

The Opelousas Courier.

Vol. XXVIII.

Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry, La., February 19, 1881.

No. 20.

The Opelousas Courier.

Official Journal of Town of Opelousas.

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

OPELOUSAS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

Heavy losses of stock cattle are reported all over the State.

At its meeting on last Monday, the Police Jury resolved to build a new jail. Bids will be advertised for next week.

We are pleased to know that Judge Hudspeth has sufficiently recovered from his recent severe illness to be able to venture out for a little exercise.

Mr. Higgins is putting our streets in first-class order. All he asks, are a few days more of dry weather to effectually open the ditches; after that, he will complete the elevations in a very short time. He and his aids have done some good work during the past week.

The past week has been rather favorable in its weather. No rain, much sunshine, and a pleasant temperature. The soil has dried rapidly, and many planters have started their plows for the new crop. The roads are getting good again; but—how long will they remain so! *Quien sabe.*

On Sunday afternoons, the depot is a very popular place of resort for all classes of our citizens. Young and old, rich and poor, Caucasian, Senegambian and Chinaman, resort thither for an evening's walk, and to witness the arrival of the passenger train. Our young beaux and belles promenade on the track, and doubtless give utterance to many sweet hopes of the future. We wish them all the happiness possible. We have been along there ourselves.

Capt. Bradshaw moved his camp up to Woodworth's Springs a few days ago. Since that time he has been engaged, with his force, in digging out the cuts near Washington, and bringing the track to a level surface. It will require some time to do the necessary work in these "cuts" and "fills," and to surface the track from this place to Washington. When this is accomplished, and the draw-bridge finished across the bayou Courtaubien, then, track-laying will be resumed, beyond Washington up the bayou Bonf.

Messrs. M. P. Young & Co. of Vermillionville, have purchased the Medical brick store on Main street, at a cost of \$3,000, for the purpose of establishing a first-class drug emporium there. Only a few days will elapse before they will open a large stock of purest drugs, chemicals, &c. These gentlemen mean business, which they will doubtless make known in due time by an appropriate advertisement. We understand that they have secured the services of Mr. E. Sumner Taylor in their Opelousas branch house. A very good selection; because Mr. Taylor thoroughly understands the duties of an apothecary.

We were pleased to receive the visit this week of Mr. William Voorhies, a wealthy and progressive farmer of Illinois, whose farm is situated near Decatur. Mr. Voorhies, who has many relatives in this State, visits Louisiana (for the first time) for the purpose of making the acquaintance of his relatives and taking a look at our country, of which we are pleased to know he has already formed a very favorable impression. He left on Friday morning's train for the lower Teche, proposing to look into the mode of operating the newly erected sugar refineries there. We trust that Mr. Voorhies may be induced to return and abide with us permanently, and lend his progressive energies to the development of our rich section.

As quite a number of our parishioners will visit New Orleans on the occasion of Mardi-Gras, we would suggest that it would be good policy to take a copy of our paper along, in order to find the addresses of those with whom they are likely to deal to the best advantage, in making purchases of articles which can be had there on better terms than at home. For instance, any one wishing to purchase furniture should go direct to Hubbard, whose Furniture Palace is at No. 122 South Rampart street, corner of Perdido; anything in the line of drugs can be had from that large-hearted and public-spirited citizen, H. J. Rivet, Esq., at 56 Chartres and 26 Bienville streets; while fine watches and jewelry and solid silverware are offered at the lowest prices by that veteran in the business, Mr. H. F. Sneyler, at No. 5 Camp street. The names and addresses of our other advertisers will be found in another column, and our advice is to call on them first, at any rate, if anything in their line is wanted.

Do you want any choice plants free of cost? If so, read our announcement headed "Free Plants to 2500 readers."

The Philharmonics.

The lovers of drama and fine music should bear in mind, that the Seventh Grand Entertainment of the Philharmonic Association will take place on Tuesday next, the 22d inst.

