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.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per legal Square for the first insertion and TWELVE AND HALF 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, JANUARY 5, 1878.

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. We offer to publish advertisements, of every nature, for one-fourth 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.

If you want to be fixed off with a nice cravat, go to Phillips'.

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

Our veteran bakers, Messrs. Pierre Titard, and C. Brand, will please accept our thanks for New Year's presents, in in their line.

The Christmas and New Year's days just past were two of the most beautiful sunlit days we have ever seen, and we have no recollection of those two days having vied in their glories before.

We publish an article from the New Orleans Democrat, defending Gov. Nicholls from the attacks of a country paper. We are glad to see this stand on the part of the Democrat, in defence of one of the best, probably *the* best, purest and wisest Governor Louisiana has ever had.

The Terrebonne Progress wants the offices of Sheriff and Tax Collector consolidated; and also the offices of police jurors, justices of the peace and school directors; and the creation of a board to examine the fitness of candidates for office—we fear that a dozen elections would have to be held to get the right man, if candidates elect were rejected for unfitness or incompetency.

Can there anything good come out of Nazareth? Go and see. The Enterprise thinks Phillips is not a merchant prince, the victor in the mercantile war that it announced. The Enterprise of course is not infallible; and the way for it to see its error is for its editor to take his stand on Phillips' corner and watch the course of trade, how it runs smoothly with an ever increasing tide towards Phillips.

Van Amburgh & Co's great circus, menagerie and colosseum is advertised to show here next Saturday. The times are hard indeed, but not so hard but that everybody will find money enough to go to a circus, and—take a drink when they feel dry. As to going to a circus and menagerie, it is but natural; we do not see any moral harm in it, such sights are not seen every day, and where one can spare the money without wronging a creditor or injury to those dependent upon him, we do not see why he should not gratify an innocent curiosity for sight-seeing.

We reproduced a week or so ago a little item from the New Orleans Times, which intimated indirectly that Helen D'Este was engaged in the Parisian blonde business, or an imitation thereof. The manager of the new Helen D'Este combination company writes us that the Times did them injustice, but has corrected it; that they are engaged in no such business. He assures us that the company is first-class in dramatic ability and of the right kind. We hear the same from other, and disinterested, sources. The company is now, or was recently, at Morgan City, and will probably be here during this month. Miss Helen D'Este is a great favorite here, and on her return she will no doubt meet with the same success she did on her first visit to Opelousas.

The old year is dead and the new year is born, but every new year makes the world and us all so much the older. The new year's birth seems to be the occasion for festivity, happiness, rejoicing; but age tempers mirth, and resolves hope into memory—and the exuberant feelings that make each new year lively, are mainly confined to those who are in the morning of life. To them the future is a Land of Beulah, made still more beautiful by the roseate hues of hope. They have no sad memories, but all their thoughts and feelings are directed to a glorious future, and each new year brings them so much nearer the blissful goal. But those who have reached the meridian of life, who have passed its summit and started down on the other side, have no such beautiful prospect and each new year brings them no such joyous feelings. If they have ever seen the Land of Beulah, it is now shut out from view and belongs to memory. Their way is now downward, towards and through the dismal Valley of the Shadow of Death, to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Every new year brings these nearer the Dark River, which all have to cross. While the young, those who have not reached the summit of the hill of life, enjoy each successive new year, they should take care to commit no acts that will visit them with bitter haunting memories after they have started down into darkness on the other side. In youth we may be happy and enjoy all its blessings, but at the same time our conduct should be guarded by the recollection that Death is surely awaiting us, and that our consciences tell us the misdeeds of this life will have to be accounted for beyond the grave.

The Opelousas Journal.

VOLUME 11. OPELOUSAS, LA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878. NUMBER 1.

School Matters.

The Assessor's enumeration of school children in this parish, are divided among the districts, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—OPELOUSAS.
White, 585.....Colored, 771
SECOND DISTRICT—GRAND COTEAU.
White, 569.....Colored, 486
THIRD DISTRICT—ARNAUDVILLE.
White, 257.....Colored, 227
FOURTH DISTRICT—BIG CANE.
White, 251.....Colored, 425
FIFTH DISTRICT—WASHINGTON.
White, 543.....Colored, 834
SIXTH DISTRICT—BAYOU CHICOT.
White, 395.....Colored, 53
SEVENTH DISTRICT—VILLE PLATE.
White, 841.....Colored, 379
EIGHTH DISTRICT—FAQUETAIQUE.
White, 677.....Colored, 197
NINTH DISTRICT—PLAQUEMINE.
White, 900.....Colored, 120

RECAPITULATION.

