The Opelousas Journal.

VOLUME 10. OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. NUMBER 52.

THE OPELOUSAS JOURNAL.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year, *in advance*. The year can be begun at any time, as fifty-two numbers of the paper make a year's subscription.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

FIFTY CENTS per legal Square for the first insertion and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion, *to be paid when the advertisement is first inserted. The space of one hundred words*, constitutes a *legal* square, and twelve lines in this type is a legal square.

OPELOUSAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

To Advertisers.

A legal square, under the present printing law of this State, is the space of one hundred words; and the price allowed by the same, for publishing judicial advertisements, is one dollar per square for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Our experience has been, in relation to advertisements generally, that we have lost about one-half of the amount charged on our books, besides the trouble and loss of time in collecting. We therefore offer to publish advertisements, of every nature, for one-half the price allowed by law, provided the cash accompanies the advertisement. This will be greatly to the interest of the advertiser, even if he has to borrow the money.

We wish our readers a happy New Year, and a prosperous future.

We call attention to the two notices of estrays, in another column.

The attention of public school teachers is called to the notice of the President of the School Board.

We had the pleasure of a call this week, from Mr. S. N. Van Praag, agent of the New Orleans Times.

Hon. E. W. Robertson, member of Congress from this district, has our thanks for public documents.

A race will come off Saturday, January 5th, at the Opelousas Race Course, between Boudreau's sorrel horse, "Flying Dick," and Professor McDaniel's roan horse "Bob Daniel," for a purse of $300.

Christmas day here was one of the most beautiful we have ever seen—clear and pleasant, neither too warm nor too cold. It was remarkably quiet, fire-crackers and nothing more, egg-nog and whiskey rather limited.

We learn that Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was attacked with a slight stroke of paralysis just before his departure from our town on last Monday evening.—[Courier.

This is news to us. Bishop Paine, and Dr. J. B. Walker of New Orleans, were our guests during conference; and we certainly had an opportunity to know the state of the Bishop's health. He was suffering with dyspepsia when he arrived, and during his stay here, and nothing more that we could discover, except old age. He had no physician while here, and used no medicine except soda, to regulate his stomach. He discharged the duties of his office, including the holding cabinet meetings with the presiding elders, every evening and night. The last day of conference he presided to the end—adjournment; and while the preachers were waiting to have their photographs taken in a body, he returned to his room, and packed his two valises. We followed him shortly afterwards, and offered to assist him in packing, but he thanked us with the remark, that he had finished. He talked with callers and others till dinner, which he ate, and then smoked a cigar. The carriage arriving shortly afterwards, he entered it of his own strength, and departed. He was still suffering from dyspepsia. In a letter of the 20th inst., from Dr. Walker, New Orleans, he says: "The Bishop improved on the trip, will leave this evening for his home, Aberdeen, Miss." The Courier's reporter must have drawn very strongly on his imagination for the Bishop's "paralysis."

Masonic Elections for 1878, at Opelousas.

GIRARD COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, NO. 4.

James Ray	Eminent Commander
C. Mayo	Generalissimo
Theodule Fontenot	Captain General
W. A. Robertson	Prelate
Geo. Pulford	Senior Warden
Geo. O. Elms	Junior Warden
E. Gantt	Treasurer
J. W. Jackson	Recorder
F. L. Pitre	Standard Bearer
J. L. Morris	Sword Bearer
D. S. Edwards	Warder
Louis Lejeune	Guard

EUREKA COUNCIL NO. 10, R. & S. M.

James Ray	T. I. M
George Pulford	D. M
John O. Trainor	P. C. of W
C. Mayo	C. of G
Joseph Bloch	Treasurer
J. W. Jackson	Recorder
F. L. Pitre	Conductor
Geo. O. Elms	Steward
Louis Lejeune	Sentinel

GORDY R. A. CHAPTER NO. 33.

