St. Landry Democrat.

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ST. LANDRY DEMOCRAT.

M. D. KAVANAGH, Editor.

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.

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[illegible] gentlemen above named are our agents as such requested to solicit subscriptions.

M. D. KAVANAGH,
Editor.

[illegible]OUSAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

Salutatory.

THE ST. LANDRY DEMOCRAT will be issued regularly every Saturday hereafter. It will be a strict advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated in the platform of principles adopted by the last conventions of the party, held at St. Louis and Baton Rouge in 1876. Under the broad banner raised at St. Louis, on the platform adopted, the party appealed to the conservative element of the country and the polls gained the victory. Deprived of the grand result by fraud, yet the effect of that great political uprising of the people is apparent on every side. It taught the party in power that constitutional liberty was not yet dead in the land, and that no party could expect an unlimited lease of power, at the hands of the people, who acted in a spirit violative, alike of the fundamental law, and of the rules of common honesty in the administration of the government. Its first result was seen in the liberation and redemption of South Carolina and Louisiana, the last States of the South that languished and pined under the rule of the carpet-bagger. Mushroom growths, the carpet-bag governments of these two States, faded away, as the federal troops were withdrawn, even as the snow drifts of winter disappear beneath the genial warmth of the spring sun. Its second result into be seen in the increased importance the South has assumed in National politics. So long ignored, she has suddenly become a factor, and an important one in the politics of the nation. In the cabinet on the national judiciary, she is again represented. In the State she is represented by the wisest and most gifted of her sons, and in the lower branch of the National legislature she has become a power no longer to be ignored. Her material development is becoming an object of national legislation. The policy of proscription and hate has been abandoned and new and enlarged policy founded, not on persecution, but on broad principles of statesmanship has been substituted.

In so far, as the national administration has adopted or will inform this policy we shall heartily sustain it but no longer.

As to the State administration—the administration of Nicholls and Wiltz—we will be found amongst its staunchest supporters. Coming into power, in the midst of a revolution, with the material and financial interests of Louisiana in ruins and utterly paralyzed; with the races arrayed against each other; with the law almost a dead letter, on the statute book; with official dishonesty and corruption the rule and honesty the exception, it stands to-day before the people a living example, of what an administration, having an eye single to the good of the people, can accomplish, even in the brief period, intervening since the fate of the State passed into its hands.

To-day peace prevails throughout the State; every obligation contracted and maturing in 1877 has been paid; the reduction of the debt of the State has commenced; the antipathy existing between the white and colored race, the outcrop of the teachings of carpet-baggery nearly extinct; the colored people having learned from actual experience that their rights and liberties are safest when entrusted to an administration resting not on Federal bayonets, but in the hearts and affections of the people. The laws are enforced, and respected through the judiciary, and at the close of the year just passed, those entrusted with the collection of the public revenue, have paid into the State Treasury all the taxes collected from the people. Such a review of accomplished facts, in so brief a period of time, is gratifying to every Louisianian. We all recollect the day when Louisiana was the most beauteous and queen-like amongst her sister States of the Union. We can now all look forward to the day and that not in the distant future, when she will again occupy the same position. Works of internal improvement already completed, and in process of completion, will soon pour into the lap of our queen city of the Mississippi Valley, the richest tributes of commerce, with deep navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river, with the New Orleans and Texas Pacific road completed; with the other railroads which will follow, the natural outcrop and outgrowth of these and of the changed state of things incident to the inauguration of a State Government such as we now possess, the eye of prophecy itself can scarce forsee the future greatness of New Orleans and the consequent prosperity of the State. These are the objects which should be paramount to every Louisianian. That they are paramount with our State administration, it is apparent to all, who will but review its workings for the last nine months.

So far as our parish and parish politics are concerned, we shall ever advocate, a policy in strict accord with that above stated. St. Landry is herself a little empire. She could furnish homes today for 50000 statwart sons of toil. Her climate is healthy and salubrious; her lands of inexhaustible fertility. Thousands of acres of it are still virgin and ready to yield the husband-man heavy returns of rice, cotton, sugar, corn. Her facilities for stock raising are superb; her access to New Orleans already easy will soon be doubly so, when the New Orleans and Texas Pacific road shall have been completed. So far as this paradise of the husband-man, and stock raiser is concerned, it is almost a *terra incognita*. We intend to make its advantages and its beauties known to, and appreciated by the outside world.

