The Opelousas Courier.

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The Opelousas Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
LEONCE SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:
SATURDAY, : : : : JUNE 30, 1877.

John S. C. Abbott and Robert Dale Owen died recently.

The Indians in Idaho Territory have again thrashed the few U. S. troops out there.

Mr. P. Gosselin, on Main street, has a good two-horse wagon which he will sell very cheap.

The head of the Russian column has crossed the Danube at last. A general crossing will soon take place—and then look out for fun.

Job Printing of all grades and styles, from a visiting card to a mammoth poster, neatly executed at the COURIER office.

A regular monthly meeting of Opelousas F. Co., No. 1, will be held on Monday next, at the Secretary's office, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Subscribers will confer a favor by informing us of any irregularity in the delivery of the COURIER—either by mail or carrier.

The weather during the past week has been exceedingly warm—the thermometer ranging from 92 to 94 in the shade every day of the week.

We publish in this issue in both french and english, several laws passed by the Legislature at its last session. They will be found of general interest.

The New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl* has discovered a curiosity in the shape of *a cabbage with eighteen heads!* We infer from the description given that said curiosity is nothing more nor less than the delicious salad vegetable known as "Brussels Sprouts."

Our friends are reminded that under the printing law now in force, there is no longer any official journal in which judicial advertisements must be published to be legal, but that *the law now allows them* to publish their sales, tableaux, &c., in the COURIER, if they see fit to do so.

The entire stock of dry goods, cloothing, etc., of Emanuel Phillips having recently been purchased at Sheriff's sale by a New Orleans firm, is now being sold out at cost. Go to Phillips', corner of Main and North Streets, if you want "bargains as are bargains"—the goods can actually be bought at very low figures for cash.

The Ladies of Washington will give a grand Festival or Fête Champêtre at Woodworth's Springs, next Monday, July 2nd, for the benefit of their Catholic Church. Admission free and refreshments of all kinds at moderate prices. We advise all to go, for besides the certainty of having a pleasant time and lots of nice things to eat and drink, they will be furthering a good and worthy purpose.

"Touch Me Gently, Father Time," is the title of a new and beautiful song and chorus by Charlie Baker, author of the famous "He Holds the Fort of Heaven." Dealers are ordering it by the thousand. The whole world will soon be singing "Touch Me Gently, Father Time." Any music dealer will mail you this beautiful song for 40 cents. Published by F. W. Helwick, 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

We have been favored with an invitation from Card Wolff Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, of Washington to be present at a Basket Picnic to be given by that organization at Woodworth's Springs, on the 4th of July, for which they will please accept our thanks. It is not likely that we will be able to attend, as Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1, of which we have the honor to be a member, has already put us on duty for that day as a member of their committee of arrangements for their Basket Picnic at Prud'homme's Springs, near town.

We are now engaged in perfecting arrangements by which we will be enabled to lay before our readers, each week, all the latest news by telegraph received up to the hour of going to press on Friday. This enterprise will necessarily entail additional expense in the publication of our paper, but we are determined to give the readers of the COURIER the full benefit of any advantages at our command, and hope to merit and receive an increase of patronage.

We have in contemplation other important improvements, which the grinding tyranny of Louisiana radicalism, and its still more disgusting prototype—St. Landry scalawagism—have prevented us from putting into execution, but which we hope soon to have in practical operation.

Preparations for the Basket Picnic to be given on the "Glorious Fourth" by Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1, at Prud'homme's Springs are rapidly going forward, and the occasion promises to be a most enjoyable one. The Springs furnish an abundance of good cool water, and being only a little more than a mile from town would soon become a popular summer resort for our townspeople, if bath houses were put up there and the spot otherwise improved and made more easily accessible. We understand that a project is on foot to make, by subscription, a few such improvements there, and as this could be done at a trifling cost, we see no reason why the plan should not be carried out at once. Let us get up a little Saratoga of our own, and instead of doing as Judge Hilton, let us invite Mr. Seligman and all his friends to take a hand in the enterprise.

The Police Jury will meet next Monday, according to law, and for the special purpose of dividing the parish into justice of the peace, constable and police jury wards. Under the new law, the Police Jury of each parish must divide their respective parishes into at least five and not more than ten police jury wards. If any parish in the State should be divided into ten police jury wards, St. Landry with its seven or eight thousand voters is certainly that parish, and we trust that there is no division of opinion on that point among the eight members composing our parochial legislature. The new law alluded to provides also that henceforth police jurors, justices of the peace and constables are to be elected by the voters of each ward, separately; or, in other words, that a voter can vote for only the police juror, justice of the peace and constables of his own ward, i. e., the ward of his residence. We publish the law on our French page.

