The Opelousas Courier.

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The Opelousas Courier.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
LEONCE & L. A. SANDOZ.

OPELOUSAS:

SATURDAY, : : : : JULY 20, 1878.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. JAMES H. MUSE, of Tangipahoa, as a candidate for Congress from the 6th district, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Congressional Convention to be held at Baton Rouge August 5, 1878.

We are authorized to announce LAURENT DUPRE, Esq., as a candidate for Parish Judge, subject to the nomination of the Democratic-Conservative convention to be held at Opelousas on July 27, 1878.

We are authorized to announce Dr. Z. T. YOUNG as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the nomination of the Convention of the Democratic-Conservative party, to be held at Opelousas on July 27, 1878. Pd

We are authorized to announce Dr. W. A. ROBERTSON as a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from this District, subject to the nomination of the Convention called by the Committees of the Democratic-Conservative party, to meet on the 27th July, at Opelousas. Paid

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of St. Landry, at the election in November next, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.
Paid. C. C. DUSON.

Vote for no man for delegate to the parish convention who does not publicly declare himself in favor of a constitutional convention.

A regular meeting of Opelousas Grange No. 86 takes place next Saturday, 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Varieties Hall.

HOW IT LOOKS NOW.—As far as heard from, the delegates to the State Convention stand as follows: For a Constitutional Convention 63, against 9, uninstructed 24; total elected 96.

Mr. Théodore Devalcourt, a planter living in the neighborhood of Grand Coteau, brought to our office last Wednesday two fully matured cotton bolls, the first we have seen this season. Mr. Devalcourt expects to begin picking early next month.

Johnson, a Texan, and Amos Avery, a Rapides man, who stole Sam. Haas' horses a few weeks ago, were arrested at Bonham, Texas, by the authorities there, and lodged in our parish jail last Tuesday, by Sheriff Duson, who procured a requisition from Gov. Nicholls and went after them.

The *Louisianais*, of St. James, says that a shark eight feet in length and weighing 342 pounds was killed in the Mississippi at College Point, on the 5th inst. In pursuing some children who were bathing in the river, the monster rushed into shallow water and was attacked by a colored man with an axe and, after a desperate struggle, in which the man was knocked down by a stoke of his antagonist's tail, was killed. College Point, it must be remembered, is over 140 miles from the gulf of Mexico.

The New Orleans *Democrat*, in an article headed "The St. Landry Case," after stating that the COURIER has all along been an earnest advocate of a constitutional convention says: "The Opelousas *Democrat*, though not so pronounced, we understand also to be in favor of this great popular movement."

Now we should like to know from whom the *Democrat* understands this. The St. Landry *Democrat* is one of the warmest of the advocates of the amendments, and this of itself implies opposition to the calling of a convention. To our certain knowledge not one word or sentence has ever appeared in the *Democrat* favoring a convention, and it is continually reproducing articles and extracts from its exchanges opposed to the calling of a convention.

Hear the impudent assertion of office holders that to call a constitutional convention would be a breach of faith on the part of the people towards them! Did the people elect them to the offices they hold for their individual benefit, or did they put them in office as their servants and with the view to benefit themselves in some measure? We think the latter, and so far from committing a breach of faith when we demand a new constitution, we are only demanding of the office holder a compliance with the very terms upon which he was elected to office. He was elected on the faith of his promise to effect reforms in the fundamental law, and it is to this promise we would hold him. He is the only one that has shown a disposition to break faith, and he has made a large exhibition of this disposition.

The following ticket of delegates for this ward was nominated last Wednesday in a joint meeting of the club of which Mr. Jos. M. Moore was president, the Bellevue branch club, and the members of the Young Men's club who remained with their president, Mr. Simon Richard.

This ticket is pledged to a Constitutional Convention, which implies the abolition of useless offices, the reduction of salaries, and a consequent lessening of taxation. Let every man who thinks his taxes are too high vote it:

Jos. M. Moore,	Martin Budd,
Jno. N. Ogden,	Edw. Déjean,
C. C. Swayze,	E. T. Lewis,
Simon Richard,	C. F. Houston,
M. R. Wilson,	T. S. Richard,
E. S. Taylor,	A. Dimmick,
Geo. Pulford,	J. U. Roy,
C. M. Daly,	Eucher Lavergne.

Police Jury Items.