C. Mayo	Excellent High Priest
C. A. Frazee	Excellent King
F. L. Pitre	Excellent Scribe
E. Phillips	Captain of the Host
D. S. Edwards	Principal Sojourner
Geo. O. Elms	Royal Arch Captain
C. N. Ealer	Treasurer
J. W. Jackson	Secretary
W. A. Robertson,	Grand Master 3d Veil
E. T. Lewis	Grand Master 2d Veil
Geo. Pulford	Grand Master 1st Veil
Louis Lejeune	Guard

HUMBLE COTTAGE LODGE NO. 19.

Henry L. Garland	Worshipful Master
Alphonse Levy	Senior Warden
A. P. Williams	Junior Warden
Chas. N. Ealer	Treasurer
J. W. Jackson	Secretary
Geo. W. Hudspeth	S. S. D
B. A. Guidry	J. D
C. A. Frazee	Captain
Jas. M. White, David Bloch	Stewards
Louis Lejeune	Tiler

Central Sugar Factories and Small Farms.

We published an article several weeks since, showing the quantities of the different kinds of sugar produced in the world, and the great excess of the consumption over the production of sugar in the United States, and the consequent conclusion that, as the production of cane sugar is confined almost entirely to Louisiana, there will be always a demand for Louisiana sugar at comparatively good prices.

The low price of cotton, and the uncertainty of the crop, on account of caterpillars, have caused many of our farmers to consider the question of raising sugar cane. The only obstacle in the way is the large capital and expense of manufacturing. This overcome, sugar farms would become as numerous as cotton farms. Farmers of ordinary means cannot build and equip sugar houses. Along all our bayous is plenty of wood, including those that run through the prairies. Fuel therefore is an obstacle only in the large prairies. If capitalists will build the factories, in suitable localities, the farmers will furnish the cane.

These central sugar factories have been tested in some of the lower parishes. It is estimated "that the average product of an acre of plant-canes well cultivated, on fair land, is eighteen tons." "The average price is $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds, weighed at the factory." "In some cases land and seed-cane are furnished by the factory, when $4 per ton is paid for the canes." Our prairie lands would probably not produce so much; but small farms well cultivated and fertilized—as they could be, by rotation of crops and stable manure—would not produce much less than the best bayou lands. Say they would produce fifteen, instead of eighteen tons, or even less; at five dollars per ton for his cane, delivered at the factory, without any cost of manufacturing, would pay the farmer better than any other product of the soil. Those who have farms near sugar plantations with factories already in operation could probably make arrangements at once to sell what cane they may produce. Others, if they will begin to plant cane, and increase the acreage yearly, will induce those who have the capital, to construct sugar factories, for their accommodation, and the mutual benefit of all concerned. We understand that Mr. Joseph Eddy, in pursuance of this plan, has already begun to build a sugar factory, a few miles from town, towards Plaquemine Point; and that Capt. Henry L. Garland contemplates building one nearer town. These two will probably, for some time, accommodate all the sugar farmers in that neighborhood, and will certainly greatly increase the production of cane there. We hope others will follow their example, and that the farmers will plant small fields of cane, as an earnest of larger ones, in order to induce them to do it.

The Democrat and the Printing Contract.

[Marksville (Avoyelles) Bulletin.]

The New Orleans Times denounces Lieut. Gov. Wiltz and Senator Robertson for the part and the position assumed by these gentlemen in the Printing Board in relation to the appointment of a Public Printer. We do not agree with the Times. According the contract to the Democrat may cost the people a few thousands of dollars more; still we believe that they are prepared to make this sacrifice in order to reward true merit and fidelity. The people of the State will not soon forget the valuable services of the Democrat in the last campaign, and the action of Lieut. Gov. Wiltz and Senator Robertson was but a correct interpretation of the public pulse in this matter. Dollars and cents have little to do in this matter; it is strictly one of principle, and instead of censuring we are prepared to congratulate these gentlemen upon their wise and patriotic action in giving a new lease of life to the people's champion and that firmest of all city journals, the New Orleans Democrat.