As to St. Landry politics our course will be this: We intend to support blindly no man, no clique, no faction, no ring. We intend freely and fearlessly to advocate the principles of the Democratic party, under the broad banners it raised at St. Louis and Baton Rouge in 1876. We intend to adopt and advocate and inculcate a policy which will not tear open, but which will heal the rents existing in the party, in the parish, so that when the time comes, we may present an united and unbroken front, and thus make our weight felt not only in State conventions of the party, but at the polls, on election day. In our opinion the time for "crimination and recrimination" has passed, between the Varieties and Courthouse factions. They should each "forgive and forget," and each should remember for the disruption which occurred last June, neither is blameless. They should again meet on common ground, forget the past and side by side march to the polls, and cast an united Democratic ticket when the day of election comes. These are the principles on which we intend to conduct the DEMOCRAT. We intend to be kind and courteous to all who shall differ with us and shall certainty exact and require the same courteous bearing from others. We rely confidently on the support of those who have at heart the success of the Democratic party, State and National, who desire peace and harmony and unity; who desire to see the material resources of the parish and State developed.

Nor is the career of the DEMOCRAT to be ephermeral. It is not intended as has been suggested as a mere campaign sheet. It is intended to be permanent. Its resources are ample. Its corps of contributors equal to that of any country paper in Louisiana. It has been brought into existence to supply a want long acknowledged and long felt in this community, to-wit: a first class Democratic paper. As such it makes its bow before you and asks you for your support

The Legislature.

The Legislature commenced on Monday the 7th January. The Governor's message sent in on Wednesday, is a plain, straight forward, business-like document, perfectly characteristic of the man. It makes many important suggestions to the Legislature, and breathes throughout a spirit single to the best interests of the State. We cannot reproduce it in our columns owing to its length, but commend to our readers the article in the Picayune, reviewing it which is reproduced in our columns of to-day. As was to have been expected, almost the first question coming up, on the opening of the Legislature, was that of calling a convention to frame a new constitution. While it seems to be generally conceded by all men of all parties that change should be made in the organic law and that too without unnecessary delay, there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the mode of doing it. Some are in favor of calling a convention immediately; others advocate the delegation of the matter to a select committee to be appointed by the Senate and House, who are to assemble in the spring, form a constitution and submit it to the people at the next general election. Ex-Gov. Hahn introduced a bill to this effect in the house on the 10th. There are still others who are in favor of appointing a joint committee of the House and Senate to draw up amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the people at the next general election. Senator White introduced a bill to this effect in the Senate on the 10th instant. It provides for a joint committee of nine Senators and thirteen Representatives. It seems now generally conceded that the calling of a convention, will be abandoned though it has some advocates and resort had to the method of Ex-Gov. Hahn or Senator White. So far as we are concerned we have full faith in the ability of the members of the present legislature to grapple with this or any other question that may come before them. They gave us such demonstrations of their ability, courage, integrity and devotion to the best interests of the State last winter, as to satisfy us that in this matter of changing the organic law they can be trusted. The members of the two houses know the needs and wants of their constituents and if after the necessary debate and reflection and consultation they conclude to amend the organic law by either of the three modes which they may deem most expedient, we are prepared to support their action and guarantee in advance that the people will do the same.

The people of our town have reason to be proud of the neat and beautiful condition of our streets. Within the last few months, Mayor Ray has given much of his time in superintending the men employed in working on them. He understands his business to perfection. In the matter of good streets Opelousas can challenge comparison with any town in the State.

We use a temporary heading this week; our new one will probably be here for next issue.

Hard Times.

MR. EDITOR:—The year just closed, has proved a disastrous one to our planters. The spring and summer seasons were unusually propitious and everything indicated an unusually heavy yield of our great stable crops sugar, cotton and corn. In August the caterpillars came, and soon completed their work of devastation. To the caterpillars succeeded the equinoctial storms, which in turn were followed by heavy and long continued rains, effectually interfering with cotton picking. This bad weather in fact continued almost to the end of the year. The result was the cane crops were very seriously injured whilst the cotton crop reduced in quantity by the caterpillars, storms and rains proved when gathered of very inferior quality and has brought an unusually low price. Hence many of our farmers have been unable to meet their liabilities. Their failure has reacted disastrously to the merchants, and the result will be another hard year. Everybody will be cramped and everybody will complain of the hard times.

