Sketch of St. Landry Parish.

For the following sketch, written by W. H Skipwith, we are indebted to that able and progressive journal, the New Orleans *Democrat:*

Who would describe faithfully the agricultural capabilities and climatic advantages of this whale among the minnows, the characteristics of soil of its 2400 square miles of territory, its marais and forests, its cultivated fields, its alluvial lands, its hill lands and its prairie lands, will find it to be a big job—a job not easily comprehended into a *coup d'œil;* a job which will tax his patience and reflective powers severely; a job which I undertake with diffidence, doubting my ability to execute it creditably. To add to the difficulties already suggested, the fact should be borne in mind that the 45,000 souls which compose its communities are developing its industries in separated neighborhoods, each in its own way and by different methods. Absolute fidelity in its portraiture is perhaps not attainable, but it may be approximated by cutting the monster up into a number of slices. That plan shall be my guide. Before entering seriously upon my sketch of the parish, there is one little difference of opinion between the people of St. Landry and census enumerators which calls for adjustment if it be within the range of possibility. The people of St. Landry arraign the enumerators of neglect and incapacity, and in one instance related me by a prominent citizen they prove the charges. For instance, on Prairie Mamouth there is a densely populated strip of land not much over a mile wide, bounded east and west by a road running north and south. The enumerator working from the west, when he struck the west boundary, took it for granted that he had reached the confines of the territory assigned to him; and the enumerator working from the east adopted the same conclusion when he struck the road from the east. The result was that the 800 souls who dwell on that narrow strip of land failed to figure in the enumeration. The omission would not impress me as so very glaring but for the fact that a quasi-official census taken since has developed a fact so creditable to the productive capacity of St. Landry that it cannot be suppressed without doing grave injustice to the character of the parish for fecundity. The semi-official census shows that there are just 116 babies of the crop of 1880 in that narrow neck of land. As these figures may be taken as the average of the baby crop over the whole parish, the carping northern quid nunes will not be forced into a long hunt to find the fountain which increased St Landry's population in the last decade fifty-four per cent. Because of this and other omissions of which I was informed, I have assumed 45,000 as coming nearer the truth than the actual enumeration of 1880, which is 39,271. Before closing the brief and (to me) interesting episode of the babies, it is offered as conclusive testimony of the unequaled salubrity of St. Landry. Dr. Tatman, an old and honored citizen and an eminent physician of Ville Plate, says that not over one in thirty of the babies die in infancy.

Scanning the parish from the westward and southward of Opelousas, the seat of the parish government, the first subdivision which claims to be considered, agriculturally and immigrationally, is Prairie Hayes and Prairie Queue Tortue. These two prairies cover about 150 square miles of the southwestern area of the parish. A very large proportion of the lands on these prairies is still open to homestead entry, and much of it well adapted to the culture of rice. Owing probably to the proximity of the Louisiana and Texas Railroad, the tide of immigration is already flowing toward these prairies, and many new settlers are flocking to them and selecting homesteads. Weighing these with the alluvial lands, it must be admitted that the natural strength of the soil of the prairie is inferior to the alluvious; but to compensate these natural inequalities, the superior advantages for the rice culture on a large scale should be taken into the account, and in the same connection it should be borne in mind that rice can be raised in large quantities, and with less labor and pays better than any other crop.

About twenty-five miles from Opelousas westward, slightly north, is Prairie Mamouth. This prairie is about thirty-five miles, trending westward, and is from three to six miles in width, skirted on the west by Bayou Nez-Pique, and on the east by Bayou Des Cannes, the banks of both bayous being heavily timbered. This prairie is mostly a beautiful, undulating upland, and is being extensively cultivated in rice, the rice growers utilizing the natural ponds or marais, of which there are many, and to secure cheap and easy irrigation artificial dams are largely resorted to. This portion of the parish is very thinly populated, and many thousands of acres are still open to homestead entry under the laws of Congress It is well adapted to sheep and stock raising. With very little artificial aid the lands of this prairie produce cane, cotton and corn in paying quantities. Saw mills, of easy access to each locality, have been established, and lumber is abundant and cheap, say $12 per 1000 at the mills The health of this prairie is unrivaled in any climate, and altogether considered, in its agricultural, pastoral and sanitary conditions, it is a most eligible locality for an immigrant with moderate means. There are several instances on Prairie Mamouth of farmers who this year have planted and cultivated forty acres in rice, the average yield of which may be safely estimated at ten barrels per acre, or four hundred barrels of rough rice, worth net $1200 And this magnificent income has been realized by the labor of one farmer, assisted by his family. Where will the poor mistaken immigrants be who have been seduced by slanders and false representations to toil their lives long in cultivating the grain fields of the west, when the immigrants to the St. Landry prairies, with the profits of two years' crops, shall be dwelling in comfortable cottages of their own, and shall be growing fat and sleek upon the unparalleled bounties of climate and soil? Those will still toil on with their noses to the grindstone, and these will enjoy all the happiness, comforts and luxuries that the accumulation of wealth can bring. I do not mean to say that money grows on trees on the St. Landry prairies, but I do assert most emphatically that there is no other spot on the globe where one agriculturist can produce a crop worth $1200 with such a small outlay of labor and capital.

