

The Pioneer.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

CHARLES DUPATY, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy, one year.....\$3 00
One copy, six months.....1 50
Single copies.....10
Payable invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
First insertion, per square.....\$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.....75 cents
Professional cards (one year).....\$12 50
Candidates.....12 50

All judicial advertisements must be paid for on the last day of publication, or on the day of sale.

Communications may be addressed simply "PIONEER, Napoleonville, La."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Anonymous letters, communication, etc., of any nature whatever, intended for publication in the PIONEER, must invariably be accompanied by the real name of the writer, or else will be declined. When so specified, the name will be withheld. There will be no deviation to this rule.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly, will confer a special favor by notifying us of the fact.

The School Board met on the 10th inst. The session was unusually protracted, and much important business was transacted. The Board is working most zealously in the interests of popular education. We regret our inability to lay a synopsis of the proceedings before our readers in this issue.

Sixteen schools are now in full operation in the parish, all numerously attended. New life has been infused into the glorious cause of education under the present administration. We only hope that none will falter in the noble work.

Shakespearean Adaptations.

We had hoped, this week, to announce to our readers that "Grim visaged war" had smoothed his wrinkled front; that our brows bound with victorious wreaths; our bruised arms were hung up for monuments; our stern alarmers changed to merry meetings; our dreadful marches to delightful measures, etc., and that instead of mounting barbed steeds to fright the souls of fearful adversaries we could caper nimbly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleadings of the Donaldsonville String Band. But in all these fond anticipations we were mistaken. There is still war, bloody, implacable war, saturating the circumambient atmosphere of this h—l-fred village. War and rumors of war float upon every breeze that idly plays around our blood-letting town.

Throughout its interminable labyrinth the smell of sulphur fills the air, and visions of deadly, murderous weapons not only float before our disturbed fancy, but render the early morn frightful with stern alarmers.

When will these relics of chivalry cease to shriek in our cowardly ears? Will some sensible man or woman pour oil on the troubled waters? If so, so mote it be.

DIED.

SHARP.—At the residence of W. B. Sharp, Maxiel Plantation, September 14, of congestion, Howard Pike Sharp, aged 4 months and 5 days.

Softly sleep, bright little darling,
Slumber in thy narrow bed;
Angels ever hover o'er thee
Mid the silent dead.

Little hands of waxen whiteness
Lying sweetly by thy side,
For this type of angel beauty,
Heaven's portals open wide.

Fare thee well! our bright, pure blossom,
Suffering heart, thy beating still!
Teach us, Father, sweet submission,
Bow us meekly to thy will.

The Speakership.

The death of Speaker Karr of the last Congress, has stirred the ambition of numerous aspirants to preside over the new Congress, and as the time approaches for its assemblage the newspapers are full to overflowing with speculations as to who will be the successful candidate.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be a matter of indifference to the South who should be successful in this honorable contest; but, as the case stands, the successful candidate will exercise a preponderating influence on some of her most material interests. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, aside from his personal influence, selects chairmen to the various committees over which they preside. This being the case, it is important that the members from the South and those who agree with them should be thoroughly conversant with the sentiments of the different candidates on the subjects which affect our interests.

It is the usual custom to select candidates in a caucus to be held before Congress organizes, and the "solid South," as it pleases our opponents to call us,—as a term of reproach—can control the nominee for Speaker, and it is very certain that they will not permit such an opportunity to pass unimproved, and which will hereafter contribute to the success of the Pacific Railroad and the reconstruction of our levees.

In former political contests the South has always exercised great influence in the legislation of the country, and did much to shape its policy; at this time, owing to peculiar circumstances, there is much greater unanimity of feeling and union as to political measures than existed during the war between Democrats and Whigs. The subjects of political discussion so far as national affairs are concerned, have been very greatly circumscribed, and much of the attention formerly directed to national affairs has been restricted to matters of State policy.

Local affairs still call for much attention, but, luckily for us, we have regained our right of self-government, and have time to look beyond the State lines and make our influence felt in those measures which are strictly national. The influence exercised in the Federal councils before the war will soon be regained and will have greater weight, as they will be less sectional, and cannot be accepted to as the outgrowth of a slaveocracy.