In our opinion the time has about arrived, when the people of the country should begin to apply a remedy for this continued and almost chronic complaint of "hard times." The remedy is apparent to all who will pause and reflect. We are living too extravagantly. We deal too much on credit. We are now standing on the threshold of a new year, and a more propitious occasion will never present itself to turn over "a new leaf" and "take a new departure." Cease buying on a credit; live close; live within your means; live as we used to do, during the war when experience taught us we could dispense with all the luxuries of life, and many, of what we had learned to consider its necessaries. We can raise at home almost everything we want. Our milk, corn, meat, butter, vegetables of every kind, can all be produced at home. Let every farmer begin at once and make an honest effort to do this for a few years and see what a difference it will make; how effectually it will stifle the cry about "hard times," and what prosperity it will bring to the country. We live in a country above all others adapted, to raising horses, mules, cattle and hogs. Yet our cattle are of inferior quality; our "smoke houses" in Chicago and Cincinnati and our horse and mule pastures in Kentucky and Tennessee. How can we expect anything but "hard times" as long as we continue to live as we now do? In January we give a privilege on the expected crop of the year, to some merchant to advance us the supplies necessary to make it. The crop proves to be a short one, and at the end of the year is insufficient to pay for the "necessary supplies" which the merchant has advanced, and nearly all of which every planter ought to raise in superabundance on his own plantation. True if this were done, the merchants would do a smaller business than now; but then they would do a far safer one, and one more satisfactory alike to themselves and the planters. But people will shake their heads and say we can't do what you propose. We can't make our farms and plantations self-sustaining. Our answer is you can if you will only try and in proof of what we say, we can point to a household not half a day's drive from Opelousas where if you were to call for dinner you would be seated at a table groaning under its weight of everything substantial and where you will have occular demonstration of the fact, that the hospitable proprietor has little use for a merchant other than to furnish him with his coffee and flour. What this man is doing nine-tenths of our planters and farmers could do, if they would try. Had we but kept up the habits of economy inculcated by the dire necessities of the war for a few years how different would have been our condition to-day? We would have been the most independent people on earth; but under our ruinous system of "strained credit" all are rapidly becoming the poorest. Let us then profit by past experience; let us live within our means; let us pay more attention to corn, rice, potatoes, hogs, mules, horses and cattle and less attention to "king cotton." The most independent planters in St. Landry to-day, are those who have lived thus; who have planted cotton simply as a surplus crop and have always planted a superabundance of corn and hence been enabled to raise their own horses, mules and hogs. Such men in the very nature of things must succeed, and in our opinion it will require but a brief experience to demonstrate the fact that only such can succeed. There is certainly but little of the philosophy of common sense displayed by the planter, who buys mules at extravagant prices, who pays a dollar a barrel for corn, and fifteen dollars per barrel for pork, to raise cotton and sell it at eight or nine cents per pound. Ask yourselves the question, how long can we continue at this business without being bankrupted? Make the calculation and then answer, then if you keep on as you are now doing, buying extravagantly on a credit, things which you can raise at home, cut talking about "hard times."

PLANTER.

Phillips says he is still selling his goods as instructed, by telegraphic dispatch, which will be found in his advertisement on fourth page. Read it.

We are unable to get in this week all the police jury appointments of road overseers, owing to a lack of time and space.

Garden seeds at C. Mayos' sign of the Big Martar, Opelousas, for five cents per package and fifty cents per dozen packages. See advertisement.

Lieut. Gov. Wiltz on calling the Senate to order on the 7th inst., took occasion to address them at some length. As usual his remarks were brim full of common sense. From his terse and appropriate address we take pleasure in quoting the following:

"Senators, I am glad to meet you once more assembled in your chamber and our own capitol, with your doors open to the honest public, in the midst of a peaceful city and a tranquil State. I congratulate you in the proud position you occupy as the chosen legislators of the people of a sovereign commonwealth. I congratulate you on the restoration of our State to her rights under the Federal constitution, as well as on the absence of the armed intruders, whose interference but lately disgraced these halls."