(Communicated.)

The Human Soul—What Is It?

The soul—is it antecedent or subsequent to the body? I answer that the soul, in the order of nature, must be coincident as to its elementary character; for when the body or brain began to be, the soul was an element in that substance, and its organic structure is in perfect harmony with the structure of the brain, and being a living entity or force, it is endowed with organizing power, giving forms to more crude material. The soul is uncreated substance, evolved by the action of organic laws from crude material, under the fixed anatomical and physiological laws of God. It is primal matter, the *most rarified and fine in the universe*, is not subject to the ordinary laws of attraction and repulsion, but is the source of those laws. It is the principle of life and the cause of motion, sensation and intelligence; and these four attributes are expressive of its real nature. Remove, if you could, one of these attributes from the soul, and it would not be a soul. Thus, if you please, water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen; take one of these elements away, and no water will be found. We are aware that the soul is said to be immaterial, and that hence it is without length or breadth, height or depth; this would do very well if it did not occupy space or place; but since it does occupy space or place, it must have dimension. The human soul then is that element in the brain of man which has in itself these distinctive attributes: conscious force, motion, life, sensation and intelligence, apperception, perception, reflection and reason. Thus constituted is the soul or mind in man. It also has a magnetic or spiritual body by and through which it receives its impressions from the outer world, though the anatomical and physiological organic structures of the special senses, i. e., the optic nerve, the auditory nerve, the olfactory nerve, the spinal nerves, etc. Thus the impressions made and given are through the centripetal and centrifugal laws. Thus the human soul or mind, as we comprehend it though these laws, is the most complete, elaborate and complex of all God's creations. Its battery, the human brain, if kept in good running order, will last many years.

GO SLOW.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—We return our sincere thanks to our friends throughout the parish for the patronage bestowed upon us in the way of judicial advertising since Jan. 1st, and trust that they will continue to so favor us, and that they will inform their neighbors that under existing laws any legal or other advertising can be done in the COURIER. Many are not yet aware of that fact, we believe. One or two of our friends in each section of the parish might further assist us and at the same time utilize their spare moments by getting up clubs for the COURIER. On each club of five at $2.50, they may retain $1.25, or 25 cts. on each subscriber; and on each club of ten at $2.50, they may retain $5.00, or 50 cts. on each subscriber. Or, five or ten persons may club together and each contribute $2.25 or $2.00, as the case may be, and get five or ten copies of the COURIER for one year. The French part alone will be sent to a limited number at $1.25 per year, always in advance.

The Joint Committee on investigating the Auditor's office, now sitting in New Orleans, have published a special notice in the city papers from which we extract the following, to which we call the particular attention of our readers:

All parties who, during the past five years, may have paid penalties on delinquent State taxes are respectfully requested to furnish this Committee with a statement in detail of the amounts so paid and a description of the property on which the State taxes had accrued.

Any parties who may be in possession of any information calculated to throw any light upon such irregularities or frauds as may have been committed in the Auditor's Department or any other branch of the State government, are earnestly requested to furnish same to this Committee, in writing, without unnecessary delay.

If requested, communications or information furnished will be considered confidential.

Address Chas. J. Leeds, New Orleans, La.

REFORM.—Iberville certainly has a model police jury. The *South* publishes the proceedings of the June meeting by which it appears that the offices of constable and parish Treasurer were abolished, the sheriff doing duty for the former at a nominal salary, and the clerk being also the treasurer receiving a small salary (no fees) for performing the duties of both offices.

The criminal fund puzzle was unravelled, and one blow cut the gordian knot in which the receipts of all parishes are tied up and nothing left for school, road or any other purposes of improvement. In Iberville no officer receives fees. The sheriff, clerk of the court, all the justices and constables receive small *salaries* and no matter how many cases are tried the compensation is not increased.

The sheriff receives six hundred and the clerk four hundred dollars, the justices average forty dollars and the constables about sixty-five dollars per annum. The sheriff receives also three bits per diem for boarding each prisoner. —*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

That's the kind of a Police Jury we want.

The attention of notaries, sheriffs and recorders throughout the State is called to the following important section of the General Revenue Law, being Act No. 96 of the extra session of 1877:

Sec. 37. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any notary, or recorder, or sheriff, to pass any act of sale or donation without seeing that the taxes are paid, as per receipt exhibited, and stating in the act the payment absolutely of all State and parish taxes twelve months past due upon the property described in the act; that any violation of this provision shall make them and their sureties liable personally for all taxes due upon the property.