White Males, 2717. White Females, 3301
Colored Males 1851. Colored Females 1641
Total Males, 4568...Total Females, 3942
Total Whites, 5018..Total Colored, 3492
Total White and Colored.....8510

When our public schools closed in December, 31 white schools and 19 colored schools were in operation. Of the white pupils enrolled 758 were boys, and 370 girls, total 1128, with an average daily attendance during the month of 914, employing 33 teachers at a cost for the month of $970, averaging a fraction over $30 per teacher.

Of the colored pupils enrolled, in the 19 schools, employing 26 teachers, 589 were boys and 457 girls, total 1046, with an average attendance during the month of 845, the 26 teachers' pay being $651, averaging $25 per teacher.

For the number of schools, it will be seen that the colored attendance was better than the white, which we can understand to mean but one thing: they take more interest in the matter. The subject of education should interest everybody, and parents should lose no opportunity to send their children to school. The moral and material welfare of the country depends more on the education of its citizens than on anything else. A government like ours is or should be governed by the suffrages of its citizens; and unless its citizens can exercise the right of suffrage *intelligently*, they are not fit to exercise it at all. The want of mental and moral education on the part of a large majority of the citizens will surely damn any republican government.

President Ealer, of the school board of this parish, has done a good work in the administration of his office. He has brought more energy and devotion to bear in the matter, than probably any other person in the parish would or could have done. He has everything concerning school matters systematized, in proper form, and at his fingers' ends. He has made the business his own proper business, and pursued it with as much zeal and pertinacity as if it held out to him a reward of a hundred thousand dollars. He is emphatically the right man in the right place; and so long as he stays there the school affairs of this parish will flourish if he be properly supported.

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

VAN AMBURGH'S CONSOLIDATED SHOWS.—Van Amburgh & Co.'s consolidated shows gave two exhibitions in Titusville on Wednesday to crowded houses. The aggregation and combination of so many attractions as were embraced in Van Amburgh's celebrated menagerie and Frost's popular circus could not fail to bring out the populace for a day of instructive, high-toned entertainment and recreation. In every department of the vast congress law and order prevailed, and the long programme in the arena was gone through with as advertised. The animals were fresh, fine, large specimens, well trained and under perfect subjection. The circus performance was satisfactory to the most captious critics. The tumblers, vaulters, jugglers, contortionists, riders and clowns, showed themselves to have been culled from the leading men in the business, and correspondingly well up and skilled in doing their respective specialties. We can cheerfully recommend this show as of the first order of merit, and have no hesitation in saying that the proprietors are honest and pay their bills in full, as per contract, on demand.—[Titusville Herald.

Now at the beginning of a new year, if our farmers, and in fact all others, would strive more to make their homes comfortable, and to supply themselves and families with the ordinary wants and conveniences of life, and strive less after money for the mere love of lucre, and after fortunes that are seldom realized, life would be pleasanter and happier, there would be fewer hopes deferred to make the heart sick, the decline of life would be made smooth by contentment, and old age would have fewer stings of disappointment. "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can take nothing out of it;" when wealth is accumulated in this life it is left generally as a bone of contention for unworthy heirs to quarrel over, to squander, and to become the means of corrupting and wrecking their own lives.

"Flora Temple, the world-renowned trotter and the fastest on the turf while she was in active sporting service," died at Philadelphia, on the 21st ult., in the 33d year of her age.

The Course of the Governor.

[From the New Orleans Democrat, Dec. 29.]

We sincerely regret to read the repeated attacks of our friend of the Natchitoches Vindicator upon Gov. Nicholls and his administration. We know that the editor of the Vindicator, who is our long-time personal friend, is a sincere and patriotic man as well as a fearless and trenchant writer; but he is greviously in error in his present warfare upon the Governor of Louisiana.