How different indeed was this assembling to that of 1875, which pictured itself to the Speaker's mind as the words fell from his lips. On this occasion all was peace and order. No clanking of swords; no hurrying to and fro of caparisoned aides de camp. No batteries with their guns leveled at the chosen representatives of the people. No De Trobraind with fuss and feathers walking up the aisles of the legislative hall ejecting members from their seat at the point of the bayonet. Will the veil of oblivion ever efface from our memories the humiliating scenes enacted on that memorable 4th of January? They certainly can never be repeated in Louisiana. The reign of the carpet-bagger is gone for ever. Every department of the government is entrusted to the men of our choice. Let our Legislature second the efforts of Nicholls and Wiltz and all will be well with us. Expunge, we say, from our statute books all obnoxious laws; reduce the expenses of government; give us true substantial reform. The people have a right to expect much from their legislators and will hold them to a strict account.

Clay Lemelle, a young colored man about 20 years of age, went duck hunting with two friends Sunday morning in the Leonard Swamp, near town. He was last seen by his companions standing near a tree watching a gang of ducks feeding some distance from him, about 2 o'clock P. M. Afraid of frightening the ducks his companions did not call him, but went on home. He did not come home that night. The following day search was made and he was found dead, at the place where he was last seen. His body was covered by the water and was discovered by the powder horn floating on the water. It is supposed he was taken with cramps, fell and was drowned. E. P. Veazie deputy coroner, held an inquest yesterday and the above was the verdict of the jury. He was a good citizen and leaves a young wife to whom he had been married only about a month.

A welcome daily visitor to our sanctum is the New Orleans Democrat. Replete with the latest news, its editorials are always of a high order, reflecting credit on its able editor, and instructive to the people. Its long columns of advertisements bespeak not only success but furnish proof conclusive that its manager is the right man in the right place. Though a few years mark its existence, it already occupies a front rank in the press of the country. We know that this was not achieved without difficulties, but true merit is bound to win in the long run.

Our police jury is just now considerably puzzled. It seems that it is next to an impossibility to run the parochial machinery with less than $85000, and yet the impression exists that under the constitution and the laws of the State, that body is precluded from collecting a larger tax than the State tax. We appreciate the embarrassment of our august body and hope our Legislature by some wise provision will so diminish our criminal expenses as to relieve them of their difficulty.

Mr. Sol. Isaac comes to the front this week, and offers his large and varied stock of goods at prices "better than ever." Read his advertisement and see his reasons for offering them so; then call on him and if he does not please you both as to the article you desire, and the price, why you are one of the few who were born not to be pleased.

An infant, white, was found in a pond a few days ago, in Bellevue, A physician examined it and expressed the opinion that it was born alive. Babies, some of them at least, do not seem to be popular these days. If the making of them was as unpopular as they are, the poor little things would not be born to be cast away.

Mr. S. R. Walker, proprietor of the Oakland sawmill, opposite Washington, La., advertises lumber for sale in today's paper. When a certain quantity is taken, he will pay tollage.

Thanks to the administration of our town council, Opelousas does not owe one cent. How many other towns in this Sate are there of which the same may be said?

"Well, may I hope then, dear, that at some future time I may have the happiness of making you my wife?" "Yes, I hope so, I am sure," she replied, "for I am getting tired of sning fellows for breach of promise."—[Indianopolis Sentinel.

A Massachusett's girl swallowed a hair pin about six weeks ago, and was married three days afterward. Now, then, girls, it's risky, but you can't get anything good without some risk.—[Appleton's Journal.

Lifting the trail of the dress is a piece of idiocy now accomplished with the left hand. It is vulgar and not sufficiently idiotic to use the right hand. Presently, a man with a helpless leg will be taken along to attend to this precious business.—[Lady's Journal.

Spirit of the Governor's Message.

[N. O. Picayune.]

It will be unnecessary to follow, in detail, the numerous important subjects referred to in the message of the Governor, for none of a public nature seem to have been omitted. It is rather with the spirit of this almost inaugural message that we prefer to deal. Its whole tone is marked with moderation, with firmness, and with exclusive devotion to the interests of Louisiana. It avows a grateful pride in the "patriotic devotion to duty, gallantry, and patient endurance of the Louisiana militia during the troubles through which Louisiana has happily passed."

It affirms that "political excitement has ended, the voice of the people everywhere respected, the rights of all are fully guaranteed; the laws, through the instrumentality of the courts, are properly and impartially administered, and there exists a strong feeling of hope, relief and content among all classes in Louisiana."

There is in this, it is true, a just imputation upon the misrule that has just ended; yet there is no shout of victory, no display of personal vanity, no denunciation of a fallen and flying foe.