SAD SUICIDE.—Last Thursday, a middle-aged German, whose name is not known, saying he was lately from Georgia, where his wife and only two daughters had died suddenly, stopped in Royville, having previously walked from Berwick's Bay up to the Têche. He said he was on his way to Texas, where he had a son living, and calling at the store of a merchant, asked a night's lodging. He was refused through fear of small-pox, when he bought a half loaf of bread and a piece of rope.

The merchant did not suspect his purpose, but next morning his body was found in a lot near a blacksmith shop where he had hanged himself, the knees almost touching the ground. The Coroner of Lafayette held an inquest upon the remains, which were decently buried.—*New Iberia Sugar Bowl, June 27.*

The Baton Rouge Advocate, in urging the removal of the State capital from the city of New Orleans to Baton Rouge gives some very interesting figures as to the cost of repairing the old capital building in the latter city. The Advocate shows that 171,000 dollars will repair the State House, which is a small sum compared with the enormous rents that the State has heretofore been compelled to pay in New Orleans. We are of the opinion that Baton Rouge is the proper place for the capital and believe that if left to a vote of the people they will decide in favor of removing it to that city.—*Morehouse Clarion.*

Will the Administration remotenize? or will it not? are just now the questions principally agitating the minds of Northern and Western journalists. On this question people are anxious to know the standing of all the chief politicians in the country. The status of one of them, however, is well known, for Ben Butler always did and will go for silver.

Particularly when made up into spoons.

The sons of two ex-Confederate generals graduated from West Point this year. There was also a colored graduate.

News and Other Items.

The contributions to the pope, exclusive of presents of articles of value from various countries, which have already been presented to his holiness, are very large. It may be mentioned that the subscriptions of the people of Ireland were made up of small sums, although one county (Wicklow) contributed $5000. Cardinal Cullen took to Rome $35,000 collected in Dublin alone. The principal offerings were as follows:

France	$220,000	Germany	$70,000
United States	160,000	Belgium	53,000
Ireland	130,000	Portugal	42,000
Italy	120,000	Australia	75,000
Spain	100,000	Canada	30,000
England	100,000	Holland	32,000
Austria	75,000	Scotland	30,000
South America	75,000	Switzerland	25,000

Speaking at a vegetable banquet, at Leeds, in England, the other day, the Rev. C. H. Collyns said he was descended from a long line of gouty ancestors. He had been a sufferer from gout, but, having more than ten years ago, become a total abstainer, and having, not long afterward, become a vegetarian, he had gradually driven the gout out, and could give no other reason for it except pure and wholesome living—total abstinence from alcoholic liquors and from flesh meat. The teeth of man showed that he was not a carnivorous, but a frugivorous animal, and the stomach, he contended, also showed that it was intended not to receive flesh, but the fruits of the earth. He would not go back to his former mode of life for anything that could be given to him. Vegeterian diet agreed with the delicate as well as the robust. It was wholesome and enjoyable, and to it he owed a new lease of life.

The last "Southern outrage" started by the Republican press is the story that during the stay of Chief Justice Waite and daughter in Charleston, no social calls were made upon them by any one. As Charleston is a Republican city, if the Republican claim of 6303 majority for Hayes be correct, this fact, if it be a fact, as it probably is not, does not speak very well for the élite of the Republican party of South Carolina. However, such failures to call on high official personages are not confined to Charleston or South Carolina. Mr. Evarts at Albany and Mr. Hayes in New York, recently, were not called upon by a great many people.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A calf that the Lumpkin (Ga.) Independent has trotted out rather "carries the ribbons" over anything in the bovine line we have ever heard of. It is of the Ayershire breed and is owned by Capt. Brit Davis, near Green Hill. At six months of age the calf's udder became so large that it was milked, and a half gallon of milk obtained at the first milking. The calf is not yet a year old, is not weaned, and is milked regularly twice a day. The milk is used freely by the freedmen on the place.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain says he is "sorry that the negroes have been so over-anxious to hold office." There is really no good reason why he should be sorry on that account. That over-anxiety on the part of the negroes is a passion which he and the rest of the carpet-baggers could never be induced to gratify to any considerable extent.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, in speaking of his experiences as a journalist after forty years service in the harness, says: "The best printer always makes the best editor: a man may write ever so well, but I hold that he is never truly competent unless he can set type, read proof, and know how to manage his own press."