At the meeting of the Police Jury held on the 8th, 5600 feet of lumber were appropriated to rebuild the Bayou Petit Jose bridge; 2000 feet to repair the Poiret bridge; 500 feet to repair the bridge on the road from Washington to Taylor's Ferry; 2500 feet to repair the bridges on the public road from Boudreau's gully to Prud'homme's bridge; 5000 feet to repair the bridges on the road from F. W. Cason's to the parish line; and $400 were appropriated to repair the bridges at A. Mallet's and Antoine Arnand's, on the road from Grand Coteau to Barry's Landing; $360 to rebuild the bridges over the coulée near Dr. Deballon's, and over the coulée near Ville Plate; and $25 for a Merrill's Water Elevator and Purifier, to be put in the jail well. The Police Jury also approved claims amounting to over $5690, $2148 of which were for the sheriff's jail fees and $1612 for the sheriff's fees in criminal cases.

The next meeting will be held on Monday' September 9.

If a constitutional convention is defeated, the office holders will do it.

W. A. Robertson, Monopolies, &c.

The New Orleans *Democrat*, in its issue of the 13th says that Dr. Wm. A. Robertson, of this parish, although he opposed throughout the last session of the Legislature the call of a constitutional convention and the repeal of the law creating the lottery monopoly, yet he was convinced that both measures should prevail, and promised the *Democrat* that, at the next session of the Legislature, he would be among the foremost to advocate the call of a constitutional convention and the destruction of all monopolies. The Doctor's promises of future good conduct cannot win the people of this parish to his support, when they are brought face to face with his deliberate opposition, in his place in the Senate, to those measures of reform asked for by the people and so much needed. But we know of no promises made *here at home, to his constituents*, that he will give up his opposition to those measures. He has made none such to this people, that we know of, nor have we heard of his making any.

If, however, he should now proclaim from the house-tops and on the public highways in the parish, that he is in favor of calling a constitutional convention in 1879, and of destroying all monopolies in existence in the State, how could he expect the people to have faith in his promises, when his past acts as a Senator, which are better exponents of his intentions than his words, show his deliberate and well matured hostility to the measures that he promises *now* to support?

When we look back at the Doctor's career in the last Legislature and then at his present position, and consider the promises that the *Democrat* says he has made to it, we are forcibly reminded of the old couplet:

When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be;
When the devil got well, the devil of a saint was he!

The meeting of the Young Men's National Democratic Club on Tuesday night, the 16th, was a stormy one. The result was a bolt, headed by Kellogg's late supervisor of registration for this parish, now postmaster, and one of Packard's ex-sergeants-at-arms. From the speeches made within hearing of outsiders, we were able to learn that the difference arose from an attempt to disregard a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the club. This resolution bound the club to go into no election of delegates without previous notice to all members and branch clubs throughout the ward. As we have a copy of the resolution, we give it here:

Be it resolved, that before this club goes into an election of delegates for the 20th inst., that due notice be given to all members of this club, and all branch clubs of this club that may be formed within this ward, to be present at said election and to participate in the same.

In accordance with this resolution, notice was given to the members and branch club to meet in Opelousas on Wednesday, the 17th, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket of delegates to the Parish Convention to be held on the 27th. It seems that the bolters, knowing themselves to be in a minority in a full meeting of the club, and that a ticket favoring a constitutional convention would be nominated over their ticket opposed to a convention, attempted to force an election on the night previous to the day fixed for the election by resolution of the club. It required no extraordinary powers of penetration to see that such a step would be so flagrantly unjust and such a violation of decency and common honesty, that a ticket so produced would be without the respect of the people. The attempt meeting an obstinate resistance, the movers of it, being unwilling to abide by the action of a full club, bolted and formed a new organization, and we presume will bring out their anti-convention ticket.

A special, or called meeting of Opelousas Fire Company, No. 1, will be held to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, at the Verandah House.

(Communicated.)

EDITORS OPELOUSAS COURIER:

Prominent among the many oppressive innovations, and by no means the least objectionable, introduced by the Republican party stand the Registration and other Election laws—including the Returning Board. Ostensibly, as claimed by their corrupt framers, to secure the purity of the ballot-box, but in reality not only intended to increase our tax burthens, but have also proved fruitful promoters of fraud in the interest of the faction in power, as an evidence of which, before their introduction the casting of a fraudulent vote was an event of the rarest occurrence, if ever at all known among us; whereas, under the code of morals and present methods introduced by the radical party ballot-box stuffing, repeating, and infamous frauds of every description has not only been of frequent occurrence, but has even become the accepted order of the day,—being rendered possible only through the intricacies of our complicated election machinery, under the control of corrupt manipulators, which finally culminated in the monstrous Presidential fraud of 1876, by which the results of the popular vote of the whole Union has been falsified, thereby soiling the good name of our State by bringing it prominently in connection with the infamous act. If there was no other reasons in favor of a change, the prospect of obliterating this feature alone, would be more than ample compensation for any trouble or expense. **

(Communicated.)