Aclergyman was annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afriad to reprove those who misbehave, for this reason. Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking, and making uncouth grimaces. I paused, and administered a severe rebuke. At the close of the service a gentleman said to me: "Sir, you have made a great mistake; that young man was an idiot. Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in chapel, lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service there was good order.

The cat show in Philadelphia promises well. "Benny Huckle," the champion cat of New Jersey, is a fine specimen of the Maltese breed, weighing sixteen pounds, and preferring mutton chops to rats. "Tiger Dan," who weighs fifteen pounds and is 12 years old, and "Taylor," a fine ringtail, are also entered for the first prize—a lady's gold watch set with diamonds. The nomenclature of the show shows that "Tom" is still a favorite title for cats of high and low degree.

Distance has only a relative value, remarks the Burlington Hawkeye. When a man sits down on a carpet tack only a quarter of an inch long, it is hard for him to realize that the point of it didn't come out at the back of his neck.

The answer of Socrates to a person who asked him when was the right hour for dinner, was the following: "If you are rich," said he, "you can dine when you like, and if you are poor, you must dine when you can."

A little girl who was sent to the pasture to drive home the cow, fell, and was severely scratched and bruised. On returning home, she was asked if she cried when she fell. "Why, no," she replied. "What would have been the use? There was nobody to hear me."

How to Judge a Town.

The Jefferson City (Mo.) Journal tells this:

About a week ago a gentleman from Tennessee, representing a capital of $20,000, in search of a location at which to engage in business, gave us a call and after stating his mission "West" asked to look at our paper. We handed him the morning Journal. To our surprise he did not stop to read our newsy local "pick ups," or our attractive editorial page, but he turned at once to the advertising columns and commenced counting over their spaces.

"Well," said he glancing up from the paper, "is that all? Is that the business of this town?"

"Oh, no," said we, "here is the Tribune with a few advertisements that do not appear in the Journal."

He then counted two additional local business advertisements in the Tribune and again looked up with the remark: "And that's all, is it? Why you haven't got near as much of a town as I thought you had."

And then we explained to him that we have a great many business men who do not advertise.

"They are not business men to hurt if they don't advertise," was his answer.

We could not contradict him, and we were powerless to vindicate the "claims of the city."

He left us, saying if he had time he would look around, but he thought this was no place for him.

The commissioner of Agriculture, Gen. Le Duc, has devoted a great deal of attention to the question of sugar raising in this country. He has shown a disposition to favor Louisiana in this matter, and in a report published some time since, suggested that this State could, with proper capital, supply entire the whole Union with sugar. Texas, however, has responded to this report and suggestion even more heartily than Louisiana. The immense influx of immigration into Texas necessitates diversified crops, and cotton is now no longer the sole product of the State. Quite a number of planters have taken Gen. Le Duc's hint, and given up the cultivation of cotton for that of sugar. Sugar cane is not new to Texas; it has been cultivated there for over forty years, but the entire production of the State never got higher than 6000 hogsheads and 500,000 gallons of molasses. The Texas sugar plantations were mostly situated in Brazoria, Matagorda and Fort Bend, counties. There seems to be a general revival in sugar culture in the Lone Star State just now. The Brenham Banner, notices the fact that a large number of farmers went into sugar raising last year and that it proved so profitable that the acreage devoted to cane, will be quadrupled next season. It is a noticeable fact also, that the old and reliable German-American farmers of Berks county, Pennsylvania, have determined on the cultivation of the sugar beet. The fact that Cuba is no longer able to supply this country with sugar, and that its production is decreasing each year makes it absolutely necessary that the United States shall raise its own sugar. Here is Louisiana's opportunity. Neither Texas nor Pennsylvania can step in ahead of her.—[N. O. Democrat.

