

The Thibodaux Sentinel

Journal of the 5th Senatorial District. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN, ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY. DUNCAN S. CAGE, JR., EDITOR. F. SANCAN, Prop'r & Business Manager. OFFICE:—COR. MARKET AND PATRIOT ST. THIBODAUX, LA. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1876. Editorial Notes.

The warm and heavy fogs which have lately prevailed are showing their effect in the rapid growth of vegetation, and the universality of colds. Handkerchiefs are at a premium.

No drunks, no rows, no excitement this week and a bad outlook for local items. We suppose the warm enervating weather is responsible. No one has the energy to get up a rumpus with the thermometer at 74 in the shade.

Late advices state the sugar interests of Cuba is virtually ruined. While we sympathize with the Cuban planters, our sympathy is not of that abounding nature it would be if we lived out of the sugar region of Louisiana.

The New York World reports Secretary Fish as saying in regard to the complication with "they are going to argue the question; at present there is no certainty of war." This is certainly admitting that there is a strong probability of hostilities.

And now Mr. Lyman, of New Jersey, presents his solution of the problem of how to slaughter the greatest number of men in the shortest time in the shape of a cannon which he claims will project a ball twelve miles by successive explosions of charcoal along the barrel.

We are pained to chronicle a most deplorable accident resulting in the death of a young lady, daughter of Dr. Melancon, on Saturday night last. She was carrying a lighted coal oil lamp in her hand, and emerging suddenly into the open, an explosion ensued—most probably caused by a draught forcing the flame down, and the unfortunate lady sustained injuries which resulted fatally on Sunday night, thus adding another to the long list of victims of non-explosive oils.

There is one childish taste which is rarely outgrown and that is a fondness for the circus. A propos of this an opportunity will soon be afforded to gratify this taste as the flaming posters advise us of the advent of Cook's circus which may be looked for on Feb 2nd. As no one has offered to disprove the bold assertion of the posters that it is the greatest combination of attractions and constellation of hippodromic talent ever known, we accept said assertion as a fact, as well as the bolder one that the clown is both chaste and brilliant.

By all means let our citizens, young and old, throng to see the constellation of hippodromic talent, and hear the chaste and brilliant, clown.

From many sources we learn that the late warm weather has a marked bad effect on the seed cane. While very little is actually spoiled, nearly all is more or less injured by sprouting, and these sprouts bring very delicate, it is impossible to avoid breaking many of them while planting, and once broken they are destroyed. Many planters fear a bad stand of plant cane as the result of this condition, but should there be no more cold weather, the stubble crop will more than make up any deficiency in the plant cane. Already there is a perfect stand on nearly all the stubble we have seen, and at the pairing of birds, budding of plants, etc., may be accepted as an indication that winter is over, its growth will continue unchecked.

The effect of last year's good crop is felt in the comparatively little difficulty planters experience in getting advances for the coming season.

The Chicago Times is responsible for the statement that Santa Claus split the leg of Susan B. Anthony's stocking last Christ mas Eve trying to insert a stick of candy.

Alexander H. Stephens is according to the latest reports, dying.

Col. Wm. O'Connell, a prominent citizen of St. Landry was assassinated by a negro near the town of Washington on the 24th inst.

Doubtless Mr. U. C. Samples, of Georgia, don't appreciate what a narrow escape he had from a falling tree, which killed the two mules he was driving. And yet U. C. Samples of such ingratitude constantly.

Legislative.

There now seems some prospect that the dead lock which has prevailed in the Legislature in regard to the apportionment of the State will be settled by the means heretofore adopted in such emergencies—compromise.

While of course it would be much more agreeable to have it all our own way it seems rather utopian to expect, the opposition to forego their voice in the matter, and with two branches in the Legislature acting as a mutual check it might sit till doomsday without effecting anything beyond the negative good of the power of a conservative House to offset the designs of a radical Senate. The crying abuses under which we groan must be relieved. We have swallowed the camel, and it is a little ridiculous to exhibit ourselves as straining at the gnat. The whole design of the Wheeler adjustment was to enable our members, of the Legislature to leaven with their efforts and influence the body which controls the State. We must not be understood as advocating an arrangement of this apportionment at any cost.

