

The Lafayette Advertiser.

VOL. 17.

VERMILIONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882.

NO. 36.

Notice

To Legal Voters in Townships wherein are situated Lands donated to Public Schools.

WHEREAS Section 1314 of the Revised Statutes of this State, provides that "it shall be the duty of the Parish Treasurer to have taken the sense of the inhabitants of the township to which they may belong, any lands reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of schools whether or not the lands are sold and the proceeds invested as authorized by an act of Congress, approved February 15th, 1843, entitled 'An act to amend the Legislature of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in those States.'"

Now, the legal voters of the several Townships hereinafter named, are hereby notified that the day of July, 1882, at which they shall vote to determine whether lands therein situated should be sold for the use of schools—be or not sold; and said lands are described as follows: Sec. sixteen, Township ten, South of Range four East, containing six and 1/2 acres; Sec. 16 in Township 9 South of Range three East, containing six hundred and twenty-four acres; Sec. 16 in Township Eleven South of Range five East, containing five hundred and fifty-five and 1/2 acres; Sec. 16 in Township ten S. R. 5 East, containing thirty-two and 1/2 acres; and Sec. 16 in Township ten South of Range three East, containing six hundred and forty-five and 3/4 acres.

In Township 10 S. R. 1 E., the poll shall be open at the residence of Alcide Trahan and the votes received by Preston Hoffpauir, or any person duly authorized by him.

In T. 10 S. R. 3, the poll shall be opened at the residence of Ford Hoffpauir, and the votes received by Preston Hoffpauir, Justice of the Peace.

In P. 9 S. R. 3 E., at the residence of Paul A. Martin, and the election held by Paul A. Martin, Justice of the Peace.

In T. 11 S. R. 5 E., at the residence of Calvin Moss, and the election held by Sidney Greig, Justice of the Peace.

In T. 8 S. R. 5 E., at the residence of Gustave Deshaies, and the election held by Deshaies, Justice of the Peace.

It is ordered, that the following persons are hereby appointed as a jury of free holders to change, if possible, that portion of the road leading from Vermilionville to the south-western limits of the parish, running between H. Esch's and Z. Doucet's and others, to some suitable place, and to assess damages, to-wit: Messrs. W. B. Bailey, Dr. J. D. Trahan, Jules J. Revillon, A. Baque, Alex. Gaudin and J. S. Whittington.

On motion, resolved, that the following persons are hereby appointed as a jury of free holders to change, if possible, that portion of the road leading from Vermilionville to the south-western limits of the parish, running between H. Esch's and Z. Doucet's and others, to some suitable place, and to assess damages, to-wit: Messrs. W. B. Bailey, Dr. J. D. Trahan, Jules J. Revillon, A. Baque, Alex. Gaudin and J. S. Whittington.

Whereas, complaint has been made to the Police Jury to the effect that the public road in the parish leading from Vermilionville to the south-western limits of the parish, at a point near the site of Mr. Emile Arreneaux, runs through C. A. of considerable depth, and that the cost of bridging said road is prohibitive, and the Police Jury would prefer to undertake same with the present revenue.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Police Jury, that a jury of six free holders be appointed by the president to examine the locality in question and report as to the most advisable and feasible means of putting said road in repair or of securing a new and substantial road. And it is further ordered that should said jury of free holders deem it necessary and advisable to open a new road, in order to avoid said pond, they are required to lay out and open same over the most direct route to connect the old road around said pond. The said jury is further authorized and required to make any arrangements they may deem proper to purchase said road from land owners over whose land the same may be laid out, and to assess all damages that may accrue to contiguous proprietors, such purchase price and damages to be paid by the parish.

It is further ordered by the Police Jury, that in case of disagreement between said jury of free holders and any land owner over whose land said road may run, as to the valuation of any land necessary, or damages, they shall report to the attorney of the Police Jury fixing a just and equitable valuation on said land and damages; upon receiving said report the Parish Attorney is hereby instructed and required to proceed immediately before the proper tribunal to expropriate such land as may be necessary to secure a substantial highway for public travel at the locality herein set forth.

On motion the Police Jury adjourned to the first Saturday of July, 1882.

J. G. ST. JULIEN, President.
J. N. JONES, Secretary.

THE DORA HOTEL
HAVING been thoroughly repaired and fitted up, is now offered for rent. The property will be delivered to lessee on or before the 1st of June next.

Apply to
L. LEVY,
Vermilionville.

Pay Your License.
ALL persons carrying on trades, professions, A. C., and subject to a License Tax are hereby notified that I am now ready to collect the same for both State and Parish; and the said License Tax must be paid within twenty days from the date of this notice, otherwise 10 per cent and all cost for collection will be added. Collector's office, Vermilionville, this 15th of April, 1882.

EDGAR MOUTON,
Tax Collector, Lafayette Parish.

F. P. PARENT,
Notary Public and Real Estate Agent,
Lafayette Parish, La., May 20, '82.

LANDS FOR SALE IN
Vermilion, Lafayette and St. Landry
Special attention given to Homestead Entries and all business before the Land Office.
OFFICE AT ROYVILLE, Youngsville, P. O., Lafayette Parish, La., May 20, '82.