The first attack of the Vindicator was part of an article highly complimentary to the Democrat, and very gratifying to its editor, whose poor services to the State were flatteringly referred to. The attack upon the Governor was based upon an entire misapprehension of some brief remarks made by him in the Printing Board when the question of the disposal of the printing contract was under discussion. In the course of those remarks the Governor said that he desired to keep the good people of the State united. Strangely, our contemporary interpreted this into the expression of a purpose or desire to dissolve or demoralize the Democratic party into a sort of mongrel concern.

How our friend could have attached such a meaning to such words we are at a loss to understand. We read them at the time with sincere pleasure, and subsequently heard them from the Governor himself in conversation. We understand the Governor to entertain views on this subject entirely different from those attributed to him by the Vindicator, and in full accord with those entertained by that journal itself and by ourselves. We understood him then, as we understand him now, to desire, as earnestly as any man in Louisiana, that their shall be no division in our party; we understand that he believes the opposition to us is too powerful and numerous to admit of any dissentions or divisions among us, or of any purpose to dissolve and break up that grand party organization whose banner he carried through the last canvass and which won the State from its despoilers. We have no authority to speak on this point for Gov. Nicholls, but simple justice both to him and to our friend of the Vindicator requires that we should set him right according to his own utterances.

The Vindicator has followed up the first attack with several others, one of especial bitterness in its issue of the 15th inst. In the latter article the Vindicator makes a sweeping denunciation of those who hold places of honor and trust under the State administration, as time-severs, lick-spittles, reformed thieves and captured enemies. We do not understand the Vindicator to include the public officials of the State *en masse* in this denunciation. But the tone of the article is well calculated to create the impression that the administration and the civil service of the State are as corrupt and debauched, as were those of Warmoth and Kellogg.

This is terribly unjust. Many of the best men in Louisiana are holding offices by appointment from Gov. Nicholls. A vast majority of the officeholders are good and true men; indeed, the objectionable appointees are so few that they do not taint or tinge the mass. And who is responsible for those few objectionable and unpopular appointments? Gov. Nicholls alone? By no means.

The Democrat last winter and spring was not in full accord with the policy adopted by the administration and the caucus in conducting the issue with the Packard usurpation. But that policy was adopted after mature and patriotic thought by those in authority, and in whose integrity of purpose we trusted. They had lights before them that we had not, and they acted according to those lights and their best judgment. The offensive appointments which were made, we have much reason to believe, though we have no authority for it, were made in carrying out that policy; therefore, the responsibility must be divided, and no greater or more cruel injustice could be done than to shoulder the whole of it upon the Governor.

We are all free to differ about the wisdom of the line of action adopted in that great and memorable crisis of our affairs. We have already said that we were not in accord with it. But after it was agreed upon it would have been the height of folly, if not criminality, to attempt to embarrass or defeat it, and we refrained from criticising or assailing it. Despite our fears it succeeded.

The policy which we, and those who thought with us, desired to pursue, we believe would have also succeeded. But that belief may be the inspiration of the vanity of man. Whether it would have succeeded or not, no human wisdom can now pretend to tell; it remains one of those untried and uncertain schemes of the past. Probably it would have saved the State in a blaze of chivalric glory, and, again, it might have been the sowing of the dragon's teeth, which would have filled the State with armed men, drenched its soil in human blood and in the end failed of its purpose.

But the policy adopted proved a success; it won the game, and where has it placed us? Why, with already a large measure of relief from the troubled, uncertain and embarrassed legislation of last winter and spring, upon the eve of the assembling of the Legislature of 1878, unembarrassed and committed to a great work of reform.

Let us not waste the precious opportunity we hold to relieve the burdens of this State in fierce and defamatory wrangles among ourselves. If the Legislature about to assemble fails in its great obligations to the State, if the Governor or any other public officials, falters in his duty to the people, we shall not be behind our friend of the Vindicator in denouncing the treason. But let us have cause before we plunge into a mad and indiscriminate riot amongst ourselves.

The social, political and constitutional evils which, during four years of desolating war and ten years of vicious and irresponsible government, have taken root in our institutions and grown into stalwart plants, every leaf and branch of which is laden with the poison of corruption and extravagance, are not to be cut down or uprooted and destroyed in a day nor in a year. The civil processes of reform are slow, it is true, but we can not hasten them by the unjust censure or the fierce denunciation of those to whose hands they have been entrusted.