On this occasion the Association will present the new and thrilling operetta—"Richard, or Home Wreck," in three acts. There are seven scenes in this piece, all of which will be strikingly illustrated by new and special scenery executed by Prof. Mayer. The drop curtain is a splendid piece of decorative art. In the last scene, representing the storm and shipwreck on the Cornish Coast, the rolling sea will appear like nature itself. The billows, where Richard plunges in to save Walter Ellington, will appear like actual, turbulent waves going off for miles in the gradual blending perspective, forcibly illustrating the fury and majesty of a storm at sea. The scenic effects will far surpass anything yet presented on the boards of the Varieties Hall. There is a strong cast of characters; and from the frequent rehearsals, and active preparation of the theme, the public may rest assured that all of the *dramatis personae* will interpret their several rôles in an artistic manner. The musical adaptations will be strong accessories of the drama, and will be executed by an orchestra of talented musicians. The evening will close with a grand ball. There will be an abundance of light refreshments in the dining hall. Remember—Tuesday, the 22d inst.

Take time by the forelock, and write without delay to Mrs. C. Bell, 63 Bourbon street, to secure your rooms for Mardi-Gras. If you delay you may have difficulty in finding lodgings, as the influx of strangers in New Orleans this year will be very great. If Mrs. Bell or Mrs. Seixas, at the Daniel House, cannot accommodate you, lose no time in communicating with Maj. W. I. Hodgson, 11 Carondelet, who will attend to procuring lodgings for you in private families. Maj. Hodgson makes no charge for his services, His Majesty having desired him to open for this occasion a *Visitor's Accommodation Bureau* for the benefit of His loyal subjects, and instructing him to render such services gratuitously.

If you have not yet secured your lodgings in New Orleans for Mardi-Gras, write at once to "Daniel House, 119 Royal street," and engage the rooms you will require, as a very large crowd of strangers will be in the Crescent City this year to witness Rex's procession and the gorgeous pageant of the Mystic Krewe. Daniel House is situated nearly opposite the State House, and ladies and families desiring privacy, comfort, good fare and airy, pleasant rooms can find first-class accommodations there at less than half hotel rates. See advertisement.

Do you want to purchase a new piano? Then go or write to Louis Grunwald, 18 Baronne st., New Orleans. Grunwald will sell you a Steinway, a Pleyel, a Weber, a Knabe, or a Fischer, at a remarkably low price, and will also provide you with everything in the music line on the same terms. Only, before closing the bargain with him, call on us and we may be able to make the terms still more advantageous for you. Remember this when you want a new piano.

When you again visit New Orleans call on Forestal & Larose, dealers in building materials, lubricating and illuminating oils, sulphur, paints, oils, brushes, &c., at No. 37 Natchez street, if you need anything in their line. These gentlemen are also sole agents for the Eureka Packing Cement, the best article of its kind extant. See advertisement.

If you need anything in the line of clothing and furnishing goods when in New Orleans, call on Mr. Nathan Levy, at Godchaux's, 81 and 83 Canal street, and tell him we sent you there. He will fit you out in style at a nominal cost. Try him and see.

The famous man-of-war *Kearsage* arrived at New Orleans last Monday. This is the same vessel that sunk the still more famous Confederate man-of-war *Alabama*, commanded by Admiral Semmes. The *Kearsage* carries only seven guns.

Mr. Louis J. Gary, a prominent lawyer of St. Martinville, died in that town on the 4th inst., at the age of 47 years; and Mr. Damartin Pellerin, a veteran of 1814-15, died in the same town on the 8th, aged 82.

Call on Richard Frotscher, at Nos. 15 and 17 Damaine st., when you visit New Orleans, if you would purchase pure and reliable seeds at a low figure. See advertisement.

Do you want any choice plants free of cost? If so, read our announcement headed "Free Plants to 2500 readers."

How Congress Passes a Bill.