We commend the attention of our Police Jury to the fact that in St. Mary and, we believe, one or two other parishes, ordinances have been adopted requiring offenders condemned to imprisonment in the local jails to be employed in repairing the public roads. If such regulations are not contrary to State law, they might be enacted with propriety and advantage here. Road overseers can be readily sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs and entrusted with the safe keeping of the prisoners under their charge. In this way parties guilty of comparatively trivial offenses will not only be compelled to render some return to the parish for the cost of their board and lodging, but the prospect of being forced to work will deter many quarrelsome, idle and lazy people from infractions of the law and breaches of the public peace to which they are so prone upon the slightest provocations. Mere imprisonment, with substantial and regular meals, a fair sleeping place and no work to do, seems rather an attraction than a terror to a numerous class of petty criminals, which always has its representatives in our parish jail, enjoying an indolent life and becoming fat and greasy at the public expense.—[Donaldsonville Chief.

I was once walking a short distance behind a handsomely-dressed young lady, and thinking, as I looked at her beautiful clothes: "I wonder if she takes half as mach pains with her heart as she does with her body." A poor man was coming up the road with a laden wheelbarrow; and just before he reached us he made two attempts to go into the yard of a small house, but the gate was heavy, and would swing back before he could get through. "Wait," said the young girl, springing lightly forward, "I'll hold the gate open." And she held the gate open until he had passed in, and received his thanks with a pleasant smile as she went on. "She deserves to have beautiful clothes," I thought, "for a beautiful spirit dwells in her breast."

The merchant who thought he could save money by not advertising found that he was right. After doing business for several months unknown to the public he was able to discharge a number of salesmen, whose salaries he saved.—[Picayune.

Some men have just about such an idea of economy. To refrain from advertising also saves them the trouble and expense of laying in a new stock of goods every season, and gives them plenty of spare time to dust up their old stocks and keep them arranged on their shelves.—[Richland Beacon.

In Southern California men outnumber the women ten to one. Two or three ship loads of women who want husbands ought to go there and restore the equilibrium of the sexes in the older States. Women servants get forty dollars a month and their living in that region.

The Galveston (Texas) News, speaking of immigration to that State, says there is too much of a good thing, and warns those who have not the means to support themselves until they begin to realize the fruits of their industry, to stay away.—[N. O. Times.

It is said that the chemiloon is rapidly coming into popular favor. It entirely supersedes the—the—something-or-other, that-rhymes-with-Jimmy—and is much lighter than the other thing. We concur in the opinion of its entire usefulness.—[N. O. Times.

"Augustus, my love, what are you thinking about so intensely?" "Why, Aurelia, you know when we're married we shall be made one, and I am trying to make out which of us that one would be."

How the Heroic Osman Pasha was Received by His Conquerors.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Daily News correspondent at Plevna telegraphs the following concerning Osman Pasha's reception by the Russians: The Grand Duke Nicholas rode up to Osman's carriage, and for some seconds the two chiefs gazed into each other's faces without the utterance of a word; then the grand duke stretched out his hand, and shook the hand of Osman Pasha heartily, and said:

"I compliment you on your defense of Plevna; it is one of the most splendid military feats in history." Osman smiled sadly, rose painfully to his feet, in spite of his wound, and said something, which I could not hear, and then reseated himself. The Russian officers all cried "Bravo! bravo!" repeatedly, and all saluted respectfully.

There was not one among them who did not gaze on the hero of Plevna with the greatest admiration and sympathy. Prince Charles of Roumania, who had arrived, rode up and repeated unwittingly almost every word of the grand duke, and likewise shook hands with Osman, who again rose and bowed, this time in grim silence. He wore a loose blue cloak, with no apparent mark on it to designate his rank, and a red fez.

He is a large, strongly-built man. The lower part of his face is covered with a short black beard, without a streak of gray, and he has a large Roman nose and black eyes. "It is a grand face," exclaimed Colonel Gaillard, the French military attache. "I was almost afraid of seeing him, lest my expectation should be disappointed, but he more than fulfilled my ideal."

"It is the face of a great military chieftain," said young Skobeloff, "I am glad to have seen him, Osman Ghazi he is, and Osman the victorious, he will remain, in spite of his surrender."

How Spofford Was Beaten.