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

We have been authorized to state that the Helen D'Este Combination will arrive here about the middle of January next. Miss D'Este has organized a new company of good actors and assurance is given that they will please this community.—[Lafayette Advertiser.

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

Planters' Meeting in St. Mary.

[From the Lafayette Advertiser.]

At a meeting of the Planters' Union of the parish of St. Mary on the 15th inst., the wages for first class hands for the year 1878, were fixed at fifteen dollars with rations, or eighteen dollars without rations; second class men and women and children in proportion to labor; two thirds payable at the end of the month and one third retained to the end of the year. First class women fifty cents per day, without rations. Rations one pound of pork and two pounds of corn meal. Not more than one half acre of land to be allowed for private use of each laborer. No perquisites of any kind or extra time to be allowed, and all short time to be deducted.

Many other details were also agreed to, and the members of the association pledged themselves to each other to carry out in good faith the letter and spirit of the compact, and any member violating the same in any manner, to be expelled.

Seeming to fear the efficacy of local regulations, the Union adopted the following:

"As the laborer is protected in his pay by a privilege on the crop, he should in return give some security in carrying out his part of the contract. Capital as well as labor should be protected. We therefore suggest that Donelson Caffery, Esq., be employed to draft a law for such purpose, and that the Legislature of the State be memorialized to pass the same."

If the planters of St. Mary, who pay wages for labor, find it necessary to appeal to the Legislature for protection, how much more are those entitled to it, who work their places on the share system?

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

The Ouachita Telegraph, a Democratic paper, objects as follows to the price fixed by law for legal advertisements.

When the present printing law first assumed shape, we took occasion to express our dissent in more ways than one. The learned members of the Legislature heeded our protest so far as to make a small concession in favor of the country printer whose labor they had reduced fifty per centum. The city press, ready to steal a weather or crop item from a rural cotemporary, stood by and calmly smiled when their country brothers were to be slaughtered. The members of the Legislature, getting $8 a day, did not call for a reduction of their *per diem*. Their services were invaluable, but the poor devil of a printer for whose paper they were indebted and to whom they had often appealed for "a little notice" should be reduced to starvation rates! Reform began, as it always does, with the newspaper.

The Lawyer and the Farmer.

A sharp old quaker who had read the story of the lawyer and the farmer and the gored ox, called upon a neighboring lawyer and said:

"Friend Foxcraft, I very much desire to ask thy opinion."

"I am all attention," replied the lawyer putting down his pen.

"Supposing, friend Foxcraft, that my dog hath gone in thy pantry and stolen a leg of thy mutton, what ought I do?"

"Pay for the mutton, nothing can be clearer."

"Exactly, friend Foxcraft; and now know thee that thy dog, 'Pinchem,' whom I well know by sight, hath stolen a leg of mutton from my pantry worth exactly one dollar, and now what art thou going to do?"

"Pay for the mutton, of course; here is the change."

The Quaker took his dollar, and was about to depart when he was halted by the lawyer with:

"Hold on a moment friend. I have a little bill against you, which I hope you are ready to pay."

"Bill against me, friend Foxcraft?—Thou are certainly laboring under a mistake. I am shure I owe no man a shilling."

"No mistake at all. I charge you my regular fee of five dollars for professional advice in this case."

"Then verily I must pay thee; but allow me to give it as my opinion, friend Foxcraft, that I have touched pitch and been sadly defiled."

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

SCHOOL DRESS.—If there is one place more than another where simplicity should characterize the dress, it is the school room. The object for which the children are here gathered is certainly not the display of the wealth or tenderness of their parents. Anything which diverts the attention of the pupil from his school duties is an injury to him; but it will accord with the observation of teachers, that fine clothes oftener work mischief to their wearer in this respect than mean clothes do. The highest minded children are oftenest found in plain garb, while those be-ringed, and be-ruffled, and otherwise showily attired, are generally quite destitute of intellectual home culture. Their mothers have been too busy with their clothes to pay much attention to their brains. This sounds severe; would it were not true. While over attention to toilet matters is a hindrance to study, negligence and untidiness are as carefully to be avoided. Clean clothes, plainly made, need not be expensive, either of time or money, and a proper regard to personal cleanliness in all its details is what every person owes to himself or his associates. It is very desirable that the pupil should have at least two school suits, for in the crowded school room the clothing soon becomes saturated with the exhalations floating in the atmosphere, and an airing of the clothes every two or three days is necessary to keep them fresh and sweet.