In reply to a correspondent who asks for information on this subject, the *New York Journal of Commerce*, says: "One branch of Congress passes a bill and sends it to the other. If the latter adopts it precisely as it is passed it then goes to the President for his approval. But if the bill is amended or changed on its passage in the other branch, it is sent back with such changes to the House in which it originated. If these amendments are there adopted it then goes to the President, but if not adopted, or adopted only in part, it comes back again to the second branch, where the vote is to recede from the amendments or to insist upon them. If the body insists, then a Committee of Conference is appointed, and notice being given to the other House, a like committee is appointed, and those two committees meet. If they agree on a report, then the bill as reported is voted on again in each House. If they disagree, each reports, and sometimes a new committee is appointed, and sometimes the bill fails. But if it passes both Houses, then the President signs it, if he approves; if he disapproves, he returns it within ten days to the House in which it originated, with his objections. If that House passes it again by a two-thirds vote it goes to the other branch of Congress, and if it passes there by a two-thirds vote it becomes a law. There is no arbiter between any of the parties.

PILOCARPIN IN DIPHTHERIA.—Last week fifty-two children died in Brooklyn of diphtheria. Sad reports of similar mortality come from other quarters. It is our duty to call the special attention of American physicians to the extraordinary success which is now reported in Germany, in this disease, from the muriate of pilocarpin. It is given in ordinary doses internally, and a large number of cases have been reported by different physicians wherein the results were astonishingly good. As soon as the pilocarpin exercises its specific effect on the salivary glands, the false membrane detaches, the inflammatory phenomena disappear, and improvement begins.

We particularly request our readers to try this treatment and report their results, whether good or bad.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

It is not strange that so many of the seats of Democratic Congressmen elected last fall are contested by Republicans. It is a paying business. The cool manner in which money is voted to a claimant for a seat in the House, notwithstanding that it is shown that he has no right thereto, is simply scandalous. The House committee on elections has reported, recommending the payment of \$800 to the contestant of Orth's seat; \$3,936.89 to Bisbee's; \$3,544.47 in Loring's; \$4,539.24 in Washburn's; \$2,332.44 in Martini's; \$5,211 in O'Connor's; \$3,310 in Aeklen's; and then, seemingly by way of adding insult to injury, adds that \$4,000 be voted to Sypher for a contest of ten years ago. These things are no longer create surprise, but they are evil, nevertheless.—*N. O. Daily States.*

A Washington special to the *New Orleans Times* says: An officer of the signal corps has gone South to arrange for an extension of the service there. He will select stations along the line of the railroads in the cotton region, where the signal stations are to be established, through an agency of observations taken at these stations. The signal officers will be able to furnish planters with predictions that will be of great value. This is in pursuance of a plan inaugurated by Governor Wiltz, of Louisiana last fall, in reference to sugar crops.

All of our subscribers who will pay their subscription accounts to the *Courier*, up to date, and one year in advance, will be presented with "Good Literature," a weekly literary paper, for one year, free of cost. Come up, gentlemen, and get this excellent paper, containing about twice as much literary matter as either of the \$4.00 magazines, for nothing.

Why pay \$2 or \$3 for a pair of shoes that won't last a month, when you can have them made to order for \$5 or less, by Jake Müller, who guarantees his work, will give you a good fit and shoes that will last six months or more?

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of our District Court, condemning John Sonnier to the penitentiary for life, for the murder of Mr. André Prud'homme in 1871.

The trial of Emile Deliege, charged with the murder of the Delahoussayes in St. Martinville last November, resulted in a mistrial, and the accused has been admitted to bail.

BEST THING OUT.—The *Courier* and the *New Orleans Weekly Democrat*, one year, with two valuable premiums, for only \$3.50. Read the announcement.

Journalism.

A PRACTICAL ARTICLE FOR YOUNG MEN WHO WANT TO BE EDITORS AND WIELD A MORAL INFLUENCE.

[St. Louis City Journal]

All the way from the university of a far distant State comes to us an application for a position on the *Journal* as an editorial writer. It comes from a young man who says he has been pursuing a special course of study with a view of adopting journalism as a profession.

