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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAYS

VOL. XI.

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ASSELIN, MRS. E., Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, etc., corner Market and Levee streets.
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IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

It has been published weekly for the last thirty years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication, in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to the progress of Science, Mechanics, Inventions and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

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In connection with THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American Patents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives is first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of the President of the United States.

List of Letters

Remainning in the Post Office at Thibodaux and unclaimed May 1st, 1876

The Thibodaux Sentinel.

Journal of the 8th Senatorial District OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN, ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

D. S. CAGE, Jr., Editor.

F. SANCAN, Prop'r & Business Manager

OFFICE:—COR. MARKET AND PATRIOT STS.

A State Convention.

THE CONSERVATIVE-DEMOCRATIC APPOINTED FOR JULY 24, AT BATON ROUGE.

The Conservative-Democratic State Central Committee met on the 20th ult. at St. Patrick's Hall, I. W. Patton in the chair.

There was quite a large attendance of delegates, the country alone represented by nineteen.

The following resolutions being adopted, the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That a Convention of the Democratic Conservative party of the State of Louisiana be held at Baton Rouge, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Education, members of Congress from the various Congressional Districts of the State, and Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, on Monday, the 24th of July, 1876.

Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives in said Convention shall be the same as for the last State Convention held in New Orleans, January 4, 1876.

Accordingly the several parishes and wards of the city of New Orleans shall be entitled to the following representation, to wit:

A regular meeting of the Town Council of Thibodaux, May 2nd, 1876

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The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as recorded.

The following reports of the Treasurer and Collector were presented, read and ordered to be spread on the minutes:

TREASURER'S REPORT, For April, 1876.

1876 To bal. on hand this day 7 43

1876 To Cash for Taxes 187 144 75

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Rates of Advertising:

ONE SQUARE (OF TEN LINES)

First insertion \$1 50

Second insertion 75

Each subsequent insertion 0

CHANGES \$10 00

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Corner Market and Patriot Streets.

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THE POWER OF KINDNESS

A Cadiz letter says: "Notice had been posted in all the public places that on a certain day the bull called 'El Moro' would be introduced into the arena, and that when he should have been gauded to the utmost fury, a young girl would appear and reduce the animal to quiet subjection. The people of Cadiz had heard of 'El Moro' as the most magnificent bull ever brought in the city, and it soon became known that the girl thus advertised was a peasant girl of Espara, who had petted the bull, and fed it and cared for it during the years of its growth. On the appointed day the vast amphitheatre was filled with an anxious, eager crowd. The bulls had been killed and bragged away, and then the flourish of trumpets announced the coming of the hero of the day. With a deep, terrific roar, 'El Moro' entered upon the scene. He was truly magnificent—a bovine monarch—black and glossy, with eyes of fire, dilating nostrils and wicked looking horns.

"The picadores attacked him warily, hurled their banderillos (small, dart-like javelins, ornamented with ribbons, and in tended to jade and infuriate). The bull had killed three horses off-hand, and had received eight banderillos in his neck and shoulders, when, upon a given signal the picadores and matadores suddenly withdrew, leaving the infuriated beast alone in his wild paroxysms of wrath. Presently a soft, musical note, like the piping of a lark, was heard, and directly afterward a girl not more than fifteen years of age, with the tasteful garb of an Andalusian peasant, and with a pretty face, sprang lightly into the arena, approaching the bull fearlessly, at the same time calling his name, 'Moro! Moro! Ya voy!' At the first sound of the sweet voice the animal ceased his fury, and turned toward the place whence it came, and when he saw the girl he plainly manifested pleasure. She came to his head and put forth her hand, which he licked with his tongue. Then she sang low, sweet song, at the same time caressing the animal by patting him on the forehead, and while she stooped and gently moved the cruel banderillos, which, with her arms around 'El Moro's' neck, she led him toward the gate of the torril."

How they Hang a Man in China.