On Monday Mr. W. L. Larimore commenced mowing oats. He has quite a large field and has made enough for home use and will not have to send West for that article. Farmers, here's an item of interest for you. There is no good reason why every farmer should not raise enough corn and oats at home to feed his stock and keep them fat. The red rust proof oats do well here and we hope all engaged in planting will set apart a patch for oats next year.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

"There are men whose personal honesty is beyond question," says the New York *Evening Post*, "yet whose political dishonesty is as distinctly established." The personal honesty of such men may be beyond question, but it wouldn't be if question would take the trouble to wash the dust out of its eyes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Democrats have a clear majority of more than a quarter of a million in the popular vote of the country, and would be great fools to throw it away and dissolve their organization merely because a Republican President is found who has some regard for his oath and the Constitution.—*Memphis Ledger.*

"Why is it," asks an exchange, "that when a woman falls down stairs she screams out at every bump, while a man holds his breath till he gets to the bottom." Why, it is because the woman doesn't intend to do any swearing at the bottom, while the man does, and saves himself for a grand, comprehensive "everlastingly-dad-durn-it" when he gets there.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

There is one point upon which nearly all of the late chieftains of the Republican party in this State seem to be agreed, and that is that "when the Republican party went out" of possession of the government of Louisiana "it went out to stay." And they are right.—*N. O. Democrat.*

A New York State tramp was throwing stones at a train of cars when an engine came along and divided him into sixteen pieces and a bunch of bones.

Mr. Hilton and the Jews.

[N. Y. Sun.]

It appears that Mr. Henry Hilton has given orders that hereafter no Jew shall be admitted as a guest at the Grand Union Hotel, the largest public house at Saratoga Springs. This hotel was built and furnished by the late Alexander T. Stewart, at a cost of two millions of dollars, and Mr. Hilton has control of it as trustee under Mr. Stewart's will. Mr. Joseph Seligman, a wealthy Jewish banker of this city, was actually refused rooms and turned away from the Grand Union Hotel last Wednesday, the manager saying to him: "Mr. Seligman, I am required to inform you that Mr. Hilton has given instructions that no Israelites shall be permitted in future to stop at this hotel." On remonstrating against this treatment by a letter addressed to Mr. Hilton, Mr. Seligman received no satisfaction.

Out of this matter we apprehend a very considerable fire will be kindled. Of all the guests at Saratoga, for several years past, the proportion of Jews has been very large, and it has been steadily on the increase. Whether excluding this class from the Grand Union Hotel will result in a corresponding or remunerative increase of Christian and heathen guests is a problem yet to be solved.

Some practical inconvenience, we should suppose, might be experienced in distinguishing Jews from other people. Many persons bear Jewish names and have strongly marked Jewish looks whose ancestors for years, if not for generations, have been members of Christian churches.

Another difficulty might arise. It is an offense against the United States to exclude a negro from a public hotel. Suppose a mulatto, with one-quarter negro blood and three-quarters Jewish blood in his veins, should apply, would not the proprietor be obliged to admit him?

The effect of this movement by Mr. Hilton may be considerable on the dry goods trade of A. T. Stewart & Co. Their retail store for several years past, as every frequenter of it must have observed, has swarmed with Jewish customers. The question arises, will these people continue to buy thereafter the affront put upon them by the present head of the house?

The Jews have been repidly filling up every avenue to wealth and prosperity in this free country, and they have become a very important part of our population. Their thrift is proverbial, and their increase is very rapid. While liberty to select one's own associates is among the most essential and highest privileges of social life, yet at a time when England with all her ancient predilections of race and religion has accepted a man of Jewish birth for her Prime Minister, and has ennobled other Jews, this eccentric action of Mr. Hilton, in excluding Jews where negroes must be admitted, cannot fail to attract a good deal of attention.

Hayes and His Colored Friends.

[Shreveport Times.]

When Gov. Hayes thought he was beaten he expressed a great deal of concern for the "poor colored man" whose rights he professed to believe were endangered by the success of the Democratic ticket. Since his inauguration, after the perpetration of the electoral fraud, the negro has become emboldened to demand recognition beyond his deserts and so much to the annoyance of the President that his zeal for the poor colored man has considerably cooled down. Perhaps one-half of the African importunity and insolence comes from the Louisiana negro politicians. From the day of the inauguration until now the President has been badgered by the Louisiana colored delegations until his patience has been well nigh exhausted. The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat of the 11th, gives some interesting particulars of the impression made on the mind of the President by the last of these sable self-appointed custodians of the claims of African citizens to recognition in the distribution of Federal patronage. It seems that they not only undertook to parcel out the lion's share of the Louisiana appointments among themselves, but also ventured to dictate which of their white friends should receive the few offices that should be set apart for white carpet-baggers and scallawags. They endorsed Pitkin for the marshalship and abused Wharton. This happened to occur about the time that the President had made up his mind, that he would appoint Wharton and remove Pitkin, Butler or no Butler. The colored men were warned by a member of the cabinet that they had meddled in a fight which did not concern them, and that they had damaged their chances incalculably. So they immediately recalled their recommendation; in fact accused their spokesman of acting without authority, and wound up by repudiating Pitkin and recommending Wharton.