He has about finished his course and desires to enter immediately upon his life work. The young gentleman writes that from early youth his ambition has been to wield a moral influence, and he sees no hope of exercising this influence save as a journalist. He has tasted of science, of language, of philosophy; has labored to form a style which he could use with effect; has sought out new paths and endeavored to make new paths where he found none. His knowledge of political history, law and political economy he thinks would enable him to discuss the average questions of the day intelligently.

In reading questions of social interest, and his knowledge of sociology might not prove amiss. As a journalist he would keep his life purpose ever before him. In his paper he would introduce new features—to old ones he would give the charm of novelty. In political discussions he would shun insignificant partisanship or personal reflections—every thing save a fair present-action of party interest. As manager he would exercise judicious economy; as editor untiring energy and brains.

The young gentleman is no doubt honest and sincere in his statements, but they weigh nothing with an experienced newspaper man. Journalists are not turned out of universities ready made. Journalism is a profession which can only be mastered after long years of active service, on the same principal that to be a good lawyer, or a successful minister, or a competent mechanic, one must have practical experience, and can attain prominence only after long years of patient labor.

Young men on leaving college are apt to think they could shape the destinies of a nation if they could only get control of the columns of some newspaper. Perhaps a young graduate does get an opportunity to write editorials for some country weekly. He launches a bolt and then anxiously awaits the report. He generally waits in vain, and is both pained and chagrined to find out that his majestic utterances have attracted no attention whatever. Perhaps he gets a position on one of the big dailies, and with a proud heart he hands in to the managing editor a long article over which he has spent several days and nights in writing and rewriting, only to be mortified almost to death by the matter-of-fact chief telling him to cut the thing down to two stickfuls, even if he does not tell him the paper has no room for any such stuff.

He may further tell the young man, whose ambition it is to wield influence, that they want no opinions from him; they only want news, and that in a condensed, concise form. The conceit may rather be taken out of the young man by being detailed to write up the stockyards, or sent to get the points in a scandal case and told that he must get his report into a half column and have his copy in by 11 o'clock, sharp. This doing unimportant work, and doing it on the jump, with no time to elaborate glowing periods and eloquent perorations, is a new experience, and to one he makes a flat failure, and is chagrined beyond measure by being told that he has no aptitude for journalism and is advised to seek some other vocation.

Journalism is drudgery, plodding, unostentatious drudgery. The individual work which makes up a complete newspaper attracts no attention from the public generally. Readers say this or that paper is a good one, without once caring who did this or that to make it such. And this alone would be cruel to the unfeeling writer who hopes to wield a moral influence. If one of his articles appears he expects it to be the feature of the paper, and is disappointed if the people do not talk about it and insist on knowing who wrote it.

The *Madison Journal* instances the fact of a man being stabbed in the heart, in that parish, and walking a hundred yards before falling dead. The wound is described as being three-fourths of an inch long. A more remarkable case of the same nature was reported in the *Chief* several months ago, which, strange to say, received little notice from the press. Mr. E. J. Green, who was shot in an affray on the streets of Donaldsonville, lived more than three hours after a ball from a Tranter revolver had passed completely through his body and heart, making a channel in the latter organ that was large enough at either orifice to admit the little fingers of the physicians conducting the *post mortem* examination. With such examples as these before us—including many of previous occurrence cited in medical works—we can certainly join in the conclusion of the *Journal* that "wounds in the heart are not, as thought by some, instantaneously fatal." We believe, however, that the Green case is one of the most remarkable of the kind on record.—*Donaldsonville Chief*, Feb. 12.

Rex has ordered the establishment of a *Visitor's Accommodation Bureau* free of charge at No. 11 Carondelet street, under W. I. Hodgson, Chief of Bureau. His Majesty desires that all his good subjects desiring to participate in his annual reception shall apply to this bureau, giving date of expected arrival, number in party—ladies, gentlemen and children—and duration of stay.