Faquetaique stands in the Indian dialect for "wild turkey hen," and Chataignier is the French for Chinquepin. They are smaller and more densely populated than Prairie Mamouth, between which and Opelousas they are situated. In 1874 four German families settled on Faquetaique. Before they came rice had been cultivated only in quantities to supply the family wants. The grain from these small patches for home consumption went through no higher manufacturing process than an old-fashioned pestle and mortar, both wooden. The Germans, shrewdly discovering to what a limitless extent the rice culture might be expanded without detriment to the other crops, made it a specialty, and soon became the possessors of a mine of wealth, with no other drawback except its remoteness from market. Their achievement on so large a scale broke upon the old population like a new revelation; and now, after six years' contact with German industry and skill, the small patch system has been universally abandoned on Faquetaique, and the old wooden pestles and mortars have gone to feed the flames of Faquetaique stoves. Senator Fontenot, who is an enterprising farmer and merchant, lives in the midst of the Creole French who have populated Faquetaique ever since 1763, when their ancestors emigrated from Acadia in Canada. These people are simple and primitive in their habits, hospitable and very kindly disposed to strangers.

Bellevue and Grand Coteau districts are contiguous to and south of Opelousas; they are choice and highly cultivated neighborhoods, containing many well-to-do people. In its own precincts Bellevue is held to be one of the most eligible spots in the parish. Its situation is pleasing to the eye and very healthy. Its lands are superior in natural fertility to the prairies south and west of it; near Bellevue lands can be bought at prices ranging from three to five dollars per acre. Grand Coteau is a charming village, with a beautiful convent and church and St. Charles College in its limits. This college was originally built by contributions of the faithful on a large tract of land which was given by a Mr. Smith for general educational purposes. Of late years it has been turned over to the charge of the Jesuit Fathers, but, like all the other colleges of Louisiana, it has languished since the war The Opelousas and Alexandria branch of Morgan's Railroad is greatly relied on to bring laborers to cultivate the soil and pupils to the convent and college. It runs right through Bellevue and Grand Coteau.

Between Grand Coteau and Plaquemine Brulee lays Coulee Croche, which is not densely populated, but the lands are represented as being very good, very abundant and very cheap. With such an attractive bill of fare Coulee Croche may yet become a thriving seat of immigrant industry.

Plaquemine Brulee is a high, rolling and fertile prairie, rising within two miles west of Opelousas, trending south It is flanked on both sides by Bayous Wykoff and Plaquemines, which eventually unite about twenty miles south of Opelousas. At this point of confluence the prairie terminates. This prairie was colonized before the close of the eighteenth century by several families from South Carolina. They first subdued the wilderness and hold it to day with a firm grip. By their thrift and industrious habits, each succeeding year has brought an accession to the wealth and luxury of Plaquemine Brulee. The thriving condition of that community is proverbial all over the parish. Along the side of the prairie and along the banks of the two flanking bayous there are still many acres of land lying waste and idle, and there are still many cheap and eligible homes for immigrants.

Twenty-five years ago the soil of most of the prairies which I have described was considered to be of very little value, but the present generation has witnessed a wonderful increase in their fertility. The improvement in the soil is attributed to the spread of a species of grass called the Gazon. A few years since the principal grass of the prairies was a coarse sedge, which added nothing to the soil and was very poor food for stock. The Gazon while green is succulent and greatly relished by the cattle, and when cut at the right time affords an abundant and nourishing supply of hay. It has thick, matted roots, which annually decay, and the theory is that these decayed roots deposit fertilizing properties in the soil in large quantities. Be that as it may, it is certain that large districts formerly sterile are now more productive than they were ever before considered. The Gazon seems to be peculiar to Southwestern Louisiana Its origin is unknown to the people, and its existence dates back no further than fifty years ago.