The correspondent says that the effect of this piece of negro work has not been to improve Hayes' conception of the colored man, or increase his chances for recognition. Perhaps he will learn, before he grows much older that the colored man is pretty safe in earning an honest living off his white Democrat neighbors at the South, and that it is the theory of the government that these offices must be bestowed on those who deserve them, and are qualified to fill them, and not on ignorant men simply because they happen to be black or copper colored.

Emigrants.

Emigrants will never be secured so long as our people remain inactive, and offer no inducements to those in search of homes. Our planters who are so deeply interested in this important movement should so arrange themselves that their combined efforts may be the more effective. It is useless to say to the world that we are anxious to obtain an increase of population, if at the same time we do not make an exhibit of the advantages that we propose to offer. Principal among these would be a willingness to parcel out those large bodies of land, which remain uncultivated, into small tracts, and cause to be built neat and comfortable little houses. These should be offered for sale upon reasonable terms and at a price within reach of the poor man. A fact to be borne in mind is that the emigrant will require kind and just treatment, a comfortable little dwelling and the necessary aid to attempt a beginning. When the inducements are offered and they meet the eye of the emigrant he will not be slow in accepting, and at once adopt the mode that would seem to better his condition.

No one will deny that the parish of Avoyelles, as to climate, soil, location and navigation, will compare advantageously with the most favored section in this State. We have a mild and exceedingly healthy climate. The location admits a choice between alluvial, hill or pine lands. The soil is rich and its wealth is almost inexhaustible, and the produce of the country is near and in easy reach of navigation. The peculiar topography of the country invites enterprises which other localities less favored will not admit. Fine streams of water course through the entire parish, and our fine prairie where the grass is green the year round, affords to the enterprising farmer the opportunity of raising stock with very little outlay or trouble.

All of these advantages should be dwelt upon, and our people by being active and alive to their interests will secure a good share of those sturdy farmers that the West is now promising to the South. The Texas fever will soon subside, and Louisiana, first of all Southern States, will soon attract the notice of the emigrant.—*Marksville Bulletin.*

While Mr. Watterson, editor of the *Courier Journal*, and General Roger A. Pryor, two gallant ex-Confederates, were delivering memorial addresses on Thursday, in which they paid kind and beautiful tributes to the valor and rectitude of the soldiers of both armies, advised oblivion of the animosity that existed during and since the war, and expressed the hope of a revival of good feeling between the sections, ex-Senator Boutwell, who was comfortable all through the war, was making a bloody-shirt speech, in which he exerted all his power to rekindle the hate which twelve years of peace have not sufficed to appease. The addresses alluded to give a correct estimate of the feeling that actuates the two political parties in the country.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*

THE HANGMEN'S THURSDAY. — Vengeance was glutted yesterday in Pennsylvania by the execution of eleven men in three towns of the State. Since the hanging of twenty-six negroes in Charleston, on account of the Vesey plot, we do not remember any occasion in which such a tribute has been paid to the gallows in any State.

The guilty men have been punished; but others must also suffer on their account. They have bequeathed to their families suffering, grief, and shame.

This ought to be the end of Molly Maguireism, which has for so long a time been the fountain of so many crimes in the coal regions of Pennsylvania.—*N. Y. Sun, June 22.*

NEW TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.—Mr. J. W. Davis, the gentleman who built the line between Washington and Sabastopol, running through Opelousas, Grand Coteau and Vermilionville, yesterday visited New Iberia for the purpose of inaugurating the building of a line between this place and Vermilionville, via St. Martinsville and Breaux Bridge—or in other words, to make New Iberia the terminus of the Washington line, for as soon as completed to this place, the wires on the Sebastopol end of the line will be removed. Mr. Davis is now in St. Martinsville or Breaux Bridge, soliciting subscriptions to the new line, and will shortly visit New Iberia for the same purpose.—*New Iberia Sugar-Bowl, June 20.*