[N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—H. M. Spofford is said to be a bitterly disappointed man. The contest in behalf of Butler was begun by the Democrats with the certain belief that Kellogg would not be admitted, and this belief Spofford entertained. It is a curious feature of the result of the late Senatorial contest that the Democrats lay the failure to secure the admission of Spofford to the fact that the contest was made upon Butler. They are entirely certain that if Kellogg's case had come up in the usual way, without excitement or special Democratic opposition, Stanley Mathews and Mr. Christiancy, and perhaps one or two others would have voted against his admission. They say that the attempt to force the Butler case ahead consolidated the Republican vote in a manner that had not been anticipated, and that it was on this account that a majority was brought together for the admission of Kellogg.

There are plenty of new States and Territories in prospect. Utah wants to get in as the State of Deseret, and New Mexico is equally anxious to join the Union under some Mexican-Indian name. It is also proposed to divide Dakotah into three new Territories. The eastern part is to be rechristened as either Huron or Pembina. The act creating this Territory has already passed the Senate Committee, and will undoubtedly be favorably reported and adopted by Congress in a few days. In the Western part of Dakotah the Black Hills folks think that they have arrived at a degree of importance that entitles them to recognition as citizens of the new Territory of Lincoln. It is possible that they may succeed in having a new Territory created, but not under this name proposed. Congress decided some time since that no territory should receive the name of any American citizen, however illustrious he may have been, holding that such a system was confusing, illogical, and based on no proper idea of nomenclature. The people of Colorado were anxious to enter the Union under the illustrious title of the State of Jefferson, but this name was actually refused by Congress and the Coloradians requested to find some better title for the new State.

The advocates of the Territory of Oklahoma, to be formed out of a part of the Indian Territory, are also advocating this measure before Congress.

Schoolboys will scarcely be able to keep up with the geography of the country, under these circumstances.—[N. O. Democrat.

HOW LONGSTREET WOULD HAVE RELIEVED VICKSBURG.—I proposed that the army then concentrated at Jackson, Mississippi, be moved swiftly to Tullahoma, where Gen. Bragg was then located with a fine army, confronting an army of about equal strength under Gen. Rosecrans, and that at the same time the two divisions of my corps be hurried forward to the same point. The simultaneous arrival of these reinforcements would give us a grand army at Tullahoma. With this army Gen. Johnston might speedily crush Rosecrans, and that he should turn his force toward the North and with his splendid army march through Tennessee and Kentucky and threaten the invasion of Ohio. My idea was that in the march through those States the army would meet no organized obstruction, would be supplied with provisions and even reinforcements by those friendly to our cause, and would inevitably result in drawing Grant's army from Vicksburg to look after and protect his own territory.—[General Longstreet in the Philadelphia Weekly Times.

A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.—At a matrimonial bureau lately opened in Vienna the ladies pay a fee, and are required to attend for two hours daily. Men call and are introduced. Women who possess accomplishments are requested to play on the piano, and are examined with regard to their sentiments and acquisitions. One visit sometimes settles a case, but more are often paid. The ladies have the privilege of rejecting candidates without being subjected to additional fees during the period for which they have paid.

Proceedings of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas.

WEDNESDAY, June 6th, 1877.

The Board of Police of the town of Opelousas met pursuant to a call of the President. Present: Dr. James Ray, President, Emile Donato, C. Mayo P. J. Lefebvre, Wm. G. Bell, L. Skinner and C. N. Ealer.

On motion it was Resolved, that a special Deputy Constable be appointed for the term of two months from this date, to have a salary at the rate of forty-five dollars per month, whose duties are to be those of a night watchman and fully empowered with the same powers as are now vested in the Town Constable; his hours of duty to be from 8 o'clock P. M., to 6 o'clock A. M. Said special Deputy Constable to be appointed and commissioned by the President of the Board, to hold his office during good behavior, and to be under the supervision and control of the Town Constable.

On motion the Board adjourned.

JAMES RAY, President.

Attest: Q. YOCKUM, Clerk.