Whether or not justice has been done to the agricultural and climatic advantages of Southwestern St. Landry, I must devote the balance of the sketch to the communities of the north and east sections of the parish.

After traveling north, slightly west, for twenty-eight miles, from Opelousas, the traveler comes to the conclusion that he has passed the confines of another country, for he is up among the hills of Chicot, a beautiful country, abounding in splendid landscapes and romantic scenery; not remarkable for its fertility, but they afford a remunerative field of labor for the frugal and industrious farmers who cling so tenaciously to the hill sides—not perhaps the best of countries to accumulate wealth, but an excellent country to live long and happy in. These hills are the southwesternmost apex of the Louisiana chain of hills. They are maligned for their sterility because all the land in cultivation was cleared before the war, and by continuous and neglectful tillage it has lost to a great extent its natural vigor. Any farmer knows that, with a favorable climate, land which produces forests of large-sized magnolia, ash, poplar, hickory, white and red oak, is equal to the production of a bale of cotton, thirty bushels of corn, or a hogshead of sugar to the acre. There are thousands of acres of just such forests on the Chicot hills, and when a more energetic population goes to work on these they will appreciate in character and value. Rice does not prosper on the Chicot hills; neither are their steep sides grazed by any large herds of cattle or flocks of sheep, but the hog multiplies amazingly on mast alone, and that useful animal affords the farmers of Chicot an unfailing supply of food, winter and summer.

On the southwestern extremity of the hills are the lime kilns of Chicot. This stratum of lime was very extensively worked before the war, and may in time, when capital and labor enough is invested, be restored to its pristine importance as a valuable contributor to the needs of Southwestern Louisiana. Prof. Hilgard in his geological report to the Academy of Siences of New Orleans and the Bureau of Immigration of the State of Louisiana, has this to say about it: "It is remarkably pure, of a peculiar horizontal-banded and fissured structure, whence it has received the name of St. Landry marble, a polished specimen of some beauty being in possession of the New Orleans Academy." Experiments have been made on a limited scale in horticulture; they have proven the adaptability of soil and climate to all sorts of fruit except tropical and the grape. Before the war the beautiful scenery and pleasant breezes of the Chicot hills attracted the wealthy families of alluvial Louisiana in large numbers every summer, and the instances of invalids lifted from beds of suffering to robust health, of decrepit and tottering age becoming erect, aplomb and elastic through the balmy influence of Chicot air and sulphur water, are numerous and well attested. Tan yards, too, are profitable, probably the most profitable among Chicot industries Their supply of hides from the large herds of the neighboring prairies being cheap and abundant, the forests at hand guarantee the tanners an unfailing supply of white and red oak bark. The springs, of which nearly every hill has one, assure an abundant and never failing water supply. Some very choice specimens were shown us of leather tanned at Chicot by Mr Sam Haas, merchant, planter, tanner and lord-paramount of Chicot. Mr. Haas is an immigrant from Alsace, but he is not proud of his native land since Bazaine sold it to Prince Bismarck; and he is the successor in the tannery to a Mr. Koehler, also an immigrant, who made a princely fortune by tanning hides on the very spot where Mr. Haas is trying to follow his example.