NOTICE.
I WILL hereafter pay no claims against the Plantation on Bayou Marie Croquet, known as Dr. Little's Place, unless authorized by me.
All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon said place under penalty of the law.
R. H. LITTLE.
Opelousas, Feb. 19, 1881.

The New Bible.—Quick Work.

The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation, and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be had at the extravagant price of \$10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 500 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edge, for \$1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance, American Book Exchange, New York.

A Liberal Offer.

Having arranged clubbing terms with the *North American Review*, we are enabled to offer that foremost of American periodicals, together with the *Courier* at the low price of \$6.50 per year. The *Review* is the organ of the best minds of America, nearly every writer of note in the country being a contributor to it. It discusses the subjects that are most prominent in the public thought at the time, and presents both sides of all important questions. It combines to a considerable extent the thoroughness of the *Cyclopaedia* with the timeliness of the daily paper. It should be read by the professional man, the student, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer; in fact, by every one who wishes to form intelligent opinions on the events of the day.

Clubbing is not generally considered an agreeable thing, but when it comes to clubbing the *Chicago Weekly News* and the *Courier* for \$3 a year, we find no objectors. Try this clubbing—you'll like it.

The police are authority for the statement that this city is rapidly "filling up" with thieves who come here for the purpose of "working" the crowds which will fill the streets during Mardi-Gras, and of taking advantage of the absence of residents from their homes on eight-seeing tours to rob their dwellings. The police declare that the boldest burglars and confidence men, and most expert pickpockets in the country outside of the penitentiaries will raid this city, and advise every one to exercise all possible care for the protection of themselves and property.—*N. O. Democrat.*

Mr. F. D. Chretien, one of our most promising young lawyers, has removed his office from 82 Custom-house street to No. 12 Exchange Alley. In noticing his removal, we will remark that Mr. Chretien's integrity, ability and great energy has already secured for him a position among the leading members of the New Orleans bar.—*N. O. Country Visitor.*

The *New Orleans Times* is urging the rural press to advise the country people to form immigration societies. Just the very movement that the *Capitain* advocated, alas! in vain, some time since.—*Baton Rouge Capitain.*

We did the same thing, and the result here, alas! was the same.

HOME INDUSTRY.—We take pride in stating that Abbeville's collar manufactory is soon to be enlarged. Mr. Martin has shown us the machinery he intends putting in the new factory, which will be run by horse power, and have largely increased capacities for turning out work.—*Abbeville Meridional.*

The report that Chester A. Arthur is a native of Canada and not eligible for the vice presidency, is said to have taken shape substantial enough to require a congressional investigation. To have Arthur counted out and English counted in would be just too awfully jolly.—*N. O. Daily States.*

Get your Valentines at Posey's,—his stock is large and well selected, comprising all the latest novelties and "loveliest" designs.

DIED.—In New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1881, THOS. B. OLIVER, born at Monroville, St. Landry parish, June 15, 1858.

—In Opelousas, Feb. 13, 1881, CELINA JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late W. R. Meginley, aged about 23 years. None knew her but to love her; None named her but to praise.

NOTICE.
I WILL hereafter pay no claims against the Plantation on Bayou Marie Croquet, known as Dr. Little's Place, unless authorized by me.
All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon said place under penalty of the law.
R. H. LITTLE.
Opelousas, Feb. 19, 1881.

FOR SALE

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS:

A Plantation at Bellevue;
A Plantation at Coulee Croche;
A Plantation on the Teche near Barry's Land;
Two tracts of land near Ponypville, in close proximity to the Texas Railway;
Desirable building lots in and near the town of Opelousas.

I will call the above mentioned properties on the following conditions:—One-fifth cash; four-fifths in four equal yearly installments without interest.

J. BLOCH.

NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1881.
AN additional storage of twenty-five cents per bale will be charged on every bale of cotton remaining in our warehouses on the 1st of March 1881; and thereafter we will charge twenty-five cents per bale per month on every bale cotton received.