EDITORS OPELOUSAS COURIER:

On a business tour last week, I had occasion to stop at the Point-aux-Loups Springs. As the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Miller, has advertised in both parochial papers, these Springs have been thoroughly refitted, and commodious buildings erected and elegantly furnished at large expense of money and labor.

The accomodations are first class in every respect; the host and hostess are the embodiments of courtesy, geniality, and real hospitality; and every visitor in leaving this cool, delightful, and healthful summer resort, cherishes the hope of returning again. The price of board, or rent of cottages, is very moderate; and the efficacy of the chalybeate waters of these springs, for bathing and drinking, is unsurpassed by any in the South. Mr. Miller deserves a patronage commensurate to his enterprise and liberality; and with the extension of the Railroad to Texas, he will certainly be crowded with persons seeking health, pleasure, and comfort during the summer heat. Go to the Point-aux-Loups Springs.

J. M. T.

Boys with a taste for mechanics and machinery should remember that 25 cadet engineers are appointed annually. They are educated at Annapolis, and enter into the naval service with the rank of assistant engineer. Any boy can get a permit from the secretary of the navy to report at Annapolis for examination, by simply writing to the secretary of the navy at Washington, and no political influence is necessary. If he passes the competitive examination he can enter the academy at once. Applicants must be between the ages of 16 and 20. Any boy in New Orleans or Louisiana can thus get into the service by passing a not very difficult examination.—*N. O. Times.*

Does the democracy fight for principle or men? Can any man name any principle now worth fighting for in this campaign except a constitutional convention?

Ex-President Davis.

On the 10th inst., at Mississippi City, Col. James Lingan, on behalf of the Louisiana Division of the Association of the Army of Tennessee, presented to ex-President Jefferson Davis a gold badge and certificate of honorary membership in that Association. The old Confederate hero responded in a most admirable address, from which we make the following extracts:

The gratitude felt for your kindness, and the appreciation of the honor you have conferred, are doubly dear to me. Dear as an expression of your friendship and esteem, and not less dear as an exponent of the magnanimity of those who have much of sorrow and sacrifice to remember in connection with the period of my administration.

The history of the world is full of examples where rewards and honors and public appreciation have waited on the successful, and where condemnation followed failure; with little discrimination in either case as to the merit or demerit of the conduct applauded or condemned. To you, my countrymen, belongs the distinction of presenting an exception to the rule.

You come to-day to confer a badge and order on one endeared to you by our common misfortune, and especially regarded by you because he has been the particular object of the hate and unwearying slander of his and your enemies. I am cordially thankful for this kindness and proud to be enrolled in an association of men whose opinions and friendships do not veer with the changing tides of fortune. Your organization was appropriate, if not needful, to preserve the memories and cherished brotherhoods of your soldier life, and cannot be objectionable to any, unless it be to one who holds your services to have been in an unworthy cause, and your conduct such as called for repentance and forgiveness. The weary march, the picket, the ill-supplied camp, the heart-depressing hospital, as well as the battle-field, afford numerous occasions to call forth the generosity and fidelity of soldier friends, and of all the tenderest memories and closest and strongest ties these are perhaps the most enduring. But to sanctify these friendships there must be pride as well in the cause as in the conduct. The veteran who shoulders his crutch to show how fields were won must not be ashamed of the battle in which he was wounded. To higher natures success is not the only test of merit. And you, my friends, though you were finally unsuccessful, have the least possible cause to regret the flag under which you marched or the manner in which you upheld it. Under provocation the bitterest and oft-repeated, yours was never the policy of retaliation. While your homes were laid waste and your families often left destitute, the peaceful home of an enemy suffered not at your hands. Nor had the non-combatants cause to tremble at your coming, either in their body or estate. There were some who were not with our marching armies that advocated raising the black flag, but you preferred to share your canteen with the wounded enemy, and your half ration with a hungry prisoner. In the heat of the conflict, I commended this exhibition of magnanimity on the part of our soldiers in a general order, and remember with pride the chivalry which called it forth. It were needless to recall the instances of cruel and unmanly conduct of the enemy towards the aged men and helpless women and children of our land; if it were possible to forget, it were well such acts were forgotten. The noblest have most power to forgive, and the meanest are most revengeful. The first is best able to return good for evil; that is your part, and your past conduct shows how well you were able to meet the requirement.