DON'T FAIL!

To call at the Opelousas Cheap Cash Store, for the Greatest Bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dress Goods, and all Goods to be found in a well assorted establishment.

We are offering *unprecedented* inducements in every kind of goods. We are receiving goods by every boat from New Orleans, bought by an experienced buyer, who knows what the good people of St. Landry and vicinity require; and we give everybody the benefit of getting the cheapest goods.

OUR STOCK OF STOVES! Come and see them. $22 for a stove complete, and guaranteed to be No. 1, or the money refunded. Office Stoves of all kinds!!!

The Improved Wilson Sewing Machine for $30, with a guarantee of the Co. to keep it in repair for five years free of charge.

DON'T FAIL To call on us, and examine our truly Beautiful and Cheap Stock of Goods.

EMANUEL PHILLIPS, Agent, Main Street, next to Julien Claude's.

GRAND OPENING WEEK

—OF—

New Goods

At PHILLPS,' Agt.,

—AT THE—

OPELOUSAS

Cheap Cash Store,

MAIN AND NORTH STS.

—o—

Special Inducements!!

Attractive Goods!!!

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

PRICES.

—o—

We invite everybody to call and examine our Cheap and Beautiful lot of Seasonable Goods, comprising everything, which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSIBLE PRICES.

—o—

Phillips sells Prints at 5 cents per yard, 20 yards for $1.
Phillips sells Cottons at 5 cents per yard, 22 yards for $1.
Phillips sells Spool Thread at 5 cents per spool, 60 cts. per doz.
Phillips sells Handsome Dress Goods at 10 cents per yard.
Phillips sells Lonsdale Finished Cotton at 10 cents per yard.
Phillips sells Corsets at 75 cents, $1, and $1.25.
Phillips sells Flannels, Woolen Goods, Cottonades, at New Orleans Prices, and in fact,
Phillips sells Everything at BOTTOM PRICES, for

CASH ONLY.

We have just been notified of receiving another large lot of Ladies' gaiters, at 75 cents per pair, besides a beautiful lot of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses and children, men and boys.

Call early; don't miss the opportunity of getting the cheapest goods ever offered.

E. PHILLIPS, Agent,

Corner of Main and North Streets, next to Julien Claude's.

