be put in these white Radical demagogues, and their co-workers of the black race; they have found out how hollow and insincere were all their professions of attachment to and interest in the welfare of the colored race; how mischievous and delusive were all their teachings; how intensely selfish and ignoble were the motives that lay at the bottom of their conduct; and they have abandoned them and gone in large numbers over to the support of the Democratic party and the cause of justice and good government. This has been the case also in some of the parishes of this State; but here in St. Landry, though there are many individual cases of this abandonment of these demagogues, we are sorry to see that the mass of the colored people still have some confidence in them and are disposed still to be misled and deceived by them.

It is surprising that they will permit themselves to be humbugged and led astray by these prating politicians, after so many examples of the falsity of their statements concerning the Democratic party has been given them.

This absurd charge that the Democratic party was opposed to the colored man and to the enjoyment of his rights under the law, and intent upon reducing him to a state of slavery, we have heard repeated, as it now is, at every election that was held in this State since the war. The Democrats have had possession of the State government for two years, and the colored man's rights are to-day better secured and protected, he is in a far better relation with the whites of the country than he ever was since the war.

This color line business, of which white and black Radical demagogues are so fond, has not always resulted so very pleasantly and successfully for those who indulge in it. Bentley, Durand and others drew the line here in 1868, and they drew it too tight, too hard; many got hurt. Blunt and other mischievous demagogues of Natchitoches have recently drawn the line there, but it has failed them; they have been met by the whites upon their own ground, and they have betaken themselves to flight and to lies, to try and create a sensation and revive the practice of intimidating Democratic voters by Federal interference. The day, however, has passed and, we think, forever, when United States soldiers will invade the soil of a sovereign State with the unconstitutional and tyrannical purpose of suppressing public sentiment and overaweing free white American citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise. The cause of the Radical demagogue, of Radical corruption and peculation, can no longer be supported by Federal bayonets. The people have risen up everywhere, for the purpose of putting down forever this cause and all those who have supported it, and they mean to do it. It is well enough for these blatant leaders, orators and candidates of the Radical party to take cognizance of this before they go too far in their mischievous work of arraying the colored man on the color line again. The Democratic party has for years past attempted to prevent the establishing of this line; but if these persons persist in establishing it, Democrats have no fears of it. They did not fear it when Federal soldiers were present on the soil of our State, ready to do the bidding of the managers of the Republican party. Much less do they fear it now.

That the Democratic party is opposed to these race issues; is strongly in favor of amicable relations between the two races; is determined that the government shall be administered in the interest of all good and law abiding citizens, and that the rights and privileges of all such shall be protected; that it has succeeded in carrying out this policy and in rendering its determination a palpable fact, we refer to the history for the last few years of every southern state wherein it has gained the ascendency. Look at South Carolina; look at Georgia, Alabama and Texas; look at our own State. These all prove the charges made against the Democratic party, by these Radical demagogues and place-hunters, to be false.

Facts About Public Schools.

We have a few more facts and figures to submit to the scrutiny of the *Poster* and for the edification of the people of this parish, both white and colored, who are interested in public schools:

From the 1st of October, 1875, to the 30th of September, 1876, under Republican rule, the total number of public schools taught in this parish was 214, being an average of 30 per month for seven months; the total number of pupils enrolled was 6721, being an average of 960 per month; the total amount of teachers' pay was $8615, or an average of $1230.75 per month, making a little over $1.28 per month per pupil.

From the 1st of October, 1877, to Sept. 30th, 1878, under Democratic rule, the total number of public schools taught in the parish was 317, or an average of 45 per month for seven months; the aggregate number of pupils enrolled was 13,605, being an average of 1945 per month; the aggregate amount paid teachers was $10,531.25, or an average per month of $1504.46, making a little over 77 cents per month per pupil. (Over one-half the children attending public schools during the last scholastic year were colored.)

It therefore appears that under Democratic rule, during the last scholastic year, there were 103 more schools taught than in the preceding year under Republican rule; that the average number of schools taught per month was 15 more under Democratic rule than under Republican rule, for the session of seven months; that the aggregate number of pupils enrolled under Democratic rule was 6884 greater than under Republican rule, or 985 per month greater for the session; that although there were over twice the number of children enrolled under Democratic rule, their tuition cost less than $2000 more than under Republican rule; and that the tuition of each child costs 51 cents per month more under Republican management than it costs under Democratic rule.