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

All women play cards alike. Watch a woman at a game of whist and you'll get a pretty correct idea of how all women play whist: "La me, Harry, is it my play? Let me see—second hand low—that's the first time around of that suit, ain't it? Well, I'll play—no, I hardly think I will—now you stop looking at my hand—did you see anything—of course I'm going to play, but I must have time to think—what's trumps—spades—I thought 'twas clubs—well, I'll—no—yes—well, there!" Then she will clap an ace on her partner's king and insist upon keeping the trick for fear she will be cheated out of it in the final count.

The Jews at New Port.

WHAT ABRAHAM TOURO AND OTHERS HAVE DONE FOR THAT CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE.

[Newport Letter to the Chicago Tribune.]

In spite of Disraeli's magnificent Tancred, and Miss Shepard's delightful Sarouis, and George Eliot's immaculate Deronda, who wipes the weeping eyes of beauty with such sublime calmness, we yet, we Christian folk, remain in a state of heathen darkness in regard to the best type of the Jew. We lump them all together, and say in a sketchy manner, when we wish to describe a certain physiognomy, "looks like a Jew, you know"; and we mean by this a low-browed, hooked-nose, swarthy face, with the seal of cunning set upon it. The other day I met, and walked and talked with a gentleman of whom this admiring comment was made to me directly after by one of the queen roses of society. "Oh, *who* was it? *Such* a profile; *such* a pair of eyes; such a nose. The very handsomest creature I've seen for months."

I unraveled the mystery by not only giving the gentleman's name, but the lineage that had bestowed this pair of eyes, this wonderful nose, this charming profile.

"What, a Jew? Why, I never should have thought it!"

"Because you have in your mind the lowest type of the Jew—the old clo' man, and of that ilk. But here in Newport such ignorance is unpardonable—here in Newport, which was and is

SO MUCH INDEBTED TO JEWS."

The queen of the roses looks at me in amazement. Indebted to the Jews! What do I mean?

And then I relieve my mind and tell of Abraham Touro, whose influence here gave his name to the long and beautiful street that is now called Bellevue avenue. And how he and his brother Judah were benefactors of the Redwood Library, and who donated a fund of $5000 for keeping Touro street in repair. Somewhere about the year 1760, in the old palmy days of Newport, there were sixty families of the higher class of Jews living in Newport. They were of the old race from Spain and Portugal, and these are some of the names they bore—Lopez, Sexias, Riviera, Pollock, Hart and Touro. Dr. Waterhouse, one of the old New England divines, speaks of their efforts for public education with great commendation. Abraham Riviera was engaged in large commercial undertakings, and, after a repeated succession of losses, was obliged to assign his property. The English merchants with whom he had business relations favored him so generously that he was enabled shortly to carry on his enterprises. At the end of a few years.

HE GAVE A DINNER PARTY TO HIS CREDITORS'

and under the plate of each there was found a check covering the amount of debt, with interest. He was called "the honest man" after this. The grand dinner-givers at Newport now are not likely to entertain their creditors in this manner, though, perhaps, this is hardly fair to say in view of such times as have come upon us. It may be that there are descendants of this "honest man" who may yet perform a deed akin to this. One very interesting relic of the old time Jews here is the synagogue on Touro street or Bellevue avenue. It is seldom opened for services now of any kind, but it is kept in beautiful repair by the old Touro fund. The gay visitors of this day as they stroll by that noble gateway seldom stop to observe it, and little suspect that it is really a work of art, and cost upwards of $11,000 in 1842, when Judah Touro, the brother of Abraham, caused it to be erected.

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Van Amburgh & Co's Great Golden Menagerie, Circus and Colosseum.