CARRIÈRE & CHENIER,
Feb. 19, 1881. 21

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4224.
ESTATE OF JOHN JACOBS.
By virtue of an order of the Hon. the Probate Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or a duly qualified auctioneer, the last residence of deceased, in old Grand Prairie, parish aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1881, the following described property, belonging to the estate of J. Jacobs, deceased, to-wit:—

1. The plantation on which deceased last resided, situated in Old Grand Prairie, parish aforesaid, containing fifty-five arpents, more or less, together with the improvements thereon situated thereon, bounded north by Bayou Crocodile, east by Villeneuve Ortigo, south by Alcide Ortigo, and west by Jean Baptiste C. Fontenot.
2. Three horse creatures, one work ox, three hogs, one large wagon, one old horse cart, one set carpenter's tools, one set of iron tools, household furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms—Cash.

JEAN BTE. CASIMIR FONTENOT,
Feb. 13, 1881. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4058.
ESTATE OF ADOLPHINE H. GILLARD.
By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator, at the Court House, in Opelousas, parish aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1881, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Adolphine H. Gillard, deceased, to-wit:—

1. A certain tract of land lying on the Atchafalaya river, containing three hundred and fifty arpents, more or less, bounded on the north by section sixteen, south by land of Abbot, east by the Atchafalaya river and west by public land, being same property acquired by Mrs. Adolphine H. Gillard, by her husband's death on September 5, 1857, by sheriff's sale in suit of Wm. Davis vs. George Richards, No. 741, and James C. Cain vs. same, No. 7538, District Court, parish of St. Landry.

Terms—Cash.

SAM. HAAS,
Feb. 12, 1881. Administrator.

JUDGMENT.

District Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 12952.

MARY E. WALKER, Wife,
vs.
S. ROUTH WALKER, Husband.
In the above entitled cause, the same having been tried after answer filed, and the plaintiff, Mary E. Walker, having failed to establish her demand to the satisfaction of the court; and the law and the evidence being in her favor and against the defendant, S. R. Walker; it is for these reasons thereof, ordered by the court, evidence being in her favor, ordered, adjudged and decreed that the community of acquiesced and gains heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, and that the separate in property and that plaintiff have the full and sole administration and control of her separate property and her own affairs, accompanied by his petition, proven in my office, on the 22d day of February, 1881.

Witness my hand and seal of office
Feb. 5, 1881. B MARTEL, D. C. C. 25

NOTICE OF ACCOUNT AND TABLEAU.

District Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4140.
ESTATE OF DANIEL BRADSHAW.
Whereas, Samuel Haas, administrator of the above entitled estate, has filed in this court a final account of administration and tableau of distribution of funds of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And whereas, notice of filing of said petition and account has been ordered by an order of court bearing date January 21, 1881; and now therefore notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition in writing to said tableau and final account, in my office, in writing, at the time required by law, and if any may have, why said tableau and account should not be homologated and confirmed.

JAMES O. CHACHERE,
January 22, 1881. Clerk.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4222.
ESTATE OF JOSEPH P. COLOMB AND JULIE RITTER IN COMMUNITY.
Whereas, Jules Ferradin of the parish of St. Landry, administrator, has filed a tableau of distribution of funds of the estate of community which formerly existed between Joseph P. Colomb and Julie Ritter, both deceased, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And whereas, notice of filing of said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court bearing date January 21, 1881; and now therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

JAMES O. CHACHERE,
February 12, 1881. Clerk.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3086.
ESTATE OF OCTAVE C. FONTENOT AND WIFE.
Whereas, Onésime Lafleur, of the parish of St. Landry, administrator of the above entitled estate, has filed a final account and tableau of distribution of the funds of said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And whereas, notice of filing of said petition and tableau has been ordered by an order of court bearing date January 21, 1881; and now therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition to said tableau, in writing, at my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed.