We feel confident that our Representatives will not be found wanting, and that their choice will be in favor of a candidate who will not only fill the Speaker's chair worthily and acceptably, but will also be willing to lend a helping hand to Southern needs.

In this connection the New Orleans Times aptly remarks, "Our demands should be as persistent as our necessities are urgent. Our newspapers should keep the matter before the public in every issue. It is in the power of the South to obtain what it wants, if her Representatives have the nerve to exercise their power. These measures (the railroad and levees) are now the only ones of importance to us. If we cannot obtain them our party supremacy is hollow

and worthless. If the Southern papers will pull together in the advocacy of our claims and hold our representatives up to their mark, we shall succeed. But if we rest content with an occasional exposition of our claims while the clatter of the opposition goes on unceasingly, there is a very fair prospect that our demands will be silenced by the noisy and hypocritical opponents of 'subsidies.'"

The Equinoctial Storm.

On Sunday the 16th the sky was lowering and threatening, and to the weatherwise a storm was surely indicated. This state of affairs continued, varied by frequent heavy showers, until Monday evening, when the wind commenced blowing in heavy gusts from the East and the rain set in. For 36 hours we had a furious gale with incessant rain. On Tuesday evening the wind shifted to Northeast and the air became colder, but the wind blew with greater firmness than ever, and the rain poured down on the earth (no longer dry) as if the confined waters of the past six months had suddenly broken loose from its confinement.

We have no rain gauge, but feel assured that the same quantity of water has not fallen at one time since the Last Island storm in 1856, (we estimate the rain fall at 12 inches).

The cane, which presented such a beautiful appearance in its luxuriance and smoothness of leaf, is now lying prone to the ground, without life enough to raise its head. Alas, the planters' sanguine calculations on Sunday last are scattered by the wind to the winds, and the storm has cut off many luxuries promised to the dear ones at home. During the prevalence of the tempest, one would exclaim, "Away goes my promised piano," and another member of the family would answer, "The old carriage must drag its slow length along for another year," another, "I don't see any new carpets," and so on from youth to old age. The hurricane was anatomized as a thing utterly uncalled for, and not necessary to add to the happiness or comfort of mankind.

This storm must and will shorten the growing crop of cane very much, for a large portion of it is regularly windrowed and must suffer for the want of both sun and air, which are essential for its early maturity. In addition to this, that which comes in contact with the earth, will take root and begin a second growth, thereby reducing and impairing its saccharine qualities. Fortunately for our parish, the damages by the wind were confined to trees and old sheds; but we learn they were much more serious in Lafourche and Terrebonne. In the last named parish we have heard of the destruction of one sugar house, several cane sheds and two deaths from the falling of buildings. The gale was also very destructive at Morgan City, in which a steamer was blown ashore and a church prostrated.

A Chicago man has married three sisters, and all are living. He took them in the order of their ages, lived with each about a year, and then obtained a divorce. There are three more sisters left.

Subscribe to the PIONEER—only \$3 per annum.

The Next Congress

The call for an extra session of Congress in October was made with a view of passing an appropriation bill to support the which could be brought before the world now that we are a united people.

Unfortunately for our internal improvements, many politicians are extremely narrow in their views, and the interests of Northern and Eastern cities exercise greater influence over their votes than the wants of the country at large, or any particular portion, which they may regard as a commercial rival. This is all wrong and very short-sighted. Ours is a great country in its productiveness; there is a place agriculturally for millions, and our commercial affairs must extend pari passu with the general prosperity of the whole country. Our area is too grand for the indulgence of petty jealousies, and each section should have a fair deal, and the results should be left to enterprise and energy.

So far as the South is concerned, there are two important subjects which should be finally decided at the coming session. We refer to the Pacific Railroad and a levee system—subjects in which the whole South feels a deep and abiding interest, not only as a matter greatly affecting our commercial prosperity, but also as a subject which is to test the sincerity of our would-be friends in other States. To the politician who has been always opposed to the granting of governmental assistance to works of internal improvement and has been consistent in his votes throughout, we can attach no blame, though we must say he has lived to little purpose, and profited still less by the events daily taking place before his eyes. The poet says that "consistency is a jewel," but poets are not practical, and the statesman who does not keep up with the spirit of the age is derelictly classed among the list of "old fogies;" and if, in an experimental form of government as ours is, one were to be tied down to that rule, what would become of the country?