They had a jolly row in a Cincinnati church the other day. The parson was trying to give the benediction, and the organist had pulled out all the stops, and was playing Josephus Orange-blossom for dear life, and this is what it sounded like: "The blessing of—fal-lol- de- rol- de- lol- de- rol- de- lido—shut up that d—d organ—be with you now—ri-too-ral-lol-de-riddle- diddle- di do—and always, for ever and ever. Amen. Stop that infernal music—fal-lal- de- ral- de- lumity- doo- die- di- do." And then a white-faced minister threw off his calico ulster and trotted up to the organ loft, three steps at a time. There were only two rounds fought, but the organist got a terrible bloody nose, and the gallery was littered with leaden pipes and pedals. And as soon as that clergyman can open his eyes, he's going to write a powerful sermon on the worldliness of church music, and the desirability of praising God without any instrumental accompaniment.—[Oshkosh Christian Advocate.

TO BANISH FLEAS AND LICE.—Penroyal, a common weed in pastures and meadows, is very offensive to fleas, lice flies and musquitoes. To use it advantageously, take lard and rub or grind it with a muller on a smooth, flat stone, slate or piece of marble, with the dried or green plant leaves, stems and blossoms, till well mixed. Let it stand twenty-four hours, melt at slow heat and strain. With this anoint the ears and neck of an animal, or the perches and nets of poultry which may be infested. A small quantity may be rubbed under the wings of a hen with a brood of young chickens. A few drops of the oil of penroyal in sweet oil, rubbed on the face, neck and hands, will keep off musquitoes, however thick they may be. A good night's rest may be secured in the worst infested woods, or swamps where these insects or black flies do most abound by the use of this mixture. Keep it out of the eyes, as its presence there is not agreeable.—[Hearth and Home.

The first lottery created in Louisiana, in 1810, was for the benefit of a church. In that year the governor of the territory of Orleans approved an act authorizing the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Christ church to raise by lottery the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of building a place of public worship for said church. In 1822, the Presbyterian church by the same means raised $30,000, the success of Christ church inducing this venture. In 1828, the French Evangelical society of New Orleans raised $30,000 for the same purpose. In 1813 the University of Orleans secured $50,000 by means of two lotteries. Other educational institutions raised in the aggregate about $90,000 before 1828. Over $88,000 which has been received from lotteries has been used on the canals and roads of the State. In 1806 the city of New Orleans, to free itself from debt, raised $30,000, and in 1822 $20,000 was similarly provided for the needs of the State.

Proceedings of the Police Jury.

OPELOUSAS, December 10th, 1877.

The Police Jury met pursuant to adjournment. Present: R. H. Littell, President; E. L. Clark, G. T. Hawkins, H. J. Guillory F. Savoy D. P. Saizan, S. Haas, E. Dubuisson and A. Guidry.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President appointed Messrs. Dubuisson, Clark, Saizan and Haas a committee to examine the vouchers in the hands of the Parish Treasurer, for the monies paid by him, whereupon Mr. Haas reported that they had examined and counted the vouchers presented by the Parish Treasurer, amounting to twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twe ve cents ($12,937.12), which amount corresponded with the entries on his books, and he moved that the vouchers be cancelled and that the Treasurer have a credit for that amount on his books; carried.

On motion of Mr. Haas, Resolved, that the Courthouse be and is hereby tendered to the members of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to hold the sessions of their Conference while in Opelousas.

On motion of Mr. Guillory, Resolved, that the public road from Ville Plate to Washington be changed so as to run as follows, to wit: Following the road as laid out by the commissioners to the line between the lands of Dr. Foster and Olin J. L. Fontenot, thence following the lane of Dr Foster and J. C. Fontenot to the old Washington and Ville Plate road and thence that being the Washington road as it was at first.

On motion of Mr. Saizan, Resolved, that the Parish Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to refund A. A. Quibedeau the sum of fifteen dollars, amount paid by him in parish taxes erroneously assessed.

On motion of Mr. Savoy, Resolved, that the Jury Commissioners be and are hereby allowed the sum of two dollars and a half a day, for the time employed in drawing the Grand and Petit Jury, payable out of the Contingent Fund of the current year.

To the Hon. President and members of the Police Jury, St. Landry:

Gentlemen—Having been appointed by your Hon. body to make an estimate of the cost of building the bridge over Prairie Basse Coulee by W. F. Anderson, we would respectfully report that after a careful examination we find that the building of said bridge is worth two hundred and fifty dollars.