As an original question, the propriety of exercising the State right of secession in 1861 was at least debatable, but the course pursued by the Federal government, after the war had ceased, vindicates the judgment of those who held separation to be necessary for the safety and freedom of the Southern States. The unsuccessful attempt to separate left those in power to work their will, as it had been manifested when they first got control of the government. The events are too recent to require recapitulation, and the ruin they have wrought, the depravity they have developed, require no other memorial than the material and moral wreck which the country presents.

Permit me to say of the controverted question of secession by a State from the Union, of which it was a member by compact, voluntarily made, that my faith in that right as an inherent attribute of State sovereignty, was adopted early in life, was confirmed by the study and observation of later years, and has passed, unchanged and unshaken, through the severe ordeal to which it has been subjected.

Without desire for a political future, only anxious for the supremacy of the truths on which the Union was founded, and which I believe to be essential to the prosperity and the liberties of the people, it is little to assume that I shall die, as I have lived, firm in the State rights faith.

In other times and places I have discussed the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and will not repeat the argument on this occasion.

Suffice it to say, the historical facts from which the right is deducible can only be overthrown by the demolition of the principles on which the government of our fathers was ordained and established. The independence and sovereignty of the State carried with it the obligation of the allegiance of the citizen to his State. To refuse to defend it when invaded would be treason. To respond to its call and go forth with those who "hung the banner on the outer wall," was a legal duty and obligation to his home, and all it held dear; alike binding on the father, the brother, the son and the citizen. The propriety of engaging in war is a question open to debate; but, when it has been entered on, to shrink from its trials and responsibilities is a crime, which in all ages has been denounced by the patriotic and the brave.

* * * * * * *

We have been accustomed, and justly, too, to give unmeasured praise for the sacrifices made by our Revolutionary ancestors for the cause of self-government and the independence which had been delared. But there was no such unanimity among the colonists as was shown by our people in their effort to maintain the liberties their fathers had secured and transmitted to them. Then organized bodies of Tories combated, with doubtful result, the troops of the States in revolution. Among us there was no organized resistance and but few cases of individual defection. This, at least, shows that our cause was not less dear or less worthy of a people's love than theirs.

Let no one suppose that in thus vindicating our cause, in paying due tribute to your gallant deeds, and in commending the heroic fortitude of your mothers, your wives, your sisters and your daughters, I am seeking to disturb such peace as we have, or to avoid the logic of events. You have done your duty in the past, and I would ask no more than that you should fulfill equally well the duties of the present and the future. The bravest are, as a rule, the gentlest, and they are also the truest to every obligation assumed by them. You struck for independence and were unsuccessful. You agreed to return to the Union, and abide by the constitution and the laws made in conformity with it. Thus far, no farther, do I understand your promise to extend.

It does not require you to accept a fraud in the title to office, nor, because a man calls himself a "statesman," to admit his right to legitimate bribery and corruption. Wars of conquest, like the convulsive heaving of an earthquake, displace the proper order of constituent elements, and bringing the dregs of society to the surface check both material and moral progress. But this evil in a country where the people rule must have an inherent remedy. Bad laws badly administered impair the prosperity and happiness of the masses, and their interest must teach them that corruption and fraud may enrich the few, but does so by impoverishing the many.

* * * * * * *

The fortitude with which our people have borne the oppression imposed on them since the war was closed; the resolute will with which they have struggled against poverty and official pillage, is their highest glory and gives the best assurance of final triumph.

Well may we rejoice in the regained possession of local self government, in the power of the people to choose their representatives and to legislate uncontrolled by bayonets. This is the great victory and promises another as the sequence to it, a total non-interference by the Federal government with the domestic affairs of the States. The revival of the time-honored doctrine of State sovereignty and the supremacy of law will secure permanent peace, freedom and prosperity. The constitution of the United States, interpreted as it was by those who made it, is the prophet's rod to sweeten the bitter water from which flowed the strife, the carnage, the misery and the shame of the past, as well as the foils of the present.