JAMES O. CHACHERE,
January 22, 1881. Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4230.
ESTATE OF ADOLPHINE H. GILLARD.
Whereas, Homère Frégné, of the parish of St. Landry, has applied to the Hon. the Probate Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, to be appointed administrator of the estate of Adolphe H. Gillard, 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, and confirm.

JAMES O. CHACHERE,
February 12, 1881. Clerk.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4217.
ESTATE OF JOSEPH L. FONTENOT, SR.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Probate Court in and for the parish of Saint Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of deceased, at Tate's Cove, parish of St. Landry, W.D. NESDAY, February 23d, 1881, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Joseph L. Fontenot, Sr., deceased, to-wit:—

1. The plantation upon which deceased last resided, situated at Tate's Cove, parish of St. Landry, containing five hundred acres, more or less, together with and including all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded North by land of the Estate and by the public road leading from Washington to Garland's saw mill, East by the lands of Auguste Attala, Noel Tate and Ouzime J. Pitre, South by land of the Estate and lands of Ouzime J. Pitre, and West by Ouzime J. Pitre.

2. One lot of prairie land situated at the parish of St. Landry, containing seven arpents, seven and 97/100 superficial arpents, bounded north by land of the estate, south by Ellis Ardouin, west by Jaus Carrière and east by D. Lamour.

3. A tract of woodland in the parish of St. Landry, being the lots numbered four, five and six of section 36, in township 3 south, of range 2 east, containing one hundred and twenty-five arpents, containing fifty-seven 4/100 acres (certificate No. 7351).

4. A tract of woodland near the Chicot Lake, in the parish of St. Landry, in section 22, township 3 south, of range 2 east, containing a tract of lands subject to sale at Opelousas, certificate No. 7350—containing six hundred and twenty-five 20/100 acres—less 42 acres sold by deceased.

5. A tract of woodland situated near Bayou Chicot, south of it, containing four hundred and eighty-eight 1/100 arpents, being the south half of section 10, township 3 south, range 2 east.

6. A tract of woodland, the north-west line adjoining the Nicolas Bordenon claim, being in the north-east corner of section 3, township 3 south, range 2 east, containing one hundred and seven arpents.

7. A tract of woodland the north line of which joins the Chicot swamp, in the parish of St. Landry, being the east half of section 24, township 3 south, range 2 east, containing one hundred and seven arpents.

8. A tract of prairie land known as the widow Zénon Bordenon tract, situated at the Tate Cove, parish of St. Landry, containing ninety-four and 40/100 arpents, being the lot No. 3 of section 1, in township 4 south of range 2 east, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated at Tate's Cove, being a tract of land known as to belong to Démétrius Fontenot.

9. A tract of prairie land situated in the parish of St. Landry, at Tate's Cove, containing six hundred and thirty-five arpents, bounded north by land of Adolphe H. Pitre, east by J. L. Gulry and Adolphe Bredere, south by François Jean and J. Carrière, and by Larose, and west by Paul Stagg and other lands, being a tract of land, being in section 33, township 4 south, range 2 east, the buildings and improvements thereon excepted.

10. A tract of prairie land in the same neighborhood, containing one hundred arpent, more or less, bounded north by Ouzime J. Pitre, east by the tract just above described, south by land of Adolphe H. Pitre, and west by J. Pitre, and west by the Zénon Bordenon tract—the improvements thereon excepted.

11. Twelve bales of cotton in New Orleans.

12. One lot of horse cattle ranging in price, Pradrie Mamouth, parish of St. Landry—about fifteen head.

13. One lot of eighteen head of hogs.

14. Sixty head of sheep.

15. Forty head of horned cattle.

16. Two wagons, one old buggy, three pairs work oxen, one lot of pigs and hares, one lot of harness, one lot of about sixty barrels of corn, one lot of seed cotton—about twelve bales, one lot of carpenter's tools, one bayonet, one lot of iron tools, one set of iron tools, one iron safe, one iron safe, one double barrel shot gun, one old revolver, one lot household furniture,