In ante bellum days many tenets were held and advocated by the democratic party which were supposed to be not only sacred, but essential to a consistent career. The times have changed and we must change with them; precedents without number have been given in relation to this subject since the building of the great National Road; and Mr. Calhoun, at the convention held at Memphis before the war, admitted, in view of the necessity of the case, that the Mississippi should be called an inland sea, and thereby be subject to government supervision and improvement.

This very strict construction of the constitution operated very disastrously to Southern improvements; we could not take what others might be willing to concede, whilst they took all they could obtain by legislation, and not only improved their rivers and harbors, but built long lines of railroad with government subsidies. We admit that great abuses followed and that the government invariably suffered pecuniarily, but the railroads exist greatly to the convenience of both the public and the government.

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Poetry.

Written for the PIONEER.]

TERRORS OF A STORM.

I.
We "know not what a day may bring forth"—
—how true!
Yesterday, all was sunshine, mirth and joy,
To-day, we awaken but only to wail
What passed in one night our peace to destroy!
A terrible storm,
In its wildest form,
O'er the Land had swept
Whilst we all yet slept!
Yea, we rose from our slumbers but to behold
The devastation around us wrought.
The scattering of fences, destruction untold,
And every environ with some mischief fraught.
2.
E'en doth the monarch of the great forest quake,
Witnessing, in terror, one by one fall
Upraised trees as they strike, crush and break
Whate'er impedes, whether house, fence or wall!
But what must it be
Afar on the sea,
Where the waves surround
And victims are drowned!
Where the storm is howling and all is dreary!
Remember and pray for the suffering at sea
For strength, and hope to survivors so weary
That soon from their perils they shall be free!
3.
The storm on Last Island, a score of years past,
Should bring vividly to mind the dismay
Of those who partook in the scene, all aghast,
Unable to save, scarce able to pray!
Then forget not those,
Whether friends or foes,
Who suffer and weep
Away on the Deep,
When a dread hurricane comes to offright them!
Pray that their voyage may prove a blessing
All in the course of their journey, delight them;
Pray for them fervently, never ceasing.
September 18, 1877.

Notice to Teachers.

The examination of applicants for Teachers of the Public Schools of this parish, will take place at Napoleonville—for males on Monday 13th inst., and for ladies on Thursday the 16th inst.

WM. M. MARKS,
Pres. School Board.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

The undersigned, having enlarged their BRICK YARD with the intention of carrying their business on a larger scale, solicit as heretofore the patronage of their friends, and are now prepared to deliver Bricks at all landings between Donaldsonville and Thibodaux at prices and conditions to suit purchasers.

Address: DUGAN & TRUXILLO, Assumption Store. Constantly on hand a supply of TYLE BRICKS.

BODLEY Bros.,

Wheeling, W. Va.
DEPOTS:
No. 64 Common Street, New Orleans, and Thibodaux, La.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Cane carts, Mule carts,
Bagasse Carts, Rice carts,
Town carts, Small carts,
(of all sizes)
Axle greases, (the best made) Spokes, Fel-
loes, Wheeling Nails, etc., etc.

ALL WORKS FULLY WARRANTED
Mr. R. H. WEBSTER, Napoleonville,
will keep a stock of Carts and Axle Grease

H. H. CARVER,
Attorney at Law,
NAPOLEONVILLE, LA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in the Third and Fourth Judicial Districts.

Great Sacrifice
IN
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

To be sold regardless of Costs, in order to make room for my immense Stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS COMING.

DAVID LEVY

Invites his friends and customers to come and examine for themselves, as the Prices are Lower than ever offered before in this Parish.