One reason why the public schools are now taught for so much less than formerly is that under the present administration the teachers are paid cash every month. Under Republican management many teachers were compelled to sell their warrants at a discount, and some of the warrants of 1875 and 1876 *are still unpaid.*

The old (Republican) board claim to have paid $11,200 to teachers, instead of $8,615. While there is no evidence that this claim is correct, let us, for the sake of the argument, allow it. That would make the cost of tuition for each pupil over $1 66 per month, or over 89 cents more than under the present administration! Now, it is in evidence that for the scholastic year ending Sept. 30 1876, Thomas C. Anderson, the treasurer of the old board, drew from the treasury *over fourteen thousand dollars* (Can the *Poster* tell us what became of the deficit between this amount and the $8,615 (or the $11,200) paid teachers—some of whose warrants are *still unpaid?*

Will the colored people of this parish resolutely shut their eyes to these damning facts, and vote to put these men again in the positions of power and influence which they have disgraced while inflicting incalculable injury upon the whole people, colored as well as white? And is the *Poster* now satisfied of "the efficiency of the Democratic school board, as compared with its Republican predecessors?"

Police Jury Items.

At the meeting of the Police Jury held on the 7th inst., the polling place in Plaisance was fixed at Joseph Vidrine's store; 800 feet of lumber were appropriated to repair the bridges on the public road under the supervision of M. Heyland, road overseer; $70 were appropriated to pay F. Richard for building a bridge over Béraud's canal; $100 were appropriated to repair Garrignes' bridge; $100 were appropriated to repair Debaillon's bridge; $550 were appropriated to build a bridge over Wikoff's bayou, near the residence of Daniel Lyons; $300 were appropriated to build a bridge over the gully near Hayes' bridge, and one over Bayou Long Point, near the residence of Wm. Riley; 150 feet of lumber were appropriated for the public road under the supervision of S. R. Proctor, road overseer; vouchers presented by the Parish Treasurer, amounting to $7,110.78, were cancelled and said Treasurer allowed a credit for that amount on his books. The Police Jury also appointed commissioners and clerks for the several voting places in the parish, and approved claims against the parish amounting to about $346. The next meeting will be held Monday, Nov. 11.

In the elections held on the 8th inst., the Republicans made rather slow progress towards obtaining control of the next Congress.

In Ohio, although the Republican State ticket was elected, the Democrats made a gain of 3 or 4 members of Congress, having elected 11 or 12 of the 20 representatives of that great State. In the present Congress there are only 8 Democrats.

In Indiana the Democratic ticket was elected, and the Democrats made a gain of 2 or 3 Congressmen. Of the 13 members 6 are Democrats, 6 Republicans and 1 National or Greenbacker. In the present Congress there are 4 Democrats and 9 Republicans.

In Radical Iowa the Republican State ticket was of course elected, but the Democrats and Greenbackers combined against the Republicans and elected two members of Congress out of 9. All 9 of the present members are Republicans.

In West Virginia the Democratic State ticket was elected, as usual, and all three members of the next Congress will be of the same political faith as the present ones—viz: Democrats.

The following parties have subscribed and paid the amounts set opposite their names for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at Baton Rouge. A draft for the amount was sent last week by Mr. Jules Gil to Hon. A. S. Herron, Chairman Relief Association, at Baton Rouge.

OPELOUSAS.		WASHINGTON.	
W O Posey	$3 00	Achille Dupré	$ 50
Jules Gil	2 00	Bloch & Dreyfus	50
Sol Loeb	1 00	C & C	50
L Birotte	2 00	Chas Antonio	50
C Deitlein	1 00	J M Lalanne	2 00
J & A Perrodin	2 00	R S Wilkins	2 50
F Lastrapes	1 00	J Posey	1 00
Felix Lesassier	1 00	A Millspaugh	1 00
H Jacobs	50	P Jacobs	1 00
J Bloch	2 50	C Wolff	1 00
S Jacobs	50	E Lemontey	2 00
L A Sandoz	2 00	L Doucet	50
Chas Houston	50	E Plonsky	1 00
S P Clark	1 00	Cash	50
C B Andrus	2 50	L Goudchaux	1 00
Jos D Donato	1 00		
Cash (Sundry)	5 00		$15.50
	$28.50		28.50
			$44.00

Register! Register!