Our dispatches inform us that the President has issued a proclamation providing for the sale, on October 1, of large tracts of government land in Arkansas. In Monday's *Democrat* we informed our readers that, in consequence of the repeal of the "homestead act" of June 21, 1866, such sales would be made in the fall in the States of Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. As soon as the list of vacant government lands in this State is completed, a similar proclamation will be issued in regard to Louisiana, and the mill-men of Calcasieu will be able to purchase pine lands and pursue their business without molestation from Federal timber agents.—*N. O. Democrat.*

Mr. Hilton's bull against the Jews brings to mind the facts that in 1863 Gen. Grant issued an order excluding Jews from the lines of the Army of the Tennessee; that some years ago certain fire insurance companies prohibited Jews from taking out policies in them; and that very recently the Bar Association of this city refused to admit an applicant for membership because he was a Jew.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WELL PUT.—A Tennessee paper says: "In spite of the law against carrying concealed weapons, at least one young man out of every three or four carries a pistol in the seat of his pantaloons." Whereon sternly remarks the *Courier Journal*, "Yes, and the first thing you know that young man's pistol will go off accidentally and blow his brains out!"

Lager Beer.

[N. Y. Sun.]

It seems, according to a newspaper writer, that lager beer was introduced into the United States only thirty years ago. That was about the time the great German immigration was beginning, and our Teutonic friends brought along with them their god Gambrinus, and certainly he has been a welcome guest.

The history of beer carries us back to the old Egyptians, who are said to have invented it, as they did many other things, including some of our religious practices. They were a remarkable people, and doubtless Moses learned much from them. Our modern beer, however, dates back only to the time of Charlemagne, when hops were first cultivated in Europe. The monks were the brewers of the Middle Ages, as they also were the great agriculturists, and they kept the secret of its manufacture for a long period, enjoying the exclusive privilege of concocting a liquor which has now become a favorite drink of the civilized world, and out of whose brewing vast fortunes have been made, so that in England the brewers stand next to the aristocracy in social consequence, with abundat wealth to sustain the position.

As early as the fourteenth century Bavaria was celebrated for its beer, and now it makes an article of a quality not excelled in Germany. A century later Saxon breweries became well known, but the English—next to the Germans, and, of late, ourselves, the great beer drinkers—did not begin to manufacture the beverage until later. In 1524, however, they were making beer from hops. The trouble with the English beer is that it is too heavy and too heady, and therefore a recent temperance advocate in England urges the popularization of the German lager, a much lighter and more innocent potation.

So important is beer brewing in Germany that there has been established at Nuremberg a school of brewers where all the mysteries of the art are taught, and it is a very useful institution, more useful in fact than some more pretentious colleges; for good brewers, like good cooks, are a blessing to the race, and though it may be necessary that they should be born and not made, yet nothing commendable is done except after training.

It is really a fortunate circumstance that lager beer is growing to be so popular a drink with us. It shall drive whisky and other strong drinks, it will do more for temperance than a regiment of Goughs and Murphys could accomplish, for it is well suited to our nervous and sensitive people, while whisky, once known as the national beverage, and still so largely consumed at the West and South, is the worst drink men can consume.

Therefore we are glad to see how vast has been the increase in the manufacture of lager beer in the United States; and if all our citizens would follow the example of the hearty Germans in taking their wives and children with them to the beer garden when they seek convivial companionship, instead of selfishly going alone to a corner gin mill, their morals would be better, we should have fewer criminals, and drunkenness would be far less than it is.

It is stated that Gen. Hood, of New Orleans, made over one hundred thousand dollars recently by the rise in Louisiana State bonds, and that ex Governor Warmoth made as much more in the same way.

The editor of the Arkansas *State Gazette* understands civil service reform. He says:

Such weather as yesterday causes us to wish that we were the holder of a fat office, the work of which could be performed by a deputy, while we would have nothing more laborious to attend to than the drawing of our salary, and playing pedro for cool lemonades.

For the best wines, liquors, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, call at Posey's drugstore.

MARRIED.—At the Catholic Church, Vermilionville, June 26, 1877, by the Rev. Mr. Gonelaz, Mr. ALFRED A. BONNET, of Opelousas, Miss MARY E. BRANDT, of Vermilionville.

—At the Catholic Church, Opelousas, June 25, 1877, by the Rev. Mr. Pensier, Mr. MOSES LANDRY to Miss ERNESTINE DUBIO, both of St. Landry.

DIED.—At Washington, June 27, 1877, BAYLIS A. WILKINS, son of R. S. Wilkins, aged 10 years and 10 months.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby notified that I have taken out process of garnishment against Jack Gloster, Casimir Rosette and Auguste Rosette, to arrest payment to William S. Evins or to his assignees of any amounts which the said Jack Gloster, Casimir Rosette or Auguste Rosette might or do owe to said Evins; and particularly to arrest the payment to said Evins or to his assignees of certain notes which the said Gloster, or Casimir or Auguste Rosette executed on Dec. 21st, 1876, in part consideration of lands sold to them by said Evins, by act passed on said day before J. Henry Millspaugh, Notary Public.