I observed one mode of chinese capital punishment known as "the cage." The "cage" used was between two and three feet square and over six feet high. Near the bottom was a close floor of plank. The four sides were open work of plank palings. The planks composing the cover were made to fit around a man's neck, close enough to hang him, but not close enough to strangle him. The condemned man was put into this cage, his head projecting above, the cover fitting around his neck, and his feet a number of bricks, one above the other just enough to enable him to stand on tiptoe. When this position, from weariness, became unendurable, his only relief was to hang by his neck. The design is to make a man suffer as much as possible, but not to kill too quickly. Usually after a criminal has been standing thus for a day or so, one of the bricks is removed, and then another, until he hangs by his neck altogether. It is said that a strong man ordinarily will endure this torture several days before he becomes extinct.

THE GREAT BELLS OF THE WORLD.

The great bell of Moscow, called the Tsar Kolokol, or King of Bells, is the largest in the world. It is 19 feet 3 inches high, and measures around its margin 60 feet 9 inches. It is estimated to weigh 443,772 pounds, and the metal in it is valued at more than \$300,000. The bells of China rank next in size to those of Russia, but are much inferior to them in form and tone. In Peking, it is stated by Father Le Compte, there are seven bells, each weighing 120,000 pounds. One in the suburbs of the city is, according to the testimony of many travelers, the largest suspended bell in the world. It is hung near the ground, in a large pavilion, and to ring it, a huge beam is swung against its side. A bell taken from the Dragon pagoda at Langkou, was valued at \$80,000. Among the bells recently cast for the new houses of Parliament, the largest weighs 14 tons. The next largest bell in England was cast in 1845, for York Minster, weighs 27,000 pounds, and is 7 feet 7 inches in diameter. The Great Tom of Oxford weighs 17,000 pounds, and the Great Tom of Lincoln 12,000 pounds. The bell of St. Paul's, in London, is 9 feet in diameter, and weighs 11,500 pounds. One placed in the Cathedral of Paris, in 1680, weighs 38,000 pounds. One in Vienna, cast in 1711, weighs 40,000, and in Olmutz is another weighing about the same. The famous bell called Susanne of Erfurt, is considered to be of the finest bell metal, contains the largest proportion of silver; its weight is about 30,000 pounds; it was cast in 1497. At Montreal, Canada, is a larger bell than any in England, weighing 29,400 pounds; it was imported in 1843, for the Notre Dame Cathedral. In the opposite tower of the Cathedral is a chime of ten bells, the heaviest of which weighs 6,043 pounds, and their aggregate weight is 21,800 pounds.—Eclectic.

From Plaquemine

PLAQUEMINE, PARISH OF IBER VILLE, May 9th, 1876.

Mr. E. W. Blake, Thibodaux:

Dear Sir,—Knowing no one but yourself in Thibodaux, I thought it best to send this communication to you and by you have it put before all the interested people of the different parishes of Lafourche interior; for whatever concerns the welfare of the planter's interest is vital to all the people.

It is well known that we hold in our neighborhood the key to the interior. That is, if the great Hickey levee is left to go by the board most all the plantations will be inundated. Some time ago St. Mary elected a Mr. Foster to come up here to see about this levee; it not being in a dangerous condition at the time, nothing was done. Since his departure, the river has been steadily rising and the levee is washing badly, if nothing is done, serious consequences may follow and all the interior again be flooded, as all accounts from above indicate much higher water here. We are now organizing to go to work on this levee, and need all the money we can get. A little from each one will aid us materially for the present. The levee is entirely unprotected and I send you herein a sketch to show its size and condition. What we need now is \$100 or \$500 from each interior parish to secure the levee for the present as the expense will be too great for Iberville alone to bear, and West Baton Rouge, in which Parish the levee is, can contribute but a little from her and our people having been drowned out for so many years by this and Morganza. This levee is so materially injured now by waves and storms, that if it be not repaired in the Fall and protected by a palisade

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1876 NEW YORK. 187

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All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will steadily and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon Grant's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will contain the most interesting news of the day, and general news of the world, as full in its condensed when unimportant, as full in its condensed when important, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make THE WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and are the markets of every kind.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from the rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

THE DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscription, postage prepaid, \$5.00 extra, \$6.50 a year. Sixty-day edition extra, \$1.00 per year. We have no traveling agents. Address, THE SUN, New York City.

E. A. O'SULLIVAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Green St., between Main & Thibodaux Sts., THIBODAUX, LA.

Will practice in the Parishes of Lafourche, Assumption, and Terrebonne. (13no-ly