Respectfully submitted,
J. O. CHACHERE,
W. J. ROBERTS.

Nov. 27th, 1877.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, Resolved, that the above report be received and the committee discharged, and the amount paid out of the Internal Improvement Fund of the current year.

On motion the Police Jury adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11th, 1877.

The Police Jury met pursuant to adjournment. Present: R. H. Littell, President; A. Guidry, G. T. Hawkins, D. P. Saizan, E. Dubuisson, H. J. Guillory, S. Haas, F Savoy and B. E. Clark.

OFFICE PARISH TREASURER,
Opelousas, La., Oct. 10th, 1877.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT RECEIVED BY PARISH TREASURER FOR COLLECTIONS OF THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1877:

To parish taxes for 1874	217.42
" " " " 1875	635.17
" " " " 1876	8594.68
" " licenses 1877	32.50
Total collection	$9479.77
Less commission of collector	286.66
Amount received from collector	$9193.11

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.
W. A. ROBERTSON,
Parish Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Dubuisson, Resolved, that the sum of fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to pay A. Stagg, Assessor, to furnish the Police Jury by the next meeting, with the total amount of taxable property for the parish of St. Landry.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Resolved, that at a meeting of the Police Jury, to be held on the third Tuesday of January, 1878, being the 15th day of said month, the amount of taxes to be levied and assessed on said parish, for the services of the year 1878, shall then be fixed and determined.

Resolved, that the following is the estimate exhibiting the various items of expenditure, necessary for the services of the year 1878, and that the said estimate be published at least thirty days before the amount of the tax shall be fixed and determined, as the law requires:

Pay of officers and members	$4000
Sheriff's and clerks salary	1000
Contingent	2000
Magistrates criminal fees	2500
Constables " " "	2500
District attorney fees for convictions	500
Sheriff's fees in criminal cases	2500
" per diem	700
Pay of grand and petit jurors	2000
Pay of witnesses in district court	2000
Internal improvements	5000
Maintainance parish jail	3000
" indigents	500
Outstanding indebtedness	3000
Pay of assessor	1000
Commission of tax collector	1500

On motion the Police Jury adjourned until Monday, January 14th, 1878.

R. H. LITTELL, President.
Attest: C. MAYO, Clerk.

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

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, 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: O. VOORHIES, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

A well improved plantation of 1000 arpents, all enclosed and ditched, in Bellevue, 3 miles from Opelousas, on long credit and in quantities to suit purchasers; 200 arpents unimproved wood and prairie land, in Plaquemine, at $2.50 per arpent, on time; a farm of 137 arpents, 3 miles from town; 8 arpents, improved, in Opelousas, in lots or in bulk; and 10,000 nine feet pieux, for cash. Apply to
Jan. 5-8m THEO. CHACHERE.

EVERY BEE-KEEPER SHOULD READ THE
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
$2.00 a year. Sample copy 10 cts.
The most successful and experienced Bee-Keepers are its regular correspondents. It is the oldest, largest and best Bee publication in the World!
THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,
974 West Madison St, Chicago.

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.

A magnificent picture, beautiful in design and artistic in execution. It represents a Confederate soldier after the war returning to his home, which he finds ruined by shot and shell, looking lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the miseries of war, are two graves with rude crosses, on one of which some friendly hand has hung a garland. The graves are overhung by a weeping willow, in the shadow of which stands the returned soldier with bowed head, as if thinking of the past. To the right the calm river and rising moon indicate peace and rest. The stars seen through the trees represent the Southern Cross, draped over the graves, an emblem of the Confederate flag as well as a harbinger of brighter days to come. The flood of glorious moonlight streaming through the trees and reflecting on the peaceful river adds to the sentiment and beauty of the scene and its surroundings. No description of this gem of art will do it justice—it must be seen. It is a picture that will touch every southern heart and should find a place in every southern home. It is 14 x 18 inches in size, on heavy plate paper. One copy will be sent by mail, in a paste-board roller, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cts.; three copies for 60 cts., or six for $1, in currency or postage stamps. Agents wanted everywhere, to sell this and a variety of other popular cheap pictures. No money required until they are sold. No trouble to sell them. Send stamp for our catalogue and terms.
Address,
A. CREGAR & CO., Publishers,
dec. 29 168 Market St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