Prints fast Colors, - 6 1/2 a yrd,
Lonsdale Cotton, - 10 " "
Fruit of the Loom, 10 " "
Apron Check, - 10 " "
Heavy Jeans, - 20 " "
Cotonade, - 20 " "

and one thousand and one different articles—too numerous to mention. Therefore give a call to

DAVID LEVY,

NAPOLEONVILLE,

N. B.—On account of Holy days my Store will be closed Saturday and Sunday, September 8 and 9, also Monday, September 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ASSUMPTION,
15th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

The following named persons have been drawn by the Jury Commissioners to serve as jurors for the November term of the 15th Judicial District Court, to be begun and holden at Napoleonville on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1877, to wit:

FOR FIRST WEEK.

Augustin Martineau,	Trusmidon Daigle,
August Verret,	C. P. Sheldon,
R. C. Martin, Jr.,	Anderson Cooper,
Vilfred Bourg,	F. T. Chini,
Henry A. Munson,	Drauzin Canienne,
Leo Canienne,	Achille J. Dugas,
Lucien Charrier,	Joseph Le Blanc,
Desire N. Carmonche,	Pierre Canienne,
Joseph Mollere,	Gervais Daigle,
Martin Heim,	Paul Decourro,
Kempton Dugas,	Bioré Folse,
Joseph Davis,	L. A. Dupré,
Adolph Weil,	Achille J. Dugas,
Simon Delaune,	Thomas Landry,
John K. Durso,	Supervielle Landry,
Oscar Folse,	J. B. Guédry,
Henry Fletcher,	Thomas Dyer,
O'Neal Delaune,	John Gonzales, Jr.,
Marcel Marquet,	J. E. Moseman,
H. N. Ellis,	Leonis Delaune,
Stéphane Concan,	Thomas Landry,
Alonzo J. Munson,	Trusmidon Daigle,
R. U. J. Gauthreaux,	Fitz-ugh Mavor,
Bienville Guédry,	John Daigle,
Arceune Delaune,	Chamille Erickson,

FOR SECOND WEEK.

Silver Gauthreaux,	John Weber, Jr.,
Pierre Juliat,	W. H. Beasley,
Spicer Jones,	Ferdinand Delaune,
Engle Landry,	Molins Duffy,
Ernest L. Moutot,	Pierre J. Gilbert,
Desd. Bergeron,	Maxile Boudreaux,
Surry Jennings,	Théodule Chaus,
John Marais,	Amédée Bourg,
Alexander Chauff,	Allen Hite,
J. Bte. Neltzeroff,	Adolphe Loret,
S. B. Bell,	Julies Bernard,
Venant Hébert,	Nathan Levy,
Murville Landry,	Frank Bergeron,
Joseph Gaston,	Eugene Charrier,
Lusignan Blanchard,	Bazil Ben.

FOR THIRD WEEK.

Neville Blanchard,	Edmond Lanlan,
Frank Pugh,	E. D. Barton,
Silver Boudreaux,	E. E. Lavue,
John Pettway,	James P. Kock,
Théodule Canienne,	Ozémis Blanchard,
Horace Mator,	B. Gantner,
Thomas Loftus,	Sam Savage,
Desire Arceoneux,	Valer Boudreaux,
Julies Bergeron,	Elphege Triche,
W. W. Pugh, Jr.,	Mayer Cahen,
Louis Praxus,	Valfred Larose,
Arthur Ancois,	Alphonse Klug,
Antoine Albaros,	Frank B. Kittredge,
F. A. Bienville,	Emile Le Blanc,
M. Hartmann,	Edward Vives,

NOTICE!

All persons holding claims against the School Board of this Parish, are notified to file the same without delay with August Blaw, Treasurer of the School Board of this Parish.

J. E. LeBLANC,
Secretary Parish Board,
Parish of Assumption, August 16, 1877.

An Imposter.

An individual calling himself J. R. Mason is traveling through this country, and when he gets short, which seems often to be the case, attempts to impose on the Masonic Lodges to procure charity of them. He is not a Mason, and we hereby publish him to the world as a liar of the first class, and an imposter. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark grey hair, blue eyes, is about forty or forty-five years old (may look older than he is, due to dissipation); carries himself erect; is a Doctor; talks finely on most subjects.

All papers friendly to the Order will please copy.
Arcola, Washington Cy., Miss.
Pass him round.