Better for our members to serve out their terms as checks to nefarious designs than to consent to any settlement which trenches on the rights of their constituents. But if they are blind to all considerations of the claims of others which can be enforced, they must not expect to escape the condemnation of those who once consented by the adjustment to remove, at the sacrifice of personal feeling, the obstacles which barred from the legislative halls the advocates of reform.

Various measures have been advanced and passed in the house which bid fair to relieve some of our grievances, chief among which is the Election Law. The changes and modifications of this infamous measure designed by the act the House seem to have been carefully digested and weighed and strike at the root of the evil. We forbear further comments on it as various amendments will probably be made if it becomes a law. Other sorely needed measures of reform are in readiness, but the stumbling block of apportionment lies in the way of their prosecution to an effective point. Meanwhile precious moments are gliding away, and Louisiana looks to those in whose hands lies the sacred trust of her interests to strain every nerve to alleviate her distress.

The New District.

In the plan for re-apportionment submitted by the conference committee we notice with dismay that it is proposed in that measure to district Lafourche with St. Charles. The meaning of this is simply that the white majority of this Parish is to be overcome by the overwhelming colored majority of St. Charles. So undoubted is this majority that we believe there is but one ticket ever run in that parish, and including the white vote of Lafourche the proposed district would still be republican by seven or eight hundred majority.

Nor is this the only objection to the measure; both the members of the Senate at present represent the district composed of Lafourche, Assumption and Terrebonne, reside in the latter Parish, and in the event of a breaking up, this parish will be unrepresented in the Senate. In addition to these objections the new district will have no election till the year 1878, while Terrebonne will participate in an election for Senator in November next.

Though it may be dulce et decorum pro patria mori, it is decidedly unpleasant to have a majority we have long struggled to obtain rendered valueless through a measure of this kind, and we look to our representatives to use every endeavor to avert the threatened disaster.

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Architecture.

Among the many benefits and advantages of civilization there is scarcely any that can be compared to the comfort which flows from the system of habitation adopted by mankind. It is obvious that savages, living as they do in a state of nature, could not be supposed to possess any very definite ideas in regard to comfortable dwellings. It is reserved for a higher order of intelligence and cultivation to improve upon the rude habitations of the plain and wilderness. Mankind has certainly made vast strides in the direction of convenient and comfortable dwellings. Nay, we are prepared to admit that the science of building has made such wonderful progress in our day, that no further improvement seems possible.

We do not propose to enter into a discussion of architecture in relation to its general principles, but only in so far as its principles and practical workings apply to the section of country in which we are immediately interested.

In the first place, what is the effect produced on a stranger who first sets foot on the soil of our section of the State? He may have heard a vast deal about the inexhaustible resources of our land, the beauty of its verdure, the magnificent forests, the genial and balmy zephyrs, whose gentle influence tempers the withering breath of Winter, and he fancies that he is about to enter the golden gates of another garden of the Hesperides. To his dismay and evident disappointment he finds that, with all the appliances and resources with which nature has so bounteously blessed this favored land, we are still woefully ignorant of some of the simplest and most elementary principles of dwelling architecture.

The first defect in our system of building, at least the one which first attracts the notice of the stranger is the monotonous uniformity of our houses. There seems to be an enchantment or a spell on our builders, which prevents them from departing from the old system of building practised by their ancestors from time immemorial.

How different it is in the North and West. There, no man likes to be an imitator of his neighbor, but, on the contrary, he sets all his wits to work to devise a plan varying in all respects from that adopted by his neighbors. The consequence is, that skilled architects and mechanics are in great demand, and a beautiful variety of dwelling houses is secured. The rich banker has his stately mansion with its pillared portico and ornamented towers; the professional man of moderate means has his elegant suburban villa; while the vine-covered and flower embowered cottage of the sturdy and cultivated mechanic rises in modest proportions among its more ambitious neighbors. On every hand, we find something to admire, for we see comfortable and tasteful homes.

It may be asked what remedy do we propose to cure this mania for building all houses alike. We would suggest to persons who intend building, to send for some book on architecture, and the chances are ten to one that they would find some plan within the extent of their means. They would thus have a large variety of plans for cottages and villas to select from, ranging in cost from fifteen hundred dollars upwards.