Every evil which has befallen our institutions is directly traceable to the perversion of the compact of union and the usurpation by the Federal government of undelegated powers.

* * * * * * *

It was no part of my purpose, as has been already shown, to discuss the politics of the day, though the deep interest I must ever feel in the affairs of the country has not allowed me to ignore them, and will not permit me to be unobservant of passing events, or indifferent to the humiliating exposures to which the Federal government has of late been subjected. Separated from any active participation in public affairs, I may not properly judge of those who have to bear the heat and burden of the day. Representing no one, it would be quite unreasonable to hold any other responsible for the opinions which I may entertain. How or when a restoration of the government to the principles and practices of its earlier period may be accomplished, it is not given us to foresee. For me it remains only earnestly to hope, and hopefully to believe, though I may not see it, that the restoration will come. To disbelieve this, is to discredit the popular intelligence and integrity on which self-government must necessarily depend. Though severely tried, my faith in the people is not lost, and I prayerfully trust, though I should not live to see the hope realized, that it will be permitted to me to die believing that the principles on which our fathers founded their government will finally prevail throughout the land, and the ends for which it was instituted yet be attained and rendered as perpetual as human institutions may be.

I have said we could not foresee how or when this may be brought to pass, but it is not so difficult to determine what means are needful to secure the result. First in order and importance, for it is the corner-stone of the edifice, the elective franchise must be intelligently and honestly exercised. Let there be no class legislation, low taxes, low salaries, no perquisites; and let the official be held to a strict accountability to his constituents. Nepotism and gift-taking by a public agent deserves severest censure, and the bestowal of the people's offices as a reward for partisan service, should be as a gross breach of trust. Let not such offenses be condoned; for, in a government of the people there can be no abuses permissible as usefully counteracting each other. Truth and justice and honor presided at the birth of our Federal Union, and its mission can only be performed by their continual attendance upon it. For this, there is not needed a condition of human perfectibility; but only so much of virtue as will control vice, and teach the mercenary and self-seeking, that power and distinction and honor will be awarded to patriotism, capacity and integrity.

To you, self-sacrificing, self-denying defenders of imperishable truths and inalienable rights, I look for the performance of whatever man can do for the welfare and happiness of his country.

In the language of a gifted poet of Mississippi:

"It is not for thee to falter.
It is not for thee to palter
In this crisis—for thy mission is the mightiest of Time:
It is thine to lead a legion
Out of every realm and region
In the glorious march sunward to the golden heights sublime."

After Mr. Davis retired amid a storm of applause, says the *City Item*, Father Ryan, the poet priest, author of the "Conquered Banner," was hurried to the front and informed that a few words at least were expected of him. His was a peculiarly unreconstructed speech, but it was surprisingly pithy and eloquent. After apologizing for speaking word of praise in the presence of Mr. Davis, he proceeded to glance from page to page over the history of the fallen chief, and to cast on each the gleam of a most brilliant sun-burst. Finally he wound up with a climax of wonderfully vivid and descriptive personal eulogy. Turning to the fallen chief he exclaimed: "Your heart, Mr. Davis, has been through all these years and these struggles the seat and soul of honor. Your principles, Mr. Davis, were right all the time—were right first, are right now, and will be to the end. Your hand, Mr. Davis, was never stained by the taking of base bribes. You, Mr. Davis, were never investigated [uproarious applause,] and if the first Washington, for his services in the cause of revolution deserved honor, you, the second Washington, for like efforts, though in a failing cause, deserve it equally. [Applause.] History, Mr. Davis, in the calm future will do you justice; and from the reverberations of veneration and respect now passing down to other times, poets, as yet unborn, will wreathe the most glorious of rhymes in your praise. Though fallen, you are not conquered, and though covered with contumely, you were still nobler than your enemies! We honor you, Mr. Davis, a hero alike in triumph and disaster."

Then, with a salute of fifty guns, the ceremonies of the day were closed.

What will brace the democracy for the coming battle? The hope of a constitutional convention.

That at any moment war may be precipitated upon the United Sates by the policy of the federal government toward Mexico is the opinion of the Cincinnati Commercial. With almost any other country it would have commenced long ago.—*N. Y. Herald.*

If we do not make a constitutional convention the issue, the campaign will be a mere scramble for office.