The protest at the close of the message at the recent action of the Senate of the United States, which has refused Louisiana her legitimate right of representation in that assembly, invalidated the election of the Hon. Henry M. Spofford, whom the Legislature had commissioned, recently, with a unanimity without example, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the State, and of the United States, constitutes almost the sole reference to Federal politics.

The object of the Governor seems to have been the reconciliation of all good elements, with the sincere reform of all abuses by whomsoever perpetrated.

He does not seem to consider the object of his administration attained by lifting inherited burdens from one shoulder of the people to rest them even more heavily upon the other. Hence we follow a methodical review of the State finances, comprehending in all its incidents fully one half the message. The enhanced value of the State securities and warrants is noted, with the reduction of the gross debt to less than half the amount limited by the constitution. We can perceive throughout the message a purpose to maintain and fortify reduction. This is manifested in the recommendation of a more scrupulous system of collection and disbursement. The same consistent purpose is evident that "no unnecessary or useless expense or office should be allowed to remain." "If the burden of the people is to be alleviated it must be done by curtailment applied whenever it can be accomplished, without hesitation and without reserve." "The work so efficiently accomplished by you," he says to the Legislature, "at your last session, is indicative of what you will do at this." "Burdens of the Government," says the message, "result not only from contributions levied for its support, but likewise from indirect sources, and this subject should receive attention. The reduction of fees of office, the prevention of the pernicious habit of overcharging, are all matters calling for adequate legislative action." There are in the same connection some appropriate observations upon the practice of "constructive mileage," as savoring somewhat of "inequality and indirectness."

It is fearlessly said, "there are objects of taxation not included under present laws. This should be remedied. There ought to be no more privileged property than there ought to be privileged classes."

The determination of the Executive to improve and enforce the laws against violence is made manifest by his reference to the objectionable practice of waiving a preliminary examination upon a charge of murder or other high crime. This "does away with the perpetuation of important testimony, and witnesses frequently are not to be found when most needed." Additional guards are also required around the informal and *ex parte* application for pardons, and the appointment of a commission is suggested, which shall review the record in such applications and present the facts alone for Executive consideration.

On the subject of immigration the message states:

The Board of Immigration report to me that they are receiving constantly applications for information, which has been hitherto supplied at private expense. In view of the importance of this subject, I invoke such appropriation as may enable them to carry on their work in this particular from public funds.

As a summary, we may assert that the message evinces a conscientious and logical determination to carry out, in good faith, the great work of pacification and reform to which the movement that placed the government in power has been so solemnly pledged by a legislative resolve and Executive indorsement. The burdens are to be lifted from the people; the costs of government are to be reduced; the laws are to be enforced; and Louisiana is to be made again an attractive home to all who desire peace, prosperity, and social harmony. This we are sure will gratify the truly conservative power in the State which has expelled the alien adventurers, and installed an honest, able and economical administration. If there be those of the old regime, who, by any combination or other influence, expected to continue under the administration of Francis T. Nicholls the abuses which have heretofore existed, we infer from the message they will meet, in the person of the Executive, with a stubborn, uncompromising and unconquerable adversary.

Better than Ever!

CLEARING OUT SALE

—OF—

Winter Goods.

I take this method of informing my Cash customers, and all those who buy for Cash, that I have still on hand a

LARGE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS,

which I am determined to sell at COST PRICE, rather than carry them over until next season.

That Stock comprises a large assortment of **CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS,** all kinds of **DRESS GOODS, JEANS, BLANKETS, BOOTS & SHOES AND HATS,** all of which will be sold in order to make room for the Spring Stock.

These goods having been bought for cash, at extremely low figures, will prove to purchasers the best bargains ever given them before. My stock is the largest, my assortment the best, and my prices the lowest you can find in this parish.

The price of **FURNITURE** is put down to the lowest figure. I have also on hand the **"STONE-WALL STOVE,"** which I will sell cheaper that any other stove in the market, and **POTWARE** received direct from the factory, is sold much lower than ever before.

I have also reduced the price of the **BEST SPOOL COTTON** to **57½** cents per dozen.

Give me a call soon and convince yourself of the correctness of the above announcement.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

I have a few **NICE SHAWLS** left, a pretty good stock of **CLOAKS, SACKS, WINTER HATS NUBIAS,** and a quantity of setts of **CUFFS AND COLLARS,** which must be sold at REDUCED RATES

I will continue to sell all my other goods at the lowest possible figures.