With the added remarks that the deer, wild turkeys, partridges, rabbits and squirrels abound among the hills of Chicot, I bid them a friendly adieu, and pass on across the Cocodrie, twelve miles eastward, to Bayou Bœuf, a long and tortuous stream, with sources almost in the Red River at Alexandria, and flowing south through Rapides, Avoyelles and St. Landry, until about a mile north of the town of Washington it receives the waters of the Cocodrie, its largest tributary; after their confluence they form the Bayou Courtableau, and the waters of the two together furnish a navigable link between Washington and the Atchafalaya. The fertile lands of the valley of the Bœuf early attracted the attention of that restless class who fearlessly penetrate canebrakes, swamps and forests in search of the most eligible agricultural sites. The Bœuf seems to owe its present advanced condition of productiveness to two different human currents. The oldest, undoubtedly commenced its labors in Rapides, near the sources, and worked its way down south, how long ago I failed to ascertain; the youngest of the two currents commenced its labors at Niggerville, and worked its way up north. The two met at the Prescott Sunflower Plantation and adjusted the territorial line. In the meantime Avoyelles, ever on the alert, sending out colonies by the line of the Huffpower and Bayou Claire, from the east working west, had entered a protesting wedge, which effectually checkmated the conquering march of Rapides toward the south and of St. Landry toward the north, and in the tripartite partition Avoyelles maintained her grip. She, holding both sides of the bayou, from Prescott plantation up to the line of Rapides, a scope of alluvial land more fertile than the valley of the Nile, embracing the Star Plantation of Burbridge & Miller, which is booked for six hundred hogsheads of sugar of the present crop, unless some great and unforeseen disaster should befal the crop, and the splendid estate on Tiger Bend, which is the property of Mr. Alex Haas, a brother of Sam of Chicot, St. Landry accepting as her portion all from the Sunflower Plantation down to the Courtableau, about twenty-eight miles, nearly every foot of which is under cultivation, on both sides of the Bœuf, many of the plantations being more than a mile deep. And forty-three years ago this magnificent valley was a dense, almost impenetrable, canebrake and forest! How do I know that fact? It was told me by "Uncle Sip." And how did Uncle Sip and I become acquainted? It occurred in this wise: On my last visit to the Bœuf I was the guest of the gentleman who has charge of the affairs of Mr. H. M. Payne of New Orleans on Bayou Bœuf, and was comfortably housed in the old Campbell residence on the Barbreck Plantation the first night Next morning, when I walked out on the portico, I found sitting patiently on the steps a very ancient specimen of humanity of the genus African. "What is your name?" said I. "Scipio, sir." "How old are you?" "Nigh on to a hundred." "When did you come here?" "Forty-three years ago, as near as I can guess." "Where did you come from?" "Wilmington, North Carolina, where I helped to hew the timber of that house you slept in." "How did you get here?" "Mr. Campbell, after we got the timbers hewed, shipped them and us colored folks and all his family on the brig Nancy Jane, and we sailed from Wilmington for New Orleans. Then we shipped all our freight and people on the old steamboat Paragon for Niggerville. At Niggerville we chartered a barge, and after cutting down a heap of cane which lapped over the bayou, we tied the barge to the bank just down there." "Were no clearings around here then?" "Yes, Mr. Dupré had a small clearing about three hundred yards above, on what is now called the St. Peter's place, and Mr. Overton also had a small clearing just down below there on what is now called the Cumberland Plantation, and the balance was all canebrake, in which the bears used to be mighty thick." "What you call Niggerville is now the town of Washington, is it not?" Yes, I believe they have changed its name." "And what was Goose creek once is Tiber now?" "Sir?" Finding the old fellow a little obtuse in applying my quotation, I abandoned the poetical line and led off to more matter-of-fact topics. "What do you do here—you are too old to work?" Uncle Sip, rather resentfully, as he straightened himself, replied: "I raise chickens and turkeys, for the white folks, and work a little in the garden, and for my services he feeds and shelters and clothes me well." [Poor old man, when freedom sent you adrift on the cold mercy of the world, you fell on soft places and pleasant pastures, thought I.] "Who is that?" I asked, as an old colored woman passed through the yard. "That's Maria; she's my wife." "What does she do?" "She sets the hens and helps me raise chickens and turkeys." "And does Mr. Payne take care of her too?" "Of course he does, just the same as he takes care of me." When summoned before the judgment seat, where special pleading avails not, who would ask for better witnesses than those poor old human waifs to say for him, "When in our old age we were turned naked upon the world, he fed, clothed and sheltered us?" for charity covereth a multitude of sins. After breakfast Mr Allen, the overseer of the Barbreck place, kindly offered to drive in a buggy through the crop, which consists of about five hundred acres of solid cane, fully equal to any I have seen on the most favored spots elsewhere Besides the crop on the Barbreck place, Mr. Payne has, on the St Peter's and Anchorage plantations about five hundred more, fully equal to that on Barbreck;—one thousand acres of cane, and every acre of it good for two hogsheads, with a favorable season to ripen it! They do things on a large scale on Bayou Bœuf. Even the crab grass which we passed over on the headlands between the cuts held out the promise of more hay than would supply the plantation until next fall, if the rains would only stop in time to harvest it. The revenue from the crop of hay alone would swell the receipts of a small farmer beyond the total revenue he could realize for a crop of grain in the west; and the hay germinated without being sowed, and matured itself after a hard fight with the hoofs of the mules, for these headlands are the thoroughfares used for passing from one cut to another. While Mr. Allen was gloating upon his magnificent crop of sugar cane, which certainly was creditable to his skill as an agriculturist and showed the marks of high tillage, I was dividing my delighted vision on both, and I think the hay, which had sprung up and grown to maturity in defiance of neglect and bad treatment, paid the highest tribute to the climate and soil of Bayou Bœuf.