PROBATE COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY,
No.—

ESTATE OF EUGENIE SAVOIE.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable Probate Court of the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by the undersigned ex-officio auctioneer at the last residence of the deceased, at Bellevue, in the parish of St. Landry, on WEDNESDAY, January 16th, 1878, the following described property belonging to the estate of Eugenie Savoie deceased, to-wit:

1. About four hundred arpents of land (less eighty-six and 34|100 arpents sold to Alcide Richard,) situated in the parish of St. Landry, in Bellevue, bounded north by Theodore Chachere, south by Condon, east by Dr. Phillips, west by Watson and Richard tracts, saving and excepting lots Nos. 1 and 8 thereof, which were sold on the 21st day of November, 1877, at the successional sale of said estate, as per plat on file in the record of the said estate.

2. One corn crib.

Terms and Conditions.—On a credit of twelve months, purchasers furnishing bond and security according to law, bearing eight per cent per annum interest from maturity till paid, and special mortgage and vendor's privilege retained till final payment.

C. C. DUSON,
Sheriff and Ex-Officio Auctioneer.
Dec. 15-3t

NOTICE OF FINAL TABLEAU.

PROBATE COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY,
No. 3728.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH D. CASTILLE.

Whereas, Alexander H. Castille of the parish of St. Landry, administrator of the estate of Joseph D. Castille, deceased, having filed a final tableau of account and distribution of the said estate, accompanied by his petition praying for the homologation of the same.

And whereas, the prayer of said petition has been granted by an order of court, bearing date December 10th, 1877.

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 the said tableau should not homologated and confirmed. JAMES O. CHACHERE, Clerk.
dec 15-cde

PUBLIC SALE.

PROBATE COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY,
No. 3866.

ESTATE OF CHARLES THOMPSON.

By virtue of an order of the honorable Probate Court, of the Parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder by the undersigned or some public auctioneer, at the Courthouse in the town of Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry on WEDNESDAY, January 9th, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property belonging to the estate of Charles Thompson, deceased, to-wit:

1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing twenty-seven arpents, in twelve lots, situated on the northeastern corner of the corporation of the town of Opelousas, bounded north by Mrs. Dickson Perry, south by J. L. Morris and Alexandre Deleune, east by land belonging to the estate of Yves D'Avy, west by properties of Mrs. Louis Lastrapes and Joel H. Sandoz.

2. A tract of land lying on the south side of Bayou Queue Tortue, in the parish of Vermillion, containing six hundred and forty acres, being section forty of township ten, south of range two east, and section thirty eight of township eleven, south of range two east.

3. One tract of land situated on the Sabine River, in the parish of——containing about——

4. One old hack.

Terms and Conditions.—The movables for cash, and the immovables on a credit of one and two years from day of sale, purchasers to furnish their notes with good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the administrator; said notes to bear eight per cent interest from maturity, vendor's privilege and mortgage reserved on said lands until full final payment.

J. J. BEAUCHAMP,
dec 8-5t Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY,
No. 12634.

KENNETH BAILLIO VS. WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the honorable District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, in the above entitled suit, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land situated on Bayou Jacque, bounded north by Bayou Jacque, south by Hill, west by D. C. Hilland, said to contain 1200 acres.

Terms—Cash.

C. C. DUSON,
dec 1 Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

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.

PUBLIC SALE.

PROBATE COURT, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY,
No.—

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN A. SMITH.

By virtue of an order of the honorable Probate Court, of the Parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, by the undersigned administrator or by any duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, near Grand Coteau in the parish of St. Landry, on THURSDAY, January 17th, 1878, the following described property, to-wit:

Two creole mules, twenty head of gentle horned cattle, about fifteen head of hogs, one grease hog, about seventy-five barrels of corn, about eight hundred bundles of fodder, one corn mill, a lot of chairs, one sofa, a lot of tables and other furniture, one clock, one watch, a lot of cooking utensils, a lot of bedsteads, feather beds, blankets and other bedding, a lot of silver and other table ware, a lot of washstands, armoirs, toilets, &c., two safes, one gun, one lot of cotton containing about seven bales or 2600 poun