Thanking you for your past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am

Yours Faithfully,

SOLOMON ISAAC,

Corner Main and Bellevue Streets, Opelousas, La.

Opelousas, Jan. 19, 1878–tf

Proceedings of the Police Jury.

OPELOUSAS, January 14th, 1878.

The Police Jury met pursuant to adjournment. Present: R. H. Littell, President; B. E. 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.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Resolved, that the District Attorney be and is hereby authorized to accept from A. B. Cart, the sum of one hundred dollars, as a compromise of the Bond of Girard Chiasson, for whom he was security, and which was forfeited, and give a final discharge to A. B. Cart.

On motion of Mr. Haas, Resolved, that the statement of the Tax Collector be received and published, and that he be authorized to take a credit for the amount of Parish Taxes for property bought by the State, the uncollectable tax and the delinquent Tax, as per his report.

PARISH TAX ACCOUNT.

ADOLPPE GARRIGUES, TAX COLLECTOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE POLICE JURY ST. LAFDRY:

DR.	
1877. To amount of parish tax roll	$ 48069 05
Balance carried down	10 85
	$48068 90
CR.	
Dec. 30. By cash paid parish treasury during year 1877.....	$36251 37
Amount of property sold to the State of Louisiana for taxes, see tax roll	4560 53
Uncollectable as per statement from page 1 to 35 furnished	5726 52
Delinquents as per statement from page 1 to 13 furnished.....	1531 48
	$48069 90
By balance	10 85

Collections office parish of St. Landry, Opelousas Jan. 14th, 1878. A. GARRIGUES, Tax Collector of St. Landry.

On motion of Mr. Saizan, Resolved, that Joseph Christ be and is hereby authorized to change the public road running through his land, and run the same on his line, in accordance with Sec. 9. of the Road ordinance, provided the same be done in six months.

On motion of Mr. Dubuisson, Resolved that A. Guidry, Dr. F. M. Millard and L. Darby be appointed a committee, to meet alike committee appointed by the Police Jury of the Parish of Lafayette, to make an estimate, and suggest the most practicable method, of having the Bridge rebuilt over Bayou Carameno, the dividing line between the Parishes of Lafayette and St. Landry, and make their report to this Jury by the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Resolved, that the clerk of the Police Jury is hereby instructed to procure the necessary Blank Books for the use of the Recorders office, so to purchase one hundred dollars worth of spikes for the use of the Public roads of the parish, the same to be paid out of any money in the Parish Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

On motion of Mr. Savoy, Resolved, that the following report of the commissioners appointed Nov. 12th 1877, to lay out and locate a public road from Opelousas to Hoffmans Bridge, be published, and action on the same be deferred until the next meeting:

CHURCH POINT, Dec 7th 1877.

To the Hon. Police Jury of St. Landry.

We the undersigned commissioners proceeded to lay out the road from Opelousas to Hoffmans Bridge as follows: We leave the road from Opelousas to the South end of T. Chachere's lane, as it has been known for the last ten year, thence to turn west and run between the lands of T. Chachere and Mrs. J. Fabien Richard to the corner of said land, thence to turn South between the land of J. F. Richard and the land of the heirs of Piere Richard, thence to turn West between the land of the heirs of Piere Richard and the land of Samuel Mespadden and V. Bougni, thence in a straight line to the Southern boundary of the land of the heirs of P. Richard, thence turn West between the land of L. David and O. F. Lavergne, thence turn South between the land of Mrs. J. Brasseur and O. F. Lavergne, thence in a straight line to O. F. Lavergne's southern boundary, thence west between Alexander Lavergne and Jean Gay, thence South between Jean Gay and P. F. Richard, thence in a straight line to F. Perrodin's North East corner, thence between V. S. Bourques and F. Perrodin to his South East corner, thence West between Rail Road land and F. F. Richards, thence South between Rail Road land and Mrs Ann Martin, thence in a straight line to H. A. Guidrys eastern line and thence to the Grand Coteau and Church Point road, thence to run in front of A. Labiets, thence to three chiney trees, and on back of A. Z. Daigles field, thence in front of Antoine Guidry's, thence through the North East corner of Taviors pasture, and thence along Taylors ditch, thence across a Coulee above Wm. Lyons, and on through Augustus Lyons lane and down to the old public road at Crawford Lyons, thence follow the old road to Hoffmans Bridge.