"Woodward's Country Homes" is a valuable work on the subject, and can be bought for a trifle at any book-store on application. There are others of equal value which could be consulted with advantage by those desirous of building.

If one public-spirited citizen could be induced to break the spell we have indicated above by building a house combining taste, elegance of design and comfort, then we feel assured that others would be found to follow the example, and we might in the course of time present a town of which all its citizens might be justly proud. If the remarks we have made on this subject could be the means of stimulating our fellow citizens to a proper appreciation of its importance then we would feel that we have not written in vain.

In these days of restless change and bustle it is pleasing to note one spot which clings to the tradition of the glorious past and earnestly strives to keep the present up to the mark of lang syne. Need we say that we refer to Terrebonne Station, when we mention an arena in which the deepest gouger, the best shot, the lithest wrestler, the most powerful pugilist, may fling down his glove with never a fear that "foemen worthy of his steel" may be wanting? We pay this merited tribute with the more pleasure, because of late an unwonted quiet had settled on that chivalrous burg, and we had begun to feel that with the gentle man in "Maud" "We could almost weep for a time so base" when on Sunday evening the shouts, oaths, awe-inspiring thud of the bludgeon, spattering of the buried

briskbat, in short, all the sounds which conspire to make up the pleasing symphony of a first class row, fell on our ear, and admonished us that "Still in its bosom glow the wonted fires." Soon from the melee one tall form broke, and in the classic parlance of the place, showed a straight shirt-tail for the near section house. The crowd, with unerring instinct, turned on the first who was down and the sound of conflict died away, leaving us absorbed in admiration for the promptness with which a free fight was organized, and the energy with which it was pushed to a close, albeit somewhat surprised and disappointed that there was no list of killed or missing; but our prophetic soul revels in the sensation all item which we are sure will soon be afforded us, now that the section hands have shaken off the lethargy which threatened to sap the foundation of their fame.

The Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee will meet at Washington on the 22nd of February, to determine the time and place for holding their Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. As the Republicans have selected the 14th of June, it may be assumed with confidence that the Democrats will choose a later day, in order to profit by any blunder of their adversaries, and to improve on their platform, whatever it may be.

There seems to be a general belief that the Convention will be held in the West, and already there is a sharp contest among the friends of the rival candidates for the city to be chosen. The supporters of Mr. Hendricks make their point on St. Louis. Those of Mr. Thurman prefer Cleveland, while followers of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Bayard naturally incline to some Eastern city.

In the end it is likely the choice will settle down between St. Louis and Chicago, and that the 4th of July, or Centennial Day, will be the auspicious time appointed for the Convention. St. Louis is among the hottest cities in summer, and extreme heat and its attending discomforts are not favorable to calm deliberation. Nothing is to be gained, political ly, by going there, because Missouri is a certain State for the Democracy, and by a very large majority.

On the other hand, Illinois is doubtful and needs the most careful attention. There is an independent vote in that State, which will decide its fate at the Presidential election. Regard-d in the light of policy, therefore, Chicago has advantages which no other Western city can present. It has every accommodation needed, is accessible from all points, and from its position on the lake, is pleasant in summer.

These considerations ought to be sufficient to determine the place of meeting; but small partisans with little ambitions to serve and axes to grind, will be apt to take a different view, and make a preliminary fight for the choice of the city, as the Republicans did when Morton captured Cincinnati.

Perhaps the Bourbon managers who are now so active, will learn before long that there is some positive difference between a nomination and an election. At all events, the plain people, as Mr. Lincoln called them, are in to take the matter into their own hands, and to have a candidate who is not likely to be knocked down. They want the Government purged of Grantism, and they want a man who is not only capable and fit, but sure to be elected.

To win this election, the Democrats need more wisdom than they have recently shown. The leaders who provoked defeat in Ohio and produced the first reaction, must go to the rear. With a good record in Congress, and with a candidate who can attract votes from liberal thinkers, one whose name will inspire confidence all over the country, and whose character will be a guarantee for honest government, success may be achieved.—N. Y. Sun.

IN MEMORIAM.