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 Fa quetaique; 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. 1032.

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 Byanm 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. 4038.

ESTATE OF PIERRE P. O'CONNOR.

Whereas, Evan O'Connor, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied by his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Pierre P. O'Connor, 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. 19, 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 original 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 and payable quarterly on his own warrant. He shall be ex-officio attorney of the parish, and receive such salary therefrom as may be fixed by the parochial authorities, not to exceed seven hundred dollars per annum. He shall, moreover, receive such fees of office as may be allowed by law. In the city of New Orleans the State's attorney shall receive such compensation from the city, in addition to the salary above provided, as may be established by law. He shall be elected at the same time with the judges of the district courts and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

Number Fifteen.

In every case where the judge may be recused and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer, having the necessary qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of those cases in which the judge may be personally interested, or when he may be absent or refuses to act.

[Strike out article ninety.]

Number Sixteen.

In order to provide for the establishment of the judicial system created by the above amendments, and to prevent the evils of an interregnum, it is hereby ordained by the people of Louisiana:

First—That the General Assembly, which meets the first Monday in January, 1879, shall in accordance with the foregoing amendments immediately redistict the State and provide for the authority of clerks, and the election and criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Second—That, as soon as the Legislature shall have acted as aforesaid, the Governor shall by proclamation call an election for justices of the peace for each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and for district judges in each district created by the redistricting, where one or more parishes have been added, or taken from the existing judicial district, and for State attorneys, as above provided except in the parish of Orleans, were the district attorney for the parish shall be State attorney. This election shall be held on the same day throughout the State which day shall not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the passage of said act. The terms of the officers elected at said election shall expire at the general election of 1880, and the limitation of the change of districts oftener than once every four years, shall not be considered as having effect before the general election of 1880.

Third—That the judicial system, as established by the constitution of 1868, shall remain in force until the expiration of the thirtieth day after said election excluding from the computation the day of the election.

Fourth—The adoption of these amendments shall not vacate the offices of the present clerks of court in each parish.

Number Seventeen.

Article 132 of the constitution of 1868 shall be abrogated.

Number Eighteen.

The Superintendent of Public Education shall receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

Number Nineteen.

No license tax shall be imposed by the State, or any parish or municipal authority, on any mechanical trade, manufactory, or factory, except such as may require police regulations, in towns and cities.

Number Twenty.

The Legislature is authorized to exempt from State, municipal or parish taxation, household goods, such as furniture, wearing apparel, tools of trade or profession, and family portraits, not exceeding in aggregate value the sum of five hundred dollars.

ACT NO. 12, EXTRA SESSION OF 1878.

Number Twenty-One.

Strike out the first part of article 142 of the constitution of 1868, which reads: "A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance;" and insert: "The university shall be maintained. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and an academical department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with appropriate faculties; *provided*, that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the academical and other departments may be located elsewhere in the State." aug3 tf

RALLY! RALLY!

DEMOCRATS!

THERE will be a BARBECUE given in the town of Opelousas on the 26th inst. Hon. E. W. Robertson, Democratic candidate for Congress, and other distinguished speakers will address the people assembled on that occasion. W. A. ROBERTSON,
Oct. 19, 1878.] Pres't. Ex. Com.

ATTENTION ODD FELLOWS!

Office Dist. Dep'y. Grand Master, Dist. No. 6, Opelousas, La., Oct. 19, 1878.

ALL ancient Odd Fellows within this District, and members of St. Landry Lodge No. 25 I. O. O. F., are respectfully requested to meet at the Odd Fellows' Lodge next Saturday the 26th, at 6½ p. m., punctual.

JOSEPH BLOCH,
Dist. Dep. G. M., Dist. No. 6.

NEW SYRUP!

FOR SALE AT
F. MUNZESHEIMER'S
Cheaper than any other house in town!

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.