Respectfully submitted,

J B Clark	C W Foreman
Offutt Lyons	H J Daigle
V S Bourque	Lucius David
	Eugene David

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

TUESDAY Jan. 15th 1878.

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

On motion of Mr. Clark Resolved, that the fixing of the amount of Taxes to be levied and assessed for the services of the year 1878 for the Parish of St. Landry, be posponed until Monday March the 11th 1878.

The Police Jury made the following appointments of Road Overseers for the year 1878.

Alphonse Reed, from Herberts shop to F. P. Pitre's.

François D'Avy, from West end Taylors lane to Dejean's Bridge.

Hiram Burr, from Opelousas to South end Chachere lane.

E. D. Estilette, from Opelousas to Caliham Bridge.

J. P. Smith, from Caliham Bridge to Smith South line.

John Hazlewood, from Smith South line to Blue Springs.

Jos. U. Roy, from Opelousas to Riders Bridge.

B. Martin, from Riders Bridge to Auzennes Bridge.

O. A. Boullion from little Teche to Lastie Nezat.

T. M. Anderson, from Jouberts Bridge to Catholic Church.

W. F. Anderson, from Fishers to the Opelousas and Port Barré Road.

N. C. Devilliers, from Opelousas and Port Barré Road to Coulons Bridge, including places of W. C. Johnston and N. C. Devilliers.

Adolphe Meyers, from Coulons Bridge to Bayou Bourbeaux.

E. St. Armand, from Opelousas and Ville Platte Road to Opelousas and Washington Road.

P. T. Blackshear, from Opelousas and Washington Road to Garrigues Bridge.

Pierre Jeansonne, from Garrigues Bridge to DeBaillions Bridge.

Jos. Robin from Blue Springs to Wm. Falls.

Washington Cummings, from W. Falls to W. C. Johnston old place.

Edmond Thibodeaux, from Grand Coteau to Bayou Bourbeaux.

Edgar Boudreaux from Grand Coteau to Opelousas and Bellevue road.

John Bourque from Grand Coteau to Frozards Bridge.

Victor Richard, from Bayou Bourbeaux to Higginbothams.

C. J. Newchureb, from Port Barré to Chachere's Mill.

A. R. Lemouranlier from Port Barré to J. Castille store.

Onez. Carriere jr. from Castille store to Auzennes Bridge.

J. B. Roy, from Auzennes Bridge to Arnaudville.

J. B. Marks, from Auzennes Bridge to Marks Bridge.

Lawrence Marks from Marks Bridge to Frozards Bridge.

D. L. Taylor, from Arnaudville to Castilles store.

A. D Hawkins, from Taylors Ferry to Beards upper line.

T. Duplechin, from Taylors Ferry to G. S. Chevis.

T. Godeau, from Bayou Petit Prairie to Faulkners Ferry.

Jules Godeau, from State Road to Casons lower line.

M. J. Richard, from parish line to Churchville, thence to Faukners Ferry.

F. Wartelle, from Washington to Moores upper line.

Thos. McCaffery, from Moores upper line to Marcellus Bridge.

Jean Torné, from Opelousas and Ville Plate road, via Poirets Bridge to Washington and Ville Plate road.

Cleophat Andrepont from Washington and Ville Plate road to Bayou Petit José.

On motion the Police Jury adjourned until Monday, March 11th, 1878.

R. H. LITTELL, President.

Attest: C. MAYO, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice!

I am authorized to forbid the skinning of dead cattle belonging to the stocks that I have in my care. Any person caught skining said cattle without permission will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Jan. 19-6t R. B. SLOANE.

Oakland Saw Mill,

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON, LA.

I have on hand a choice lot of Atchafalaya cypress lumber for sale, and am prepared to saw all orders for lumber at the lowest rates and at short notice. On bills over 500 feet tollage paid by mill. S. R. WALKER.

Jan. 19-3m

Notice to Gardeners.

Owing to the fact of the country being flooded with garden seeds which are put up for sale on commission, D. Landreth & Sons have made a reduction on their seeds of one hundred per cent to wholesale purchasers. We are now selling Landreth's seed at a like reduction at retail 5 cts. per paper or 50 cts. per dozen.

C. MAYO, Agt.,
Sign of the Big Martar.

Jan. 19-4t