HILL HOME BROS & LADDER CO. No. 1, Thibodaux, La., Jan. 23, 1876. At a regular monthly meeting of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and spread on the Minute Book: WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to call unto himself our Brother and ex-Treasurer HONORABLE FAURE; and WHEREAS, His loss is irreparable to society and death deprives us of a member just and capable, his demise will be sensibly felt by all the members of this Company; therefore be it Resolved, That we tender our warmest and most heartfelt sympathies to his family and while recognizing the all powerful will of our Great Father, we bow our heads with grief and mingle our tears with theirs; and be it further Resolved, That as an ordinance of our respect for the memory of our late brother, the Truck and Hall be draped in black, and the members of this Company do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; also Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the THIBODAUX SENTINEL, and that a certified copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased. J. OMER LANDRY, W. J. RAGAN, E. LOISEAU, Special Com.

UNAPPROACHABLE AND INCOMPARABLE!

Await the Coming of the Medial Show of the Age. COOK'S Great English American CIRCUS. No Outside Grandeur Used to Deceive! No Broken-down Sleepy Animals used as Decoy, but A FIRST-CLASS AND LEGITIMATE CIRCUS, COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS. A CONSTELLATION OF RENOWNED ARTISTS: Signoretta Codona. MR. HARRY CODONA THE ENGLISH CHAMPION, whose Forward and Backward Somersaults on his swift-running horse have gained for him almost enviable and lasting European reputation. MR. WILL H. STOWE Jester, Conversationalist and Clown modest but brilliant, wit and repartee without vulgarity, satirical without offense. A veritable genius in the tented temple of Momus. Prof. Cook's Troupe of Educated Dogs and Monkeys They actually seem to understand the English language, so well do they obey the word of command. Will Exhibit at THIBODAUX, February 2nd, 1875. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Performance commences one hour later. ADMITTANCE \$1.00, 50 Cents. CHILDREN, under 6 years, FREE.



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THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and known as Boudreaux & Delatte is by mutual consent dissolved; Mr. Pierre J. Boudreaux will have charge of the liquidation of the Partnership. P. J. BOUDREAUX, C. DELATTE. 29ja-3t

THE undersigned proposes to lease out 400 arpents fresh land, suitable for Rice culture—in lots of from 30 to 50 arpents, or—larger if required—at rate of One Fifth. One mile above Thibodaux.—Right Bank. Jan. 22. DAVID PUGH.

Honduras Seed Rice. 500 BBL'S. HONDURAS SEED RICE, warranted first year. For sale by WILLIAMS & GAUDE, "Lafourche Rice Mill," Lafourche Crossing Thibodaux.

J. A. TRONE, Market Street, (Leopards' Buildings,) Thibodaux.

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PLANTATION in the Parish of Lafourche for sale or rent. Well stocked. A rare bargain. Apply to T. L. WINDER, Thibodaux, or to T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO., 234-4t pp) 192 Common St, New Orleans

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Office of the Parish Treasurer for the sale of Parish Warrants (old issue), and all monies coming into the Redemption Fund will be used for the purchase of said warrants monthly, to the lowest bidder. S. T. GRISMORE, Pres't Police Jury 29jan

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HOLDERS OF BONDS AND COUPONS OF Interest issued by virtue of Ordinance No. 14, approved September third 1866, in liquidation of the Parish debt previous to said date, are hereby notified to present the same to the Parish Treasury for payment on or before the 15th of March 1876, otherwise they will be considered null and void, and stricken from the Treasurer's books. S. T. GRISMORE, Pres't Police Jury. 29jan

A. J. BACHEMIN, Cotton and Sugar Factor, General Commission Merchant AND DEALER IN WESTERN PRODUCE. No. 53 North Peters Street. No. 53 Be'n'a Bienville & Conti, NEW ORLEANS. All Orders and Consignments Promptly Attended to.

FOR SALE! GREAT BARGAINS!! For \$1,500 1 4-foot Sugar Mill—Niles make, 4 Kettles, 1 4-horse-power Engine, 1 Double fire Boiler. Apply to O. DUPUY, on plantation, Raceland Station, Lafourche; or to C. L. WALKER, No. 61 Camp Street, New Orleans.

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Notwithstanding the great business in trade before the passage of that glorious Jetty Bill of our Benefactor EADS, THE BANDITTI Has fought its way through now more than ever will maintain its renown as being THE CHAMPION OF THE SOUTH.

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