Five of the notes are executed by Jack Gloster, and are payable respectively 1st January 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and are for $100 each, except the last maturing, which is for $85.

Four of the notes are executed by Casimir Rosette, and are payable respectively on 1st January 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, and are for $100 each, except the last maturing which is for $120.

Six of the notes are executed by Auguste Rosette, and are for $100 each, and are payable respectively on 1st January 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882.

HENRY L. GARLAND.
Opelousas, June 30, 1877. 4t

GRAND FESTIVAL
—AT—
Woodworth's Springs,
—ON—
Monday, July 2d.

ON Monday next, the Catholic Ladies of Washington will give a Festival at Woodworth's Springs, for the benefit of the Catholic Church.

Refreshments, etc., of every kind will be dispensed at prices to suit the times and the means of every one. All who wish to enjoy a pleasant and agreeable day must not fail to attend.

June 30, 1877.

NOTICE OF ACCOUNT AND TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3669.

ESTATE OF CYRIAC GUILLORY.

Whereas, Eugénie U. Prud'homme, administratrix of the estate of Cyriac Guillory, deceased, has filed in said court an account of administration and tableau of said estate, accompanied by her petition praying for the homologation of the same;

And whereas the prayer of said petition, for the publication of the notice of the same, has been granted by an order of said court, bearing date June 26th, 1877;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition, if any they have, to the homologation of said account and tableau, in writing, at my office, in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, and to show cause why the same should not be homologated.

JAMES O. CHACHERE,
June 30, 1877. Clerk.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU AND ACCOUNT.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 2987.

ESTATE OF LOUIS HEBERT.

Whereas, Thomas H. Lewis, of the parish of St. Landry, administrator of the estate of Louis Hébert, deceased, having filed a final tableau and account and distribution of the funds of 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 June 25th, 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 said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed. JAMES O. CHACHERE,
June 30, 1877. Clerk.

STILL LOWER!!!

—:0:—

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

—:0:—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—:0:—

Wishing to reduce my enormous stock of Dry Goods, Dress and Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Hats, &c., and considering the scarcity of money, and wishing to realize Cash, I have concluded and take this method to make it known to the public that I will—for THIRTY DAYS from this date, offer great inducements to Cash purchasers. Goods will be sold during that time at a GREAT SACRIFICE, but strictly for CASH ONLY.

I have too much stock on hand, and as times are hard and business slow, and being unwilling to keep the goods on hand, I am determined to let the public have the benefit of the sacrifices which I am willing to make, and thus save you from 20 to 40 per cent. on your purchases.

Fast Color Calicos, best American prints, 15 Yards for	$1 00
4-Quarter Prints, worth 15c,	10
Brown Cottons, to be sold from 6c to	10
Bleached " " " 6c to	12
Bed Ticking, " " " 7c to	20
Cotton Checks, worth 20c, to be sold at	15
Linen " " 15c, " "	12
" " " 35c, " "	25
" " " 50c, " "	40
Stripes " " 12½c " "	9
" " " 15c " "	11½

Cottonades, Drills, Towels, Jeans, from 5 to 10c per yard reduction. Swiss Muslins, worth from 25 to 50c, to be sold at 15 to 30c. Bishop and Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, worth from 25 to 50c, to be sold at 15 to 25c. Lawns, Jaconets, Linen Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Corsets, 20 to 25 per cent. off. Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Buttons, from 25 to 40 per cent. off. A vast assortment of Clothing, of which prices are reduced to such a low figure that it will astonish the closest buyer. Here are some of the prices:

Suits worth $18, must be sold. $13 — **Suits worth $14 must be sold, $10.**
Suits worth $8, must be sold,....$5. — **Suits worth $5 must be sold.....$3.**
Coats worth $2, ... $1.25. — **Coats worth $1.50 ..... $1.00**

Pants reduced from 25 to 40 per cent. Shoes and Boots, Hats, Cutlery, Hardware, Crockery, Etc, all will be sold at much REDUCED RATES!

Furniture will be sold at extremely low prices. *Call soon and secure Bargains, or you might miss your chance.* Bring along your *CASH.* ☞ No goods delivered until paid for.

New Orleans prices, less expenses to put to that market, will be paid for Hides, Wool and Cotton, and all other marketable products. Respectfully,

Opelousas, June 23, 1877. **SOLOMON ISAAC.**

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU AND ACCOUNT.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3746.