Fertile and productive as the lands of the Bœuf, here in eastern St. Landry there are others of equal fertility. I refer to the lands of the Atchafalaya and Courtablean. Those of the Bœuf are perhaps the best improved and most generally cultivated, but the farmers along the Atchafalaya and Coutablean assert, notwithstanding they have no costly sugarhouses, with improved machinery, nor luxurious dwellings, that their lands produce the best crops. The Atchafalaya lands on the St. Landry shore trend westward from just below Simsport in Avoyelles, down to the mouth of the Courtableau, a distance of about fifty miles. These lands have a depth above overflow, ranging from one to two miles, and produce cotton, cane and corn equal to any of the alluvial lands of Louisiana; and the lands on both banks of the Courtableau, from Washington down to its mouth, a distance of forty miles, may be embraced in the same classification with the lands of the Atchafalaya and Bœuf. Disclaiming any right or intention to arbitrate the conflicting claims of these rival sections I give it as my opinion that a fair summing will show substantial comfort, happiness, health and productiveness in proportion to capital invested, to be equally distributed between the three; and there are few, very few communities, even in Louisiana blessed with a better climate and more productive soil than is to be found in all three; and in all three there are splendid opportunities for immigrants to obtain cheap homes, and fertile eligible lands.

Seven miles eastward from the Bœuf, and almost touching the northern margin of the Atchafalaya lands, on the eastern border of St. Landry, where it meets Avoyelles, is the Big Cane country. It is so called from the immense canebrakes and unnaturally large canes which were found there by the first settlers. It extends from north to south about eighteen miles, and has an average width from east to west of five miles. More than half of the tillable land is under cultivation, but with a good system of protecting levees the tillable land could be increased to double its present acreage. The lands on Big Cane are all entered by the present proprietors, who hold their titles directly from the government, but they are to be bought from the present proprietors at very moderate prices, considering their great intrinsic value. The growth of the forests is cypress on a large scale, valuable white oak, gum, ash, magnolia, and maple, which afford ample timber close at hand for the construction of fences, dwellings, outhouses and all the customary improvements of a farm. There are no large proprietors on Big Cane, and labor is so scarce that even the smallest farmers find difficulty in procuring help when pushed. The crops of this section find a convenient shipping point at Churchville, on the Atchafalaya, which is reached by barges or steamboats which ply uninterruptedly on the Bayon Rouge, which runs through the Big Cane country its whole length. In connection with its present market facilities, it is appropriate to state the fact that the New Orleans Pacific Railroad is already graded through the Big Cane settlement. These lands are all formed by the alluvial deposits of Bayon Rouge. The settlements on the east side of the bayon are much more sparse than on the west; but there is still a large scope of country in and around Big Cane which is not developed, and is not likely to be unless more labor and a better class of laborers move into it. The new-comers would meet from the small farmers who compose the settlement hospitable treatment and a warm welcome, and lands would be offered them at very reasonable rates. This prosperous community of small farmers usually polls from one hundred and seventy to two hundred votes of the unscratched democratic complexion; and they have signalized their attachment to the Christian faith by the erection of three churches, and likewise their regard for civilization by the construction of four schoolhouses and the founding of four schools.

Touching Big Cane on the south is Petit Prairie, an elevation of alluvial land covered with the same big cane, containing from twelve to fifteen thousand acres of first-class land, none of which is now under cultivation, waiting patiently and invitingly for the teeming labor of the old world to come seven hundred and fifty strong, to receive each one his adequate portion of twenty acres, and as much more as thrift and industry will add to the original portion.

Touching Petite Prairie on the west is Bayon Waxia, the lands of which are not a whit behind the best of those I have been describing, although not yet quite so well protected against overflow. Along the Waxia, from its sources in Avoyelles until it debouches into the Courtableau, five or six miles below Washington, the clearings are few and small, except the fine plantation of the heirs of the late Dr. Taylor. When the floods are shut out, which will be as soon as the New Orleans Pacific crosses the Waxia swamps, it will become as large a contributor to the productive wealth of Louisiana as any other of the alluvial lands.

With the hope that my picture of the high premiums offered by the soil and climate of this great parish to agricultural industry, aided by the railroads which are panetrating it from the east and west, may draw within its borders the fifty thousand immigrants which it needs, I bid St. Landry a friendly adieu.