Superintendent Lusher in an interview with a *N. O. Democrat* reporter gave the following gratifying report of the state university:

The state university and agricultural college at Baton Rouge will be undoubtedly a success. It is attended by upwards of eighty cadets, most of whom are young men between fifteen and eighteen years of age, enjoying excellent practical instruction at the hands of a corps of very able professors. They are all taught practically.

The men of the country that are not drawing salaries or controlling government patronage demand a constitutional convention.

We referred last week to the opposition of office-holders to a constitutional convention and the selfish grounds upon which that opposition is based. There are, however, some worthy exceptions, and so far as the officers of Lafayette parish are concerned, to their honor and credit be it known, we are not aware of a single one from District Judge to constable, who opposes a convention. What other parish can make such a showing as that?—*Lafayette Advertiser.*

The number of newspapers and other periodicals in the United States, recorded in Pentengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Handbook for 1878, is 8,133, of which there are 752 daily, 61 tri-weekly, 144 semi-weekly, 6,185 weekly, 111 semi-monthly, 831 monthly, 61 quarterly. Louisiana has 8 dailies, 75 weeklies, 2 semi-monthlies, 4 monthlies, 89 periodicals altogether.

John Erickson, now in New York, is said to be constructing an apparatus for torpedo warfare, which he believes will revolutionize the defensive methods of the world, and render harmless the ironclad navies on which so many millions have been expended.

What the South wants is more public journals that dare stand up for the people as against the machine politicians, and whose editors do not fall on their bellies at the frown of little court-house cliques.—Memphis Avalanche.

Vote for no man for member of the General Assembly who does not unequivocally declare himself in favor of a constitutional convention.

BENJAMIN TO THE FRONT!

—:o:—

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

—:o:—

My customers and the public in general are invited to call and inspect my new Stock just opened, and offered at prices to suit the times. **The Ladies** *in particular will find my stock of* **Dress and Fancy Dry Goods** *unsurpassed in quality and quantity. Don't forget that the BEST BARGAINS are to be had at the original and only* **Cheap Cash Store** *of*

C. L. BENJAMIN,

Main Street, adjoining the Courier Printing office, Opelousas.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in Hospital service. Why? Because, after years of trial in the worst malarial districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists. Finlay & Thompson, Sole Agents.

Eliza Pinkson's getting awfully jealous. She wants to know, "Who's dis yar Missus Jenks foolin' roun' Massa Sherman?"—*N. Y. Times.*

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. '*Seal of North Carolina*,' at the same price?"

Farriering and blacksmithing of all kinds done on short notice and at moderate prices at the old stand of Mr. J. Jobin, Main street.

DIED—In Opelousas, July 17, 1878, ARCHIE WILLIAMS, son of Thos. H. Lewis, aged 6 months and 22 days.

He sleeps in that charmed repose
That shall wakes no more to earth's pains and woes.
For the Saviour hath gathered His lambs to His breast,
Where never life's storms shall his peace molest,
His dear love willed not that time should trace
One sorrowful line on that innocent face;
Others less favored might suffer their share
Of the midnight toil, and the noontide glare,
Others might labor, others might weep,
But the Lord giveth aye to his loved ones sleep.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

Desiring Pleasant and Profitable Work, are invited to solicit orders for

THE LIFE OF

General Albert Sidney Johnston,

embracing his services in the armies of the United States, the Republic of Texas, and the Confederat States. By his son, Colonel Wm. Preston Johnston.

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
NEW ORLEANS.

Possesses unequalled Hospital advantages. Fees the same as those of the first-class schools of New York and Philadelphia. Send for Circular. The LECTURES will begin October 21st 1878. T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
July 20—1m.] Dean.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3923.
ESTATE OF MARIE DELAFOSSE.

Whereas, Victoire Auger, of the parish of St. Landry, administratrix, having filed a final tableau of classification and distribution of funds of said estate, accompanied by her 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 July 12th, 1878;

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,
July 13th, 1878. Clerk.

NOTICE OF TABLEAU.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 3124.
ESTATE OF MICHEL BORDELON.

Whereas, Onézime Carrière, of the parish of St Landry, administrator, having filed a final tableau of classification and distribution of 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 July 12th, 1878;

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.
July 13, 1878. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

Probate Court, Parish of St. Landry, No. 4008.
ESTATE OF MARCEL MARBOUX.