Nov. 10-5t

Louisiana Annual Conference Appointments for 1878.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	Linus Parker, P. E.
Carondelet Street	John Mathews
Felicity Street	Joseph B. Walker
St. Charles Avenue	John Hannon
Moreau Street	Tiff Foster
	S. H. Shrodder, Supernumerary
Louisiana Avenue	S. H. Werlein
Algiers	To be supplied
Lafourche Mission	Lewis A. Reed
Baton Rouge	J. T. Sawyer
Plaquemine and Grosse Tête	T. K. Fauntleroy
Editor N. O. Christian Advocate	Linus Parker
New Orleans Book Depository	R. J. Harp
South Western Bible Society	James A. Ivy
Institute for the Blind, Baton Rouge	Pat. Lane
DELHI DISTRICT	James L. Wright, P. E.
Monroe and Delhi	P. H. Moss, J. Lane Borden
Trenton	C. W. Carter
Bastrop	Henry O. White
Lind Grove	W. P. Owen
Oak Ridge	N. S. Cornell
Bayville	Thos. H. McClendon
Winnsboro	R. F. Alexander
Oakley	James M. McKee
Waterproof	J. T. Graham
Tensas Mission	To be supplied
Tensas Chapel	A. M. Wailes
Lake Providence and Pecan Grove	R. S. Trippet
Floyd	Thomas S. Randle
Madison	To be supplied
HOMER DISTRICT	Joseph H. Stone, P. E
Homer	James A. Parker
Lisbon	Robt. Parvin
Jamesville	John A. Miller
Minden	James E. Bradley
Sparta	R. M. Crowson
Arcadia	Thos. J. Upton
Vernon	A. A. Cornett
Indian Village	Robt. T. Parish
Rochester	To be supplied by F. T. Rawson
Townsville	John F. Patterson
Farmerville	C. W. Hodge
Webster	Whitmel P. Kimball
SHREVEPORT DISTRICT	Robert Randle, P. E
Shreveport	Joel T. Daves
Bloomingsport	R. A. Davis
Caddo	J. M. Johnston
Logansport Mission	John Pipes
DeSoto	George M. Liverman
Mansfield	J. M. Brown
Pleasant Hill	John B. Cassity
	J. M. Franklin, Supernumerary
Natchitoches	Thos. J. Hough
Natchitoches Circuit	supplied by A. Monroe
Amacoco	Robt M. Blocker
Springville	W D. Stayton
East Point	To be supplied
South Bossier	Joseph W. Medlock
North Bossier	Wm Hart
ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT	Christian Keener, P. E
Alexandria and Pineville	To be supplied
Cataldes	John L. P. Sheppard
Montgomery	Philip Allen
Harrisonburg and Sicily Island	C. R. Godfrey
Centerville	David A. Boddie
	W. R. Whatley, Supernumerary
Trinity	George Jackson
Columbia	John F. Wynn
Castor	James A. Biggs
Bayou Boeuf	Felix G. Hocutt
	S. H. Cooper, Supernumerary
Evergreen	Frederick White
Spring Creek	John W. Hearn
OPELOUSAS DISTRICT	Jacob D. Harper, P. E
Opelousas	J. J. Billingsley
Grand Coteau	J. V. Pointer
Washington	R. S. Isbell
Vermillionville and Plaq. Brulée	Baxter Clegg
Abbeville	Enos B. Foster
Indian Bayou	Abel Hoffpauir
New Iberia	M. C. Manley
	James E. Cobb
Franklin	B. F. White
Petersonville and Morgan City	Alfred E. Clay
Lake Charles	J. F. Scurlock
Grand Cheniere	George T. Freeman
Sugar Town	P. Galvin
Calcasieu Mission	To be supplied by W. Pilley

SUPERANNUATED.—H. C. Thweatt, John S. Davis, W. E. Doty, E. W. Yancey, P. M. Goodwyn, Joe. Saunders, P. H. Diffenweicth, J. C. Reid, Jesse Fulton.

TRANSFERRED.—To Texas Conference, A. E. Goodwyn.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH A. GUIDRY.

The undersigned administrator will sell at public auction, for cash, at the last residence of said deceased, near Grand Coteau, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., o'clock the following named movable effects, viz:

One creole horse, one pair oxen, one pair cart wheels, about 60 barrels of corn, one lot of plows, one brand 6G. household and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, armoirs, tables, chairs, one saw, and many other articles pertaining to the household and farm. The whole being sold at the risk of purchasers, who purchased the same on the 11th December, 1877, and failed to comply with the terms of the sale.

IGNATIUS GUIDRY,
Dec. 29-2t Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estrayed.

On or about the 1st day of December A. D., 1877, from the undersigned, one Texas dark American mare, branded on the right thigh M. When she left me she was in fine condition, and when last seen she was below Ville Plate. Also one dark bay yearling horse colt, star in forehead, branded thus: B on the thigh. Any one finding same and delivering or making it known to the undersigned at Bayou Chicot, will be liberally rewarded.

S. HAAS.
Dec. 29-3t

Notice.

The public school term of 1877, having ended in the parish of St. Landry, teachers will please hand in their report and receive their pay at as early a date as possible. All public schools are now closed. Due notice will be given of such schools as may be opened on the second Monday of January, 1877.

CHAS. N. EALER,
President School Board of St. Landry.
Dec. 29-1t

Estrays.

Taken up by the undersigned in Bellevue, two brown, American mare mules, six or seven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, both branded with the letter H, and one of them also with the figure 5 with a loop on the upper part of the figure.

The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay the cost of this notice, and take them away.

THOS. B. DAILEY.
Dec. 29 1877-4t

The Confederate Soldier's

RETURN, OR THE LOST CAUSE.

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