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Be not deceived by the flaming and glaring advertisements of some unscrupulous dealers or manufacturers, who will offer you instruments at prices *lower* than a conscientious manufacturer is enabled to construct them. Have no faith in such advertisements—they are invariably pregnant with TRICKS and HUMBUG. A conglomeration of the cheapest stuff is dressed up with gaudy colors and then palmed off on a credulous public at a so-called *terrible low rate,* amid the trumpet blasts from the local press. Wonderful how these disinterested dealers must bleed at every pore, on account of their self-sacrificing philanthropy!

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I import all my Musical Instruments for Brass or String Bands, Guitars, Accordeons, Banjos, Drums, &c., direct from European factories, and am prepared to sell them to my patrons at prices much below those of Northern jobbers. ☞ Be sure and send for my Catalogue before you buy elsewhere. LOUIS GRUNEWALD.

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☞ Every old subscriber of the COURIER wishing to subscribe also to the *Weekly Democrat,* and to receive the presents above mentioned, can do so by handing in the subscription price to this office, $1.50.

NOTICE.

I WILL hereafter pay no claims against the Plantation on Bayou Marie Crequant, known as Dr. Littell's Place, unless authorized by me.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon said place under penalty of the law.

R. H. LITTELL.

Opelousas, Feb. 19, 1881. tf

SHAVING SALOON.

Removed to Bellevue Street, between Mrs. Lant and Geo. W. Moriarty's Shops.

SHAVING, Hair-Cutting, Dyeing, Shampooing, &c., done in the latest styles. Prices moderate; satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ Hair-cutting by machinery.

E. A BODEMULLER.

TO THE LADIES.

THE undersigned, who has had an experience of five years in the business, respectfully offers his services to the ladies of Opelousas and vicinity for the repairing of all kinds of sewing machines. Prices moderate. Orders left at the COURIER office wil be promptly attended to.

Nov. 6, 1880 WM. L. GIL.

A BARGAIN.

FOR sale cheap—A ten-horse power engine and boiler, all complete and in running order; also, a grist mill, double geared.

For particulars, apply at Jos. Bloch's store, Opelousas, where engine and mill can be seen.

A THOROUGHLY competent sugar-boiler, with first-class recommendations, desires an engagement to take off the next crop.

Apply to J. C. LEBLANC,
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NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, Opelousas, Dec. 1, 1880.

ON and after this date, the Post Office at this place will open at 8 a. m. and will close at 7 p. m. every day. On Sunday it will be closed all day.

Money orders issued, and letters registered, from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. *Positively, no orders issued, nor letters registered, except within those hours.*

ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

New Orleans and way mail at 6:00 p. m. daily
Alexandria " " " 5:30 a. m. "

All mail matter must be deposited in the office before 8 p. m. every day, otherwise it will lay over one day.

d4 LOUIS DESMARAIS, P. M.

FRENCH CITIZENS

HAVING claims against the United States, arising out of acts committed against their persons or their property by the civil or military authorities of the United States, will find it to their interest to consult Messrs. R. T. Posey & E. L. Posey, No. 64 Canal Street, New Orleans, attorneys, and members of the agency for the collection of French Claims in the United States. Information, blank proofs, &c., furnished without cost to claimants.

Mr. E. Lloyd Posey is now in Opelousas, and can be found at W. O. Poosey's Drug Store. Sept. 4, 1880-2tf.

FOR SALE.—The Martin property, situated on Main street, near the corner of North, consisting of a dwelling house and three other buildings, with the lot—98 feet front on Main street by 197 in depth—a good business location. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, or at this office. fe15

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Literary Revolution.

EITHER "The Library of Universal Knowledge," or "Chambers's Encyclopædia," which are fully described elsewhere, ought certainly to be in the hands of every reader of this paper. No work ever published, except the Bible, should more properly be considered a *necessity* to any person aspiring to even ordinary intelligence, than a encyclopædia. It should be ranked even before a dictionary. Before the days of the "Literary Revolution," encyclopedias were an impossible possession, on account of great cost, to the majority of readers. Ten years ago Chambers' could not be had for less than $50 Now you can get it for but a fraction of that amount, or without cost in money by terms given below:

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By special arrangements with the publishers, the American Book Exchange, we are able to offer our subscribers the following very extraordinary opportunities to secure either one of these great encyclopædias:

Free! For a club of 10 new subscribers to this paper, at $2.50 each, we will supply "Chambers' Encyclopædia," 15 volumes cloth, or for a club of 20 subscribers, at $2.50 each, we will supply "The Library of Universal Knowledge, 15 volumes cloth, *free.*

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