ESTATE OF LUTHER YOUNG.

Whereas, William J. Young, administrator of the above entitled estate, has filed in this Court a final tableau and account of his administration of said estate, accompanied by a petition praying for the homologation of the same; and whereas, notice of said filing of petition and account has been ordered by an order of court bearing date June 20th, 1877;

Now therefore notice is hereby given to all persons interested to make opposition in writing to said tableau, and final account of administration, in my office in the town of Opelousas, within the time required by law, and to show cause, if any they may have, why said tableau and final account should not be homologated and confirmed as prayed for in said petition. JAMES O. CHACHERE,
June 23, 1877. Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, Parish St. Landry, Nos. 9879, 10,346 and 12,261.

DANIEL MCDANIEL VS. ANGELINA STOVAL ET ALS.
DANIEL MCDANIEL VS. DOMINIQUE LALANNE.
DANIEL MCDANIEL VS. EUGENIE TATE, WID.

By virtue of writs of alias fi. fa., issued out of the Hon. the 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 last and highest bidder, at the Court House of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on *SATURDAY*, the 21st day of July, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

The undivided half of the west half of a certain lot of ground situated in the town of Washington, containing one half arpent, more or less, numbered on the plat of said town No. 6, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by Water street, east by property of John Lyons, south by Déjean street, and west by Main street.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash. C. C. DUSON,
Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.
June 16, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, Parish St. Landry, No. 12540.

NARCISSE CARMOUCHE VS. EMILE A. CARMOUCHE.

By virtue of a writ of alias fi. fa., issued out of the Hon. the Dist. 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 Court House of said parish, in the town of Opelousas, on *SATURDAY*, the 7th day of July, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:

1. A certain tract of land situated on the Bayou Petite Prairie, in said parish, bounded north by Bayou Perite Prairie, east by lands belonging to Carmouche and Monteith, south by lands belonging to public domain, and west by Narcisse Carmouche, containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being same property purchased by E. A. Carmouche from John T. Heath, by act passed before Wm. S. Cushman, Notary Public, on the 6th day of October, 1866, recorded in Book "N," page 274, Recorder's office.

2. The undivided half of a certain tract of land now owned in partnership by said E. A. Carmouche and Auguste Monteith, bounded on the north by Ann W. Jeter, east by Alphonse Godeau, south by public domain, and west by the first described tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; also two mules and one wagon.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash. C. C. DUSON,
Sheriff of the parish of St. Landry.
June 2, 1877.

PUBLIC SALE.

ESTATE OF AGENOR LESASSIER.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. the Probate Court in and for the parish of St. Landry, there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned administrators or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of Agénor Lesassier, deceased, in the town of Opelousas, in said parish, on *TUESDAY*, July 3d, 1877, the following described property belonging to the estate of Agénor Lesassier, deceased, to-wit:

1. One lot of ground situated in the town of Opelousas, being the last residence of the deceased, bounded north by property of Harrison Rogers, south by —— street, east by Main street, and west by lot hereinafter described, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. One lot of ground situated in the corporation of Opelousas, bounded north by property of Harrison Rogers, south by —— street, east by lot just above described, and west by Court street, together with one small house.

3. One creole horse, one tool chest with tools, one boring machine with bits, one double barreled shot gun, one saddle and bridle, one grindstone, one lot cypress posts, household furniture, &c.

Terms and Conditions—Cash.

FELIX LESASSIER,
June 2, 1877. Administrator.

ATTENTION, FIREMEN.

A regular monthly meeting of Opelousas Fire Co. No. 1 will take place next Monday evening at 6 o'clock, at the office of J. H. Sandoz, Notary.

By order of the Foreman.
L. A. SANDOZ, Sect'y.

A GOOD CHANCE.

A strong Hack in good order can be bought CHEAP for cash.

Apply at the COURIER Office. June 30tf

A CARD.

BY request of many friends, and desiring to continue to sell at low figures, I have decided to extend the time for obtaining bargains for THIRTY DAYS from this date.

Do not neglect to call for EXTRA BARGAINS, which can be daily had at the establishment of the undersigned.

SOLOMON ISAAC.
Opelousas, June 23, 1877.

POINTE-AUX-LOUPS SPRINGS.

MR. MILLER having purchased and recently refitted and greatly improved this property, informs the public of this and the adjoining parishes, that he is now prepared to receive and comfortably entertain visitors in search of health or recreation.

These Springs being renowned far and wide for the healthgiving properties of their wa