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 administrator or a duly qualified auctioneer, at the last residence of the deceased, on Bayou Tèche, in the parish of St. Landry, on *WEDNESDAY*, July 31, 1878, the following described property belonging to the estate of Marcel Mabboux, deceased, to-wit:

1. A certain tract of land or plantation situated in this parish, on the north side of bayou Tèche, having a front of 3½ arpents on said bayou by a depth of 20 arpents, containing about 63 arpents in area, more or less, bounded above by lands belonging to Dr. Joseph Collet and below by lands of Dr. Joseph Collet, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, with the exception of some panels of fence on said property.

2. A lot of agricultural implements, one creole mule and one creole horse.

Terms and conditions—Cash.
LOUIS T. LALONDE,
June 28, 1878. Administrator.

Taken Up As An Estray,

BY the undersigned at Pot-hook Cove in this Parish about the 16th of June a gentle creole horse about 12 years old, dun color, small white spot on the tip of the nose, and one in the center of the forehead, both hind feet white, branded on the left thigh about thus: with T P joined (fac-simile at this office). The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges.
PHILEAS DERBANNE.
June 22, 1878. 1m

A BARGAIN.—A first-class sewing machine—entirely new — will be sold at forty per cent below cost, for cash, if applied for soon. Inquire at this office. mar31

TO ADVERTISERS.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s
SELECT LIST
—OF—
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136·35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 441 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. (Printing House Sq.), N. Y. je22-3m.

POINTE-AUX-LOUPS SPRINGS.

THIS popular summer resort, recently refitted and greatly improved for the accomodation of visitors, is now open for the reception of boarders in search of health or recreation. These Springs being renowned far and wide for the virtues of their waters, Mr. Miller deems it unnecessary to cite the numerous cures effected by these waters, in baths and otherwise. Several entirely new bath houses, and buildings, to rent to parties desiring to board themselves, have been erected. Mrs. Miller will care specially for the wants of lady visitors. The table will be abundantly supplied, and the proprietor is determined to make the Springs a first class watering place in all respects. G. MILLER, Proprietor.
St. Landry, June 1, 1878.

SODA WATER AND ICE CREAM.

ICE Cream, Soda Water and Lemonade, of the best kind and at reasonable prices. Ice cream department in charge of a lady experienced in the business. *Note:* My Soda Water apparatus is perfectly safe,—being of an improved pattern, with galvanized pipes and glass lined fountain, therefore absolutely free from all danger of ever becoming corroded.
SOL LOEB, Main street.
Nearly opposite Masonic Hall.
June 1, 1878. tf

STRAYED from the undersigned, at Opelousas, about the middle of May last, a black creole mare, with very long mane and tail, and branded SB on left hip. A suitable reward will be given for her return to me, or for any information that will lead to her recovery. LOUIS R. DEPUTY.
Opelousas, July 13, 1878. 3t

ICE CREAM
AND
SODA WATER STAND
By CHAS. P. GORDON, Agt.,
Corner Main and Bellevue Streets, Opelousas.
First-class Accommodations for Ladies,
Whose patronage is respectfully solicited. tf

MR. AND MRS. M. BELL,
(Formerly of St. Landry)
PRIVATE BOARDING,
142 Royal Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
ROOMS with or without board. The patronage of our friends from St. Landry respectfully solicited.

OPELOUSAS TIN SHOP.
REMOVED TO
Ealer's Building, next to Courier office.
EVERY description of copper, tin, and sheet iron work done at short notice. All kinds of tinware for sale. Also, BUCK'S BRILLIANT COOKING STOVE.
March 23—1y] W. LIGHTLEY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
PROFESSOR R. MAYER begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has opened his new Gallery on Main street, adjoining the Varieties Hall, and is now prepared to execute every style of PORTRAITS known in the art. Sept29-tf.

SHAVING SALOON.
THE copartnership of R. & E. A. Bodemuller having been dissolved, I will be pleased to serve my friends and customers at my new stand, late Wm. Herr's, Main st., opposite the Postoffice. Shaving, hair-cutting, shampooing, dyeing, &c., in latest styles at reasonable prices.
June 8 E. A. BODEMULLER.

SAMUEL M. PETERS,
BRICKLAYER.
EVERY description of brick work done on short notice, and most moderate prices. Construction of chimneys, tombs, etc., a specialty. Residence on North street, back of C. Deitlien's, Opelousas. [mar16-3m

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2.
PARENTS are hereby notified that Public School No. 2 (Primary and Grammar) is open at the residence of the late Yves D'Avy, Main street. MARY MAYER.
Oct6 Teacher.

ICE! ICE!
—AT—
REASONABLE PRICES!
In large or small quantities,
At my Ice House, removed to F. Munzesheimer's, Main street.
June 8. JOS. KAUFMAN.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on my land north of Opelousas under penalty of the law.
June 1, 1878. J. K. SANDOZ.

FOR SALE—At a very reduced price and on liberal terms a running gear for cotton gin.
Apply at the store of Sol. Isaac or at this Office. [July 7—tf

THE
ST. LANDRY DRUG STORE
Is constantly in receipt of
FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
WINES, PAINTS, AND DYE-STUFFS.
—ALSO—
A Complete Assortment of
STANDARD AND POPULAR
PATENT MEDICINES.
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
Snuffs, Pipes and Smoking Material.
Sole Depot for
Posey's Aromatic Bitters
—AND—
POSEY'S
CELEBRATED
CHILL AND FEVER CURE.
Fountain-Head for
CHOICE PERFUMERIES,
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,
—AND—
LANDRETH'S AND BUIST'S
GARDEN SEEDS.
W. O. POSEY,
Corner of Main and Landry Streets
Dec. 1, 1875-ap10

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
MY SCHOOL for the education of young ladies is now open in my dwelling at Opelousas. I intend this Institution to be permanent, and will endeavor to meet the wants of this community, by affording facilities for a thorough education.

TERMS:

Tuition in primary branches, per month,			$3 00
Tuition in Academic	"	"	4 00
French,	"	"	2 50
Music, with use of piano,	"	"	6 00
Drawing, (daily lessons,)	"	"	5 00
Painting, (tri-weekly lessons,)	"	"	8 00
Vocal Music, gratis.			
Board,	"	"	12 00
Washing, per dozen,			75

All dues payable monthly, in advance.
MRS. M. M. HAYES.
Opelousas, Nov. 25, 1876. tf

CARRIAGE SHOP.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to me by the citizens of St. Landry, I solicit a further continuation of their favors; and beg leave to inform them that I will always be ready to accommodate them in any branch of my business, at reasonable prices for *cash* only. All work hereafter if not paid for on delivery will be charged 10 per cent additional for immediate collection.
I have on hand Hacks and Buggies which I will sell *cheap for cash*. Hacks and Buggies made to order. S. P. CLARK.
Opelousas, Jan'y 20, 74. jy14

LUMBER YARD.
THE undersigned has established in this town a Lumber Yard and depot for dressed lumber and building material, such as flooring, ceiling, doors, sash, blinds, frames, &c.
Carpenter work done on short notice and at moderate prices. The building of Cisterns a specialty. V. BOURDIN.
Corner Market and Grolée streets,
April 20, 1878.* near J. Joubert's.

IMPROVED DRESSING
FOR Enameled Cloths, as used for Buggy Tops, Carriage and Hack Curtains, Cushions, Aprons and other purposes, which we can recommend as the best we ever tried, will be applied for a small additional charge on work done at S. P. Clark's shop, where samples can be seen. JOSEPH GIBBS.

VICTOR BREUILLE, JR.,
Bricklayer and Carpenter,
IS prepared to execute all work in his line at the most moderate prices. Orders may be left with Messrs. J. & A. Ferrodin, or with Mr. W. A. Sandoz at Mayo's Drugstore, or at my residence at Mr. Gregoire's Furniture Store, Main Street, Opelousas, La. fe2-6m

RUDOLPH BODEMULLER,
Watchmaker and Barber,
Bellevue St., Next to Pefferkorn's Saloon.
WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired. Old Gold and Silver bought. Shaving, Hair-Cutting and Shampooing done in the latest styles. Agent for St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu for the N. O. German Gazette *(Deutsche Zeitung).*

ROOS' GROCERY STORE,
Under the Courier Office, Main Street.
A FULL STOCK of Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c., always on hand at the lowest living prices. Call and see for yourselves. jan8-78*

JOS. M. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Opelousas, La.,
WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District.
Office next to the one formerly occupied by the late law firms of Swayze & Moore and Moore & Morgan.
Opelousas, April, 1871. 33tf

J. T. HOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office:—With Jos. M. Moore, Esq., Opelousas.
Will practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District. 42*

LAURENT DUPRE,