COTTON SEED OIL Prepared for Cooking,
for sale at
J. J. REVILLON'S,
Vermilionville, La., March 25,

ESTRAY
TAKEN UP by the undersigned, in this parish, one brown Mexican mare milk, with coat of nose yellow, collar marks—about 10 or 12 years old, branded on right hip about as follows: J. W.
The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay costs and take it away.
June 19, 1880. VICTOR MERLIN.

Police Jury Proceedings.

Meeting of May 6th, 1882.

Pursuant to adjournment the Police Jury met this day. Members present: J. G. St. Julien, O. Theriot, H. Esch, E. Potier and J. S. Whittington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, resolved, that Messrs. C. D. Caffery, J. S. Whittington and C. Dehaillon are appointed a committee to make an estimate of the probable expenses of the current year.

On motion, resolved, that the license for the year 1882, be and are hereby fixed at the same schedule as that of the State.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

C. D. Caffery, Attorney, salary fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. M. Bailey, Treasurer, salary fixed at \$200.

J. N. Jones, Clerk, salary fixed at \$100.

W. B. Bailey, Printer, salary fixed at \$250.

On motion, resolved, that the salaries of the road overseers, for the current year, be and are hereby fixed at \$150 per annum.

On motion, resolved, that J. El. Mouton be and is hereby appointed road overseer for the Third Road District, and Amalaid Baque overseer for the Second Road District.

On motion, the account of Alex. Braux as road overseer for the year 1878 was laid on the table.

On motion, resolved, that the sum of twenty-five dollars be and is hereby ordered to be paid to Thomas F. Webb, Sr., for the sentence of one John Turner, an indigent and blind colored man.

On motion, resolved, that hereafter the regular meetings of this Police Jury shall be held every two months, on the first Saturday of the month.

On motion, resolved, that Mr. O. Theriot be and is authorized to exchange by compromise, with Sigismond Bernard, a certain portion of the public road running through said Bernard's land, and report at next meeting.

On motion, resolved, that the following named persons are appointed a jury of free holders to trace a public road from Royville to Broadwater, viz: Messrs. Sidney Greig, O. Theriot, O. Cadre, Martial Fabre, Valain Broussard and Demos Comeaux, and that they report at the next meeting.

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On motion, the following was adopted:

Whereas, complaint has been made to the Police Jury to the effect that the public road in the parish leading from Vermilionville to the south-western limits of the parish, at a point near the site of Mr. Emile Arreneaux, runs through C. A. of considerable depth, and that the cost of bridging said road is prohibitive, and the Police Jury would prefer to undertake same with the present revenue.

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Notice.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Vermilionville, June 16th, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons residing within the limits of the Corporation of Vermilionville, to place their premises in a proper sanitary condition, within ten days from the publication of this notice. At the expiration of said time the Constable is ordered to strictly enforce all sanitary ordinances of the town.

By order of the Mayor,
H. M. BAILEY, Secretary.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE at New Orleans, La., June 12th, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver U. S. Land Office at New Orleans, La., on July 18th, 1882, viz: John W. O'Shannassy, Homestead No. 4279, for the Lot No. 2 Sec. 25 Tp. 9 S. 2 E. Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Michael Coleman, of New Orleans, La., Christopher Scully, Michael Garvey, and Joseph Jones, of St. Landry parish, La.

GEO. BALDEY, Register.
June 17, 1882.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE at New Orleans, La., June 12th, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Court at Opelousas, La., on the 22d of July, 1882, viz: James J. Lane, Homestead No. 4324 for the North East Section 10, T. 10 S. 1 E., Louisiana Meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Belshaw, William Miro, Jacob White, Charles L. Garcia, of St. Landry parish, La.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jacob White, William Miro, J. J. Lane and J. C. Bull, of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.

GEO. BALDEY, Register.
June 17, 1882.

Notice.

THEO. H. MARSH & CO.,
57 Poydras St., NEW ORLEANS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Potatoes, Onions, Poultry, Eggs,
Wool, Hides, Etc.

Market prices, quick sales and prompt returns guaranteed.
June 10, '82.

For Sale

25 ACRES of choice wood land, cypress and ash, situated on Bayou Vermilion, two and a half miles northeast of Vermilionville. Apply at this office. June 10.

For Sale.

ONE lot of ground situated on the corner of St. John and streets in Vermilionville, measuring 43 feet by 96 feet, with dwelling house, kitchen, corn house and stables, garden and orchard, well, &c. The property is new and inclosed with good cypress fencing. For terms, apply at this office. Je 10.

Information Wanted.

A stranger who walked with a limp and carried a cane freshly cut from the woods, had a citizen on the steps of the City Hall, and inquired:

"How about the reunion?"
"It's all right, I guess."
"I suppose all the big generals have been provided for?"
"Oh, yes."
"And the brigadiers and colonels have been taken care of?"
"Yes."
"And the majors and captains and lieutenants have been assigned places?"
"I presume so."
"And the sergeants and corporals and privates are going to march, receive honors and show off the best they can?"
"That is the programme. Have you been left out?"
"Well, I dunno yet, but I shouldn't wonder. Say, have you read up pretty cl on the programme?"
"I have."
"And has anything been said about the heroes who drove sutlers' wagons through the iron hail of death—anything about the sutlers who opened up business for the boys when the shrieks of the dying were drowning the roar of battle?"
"I—I don't think so. In fact I am sure of it."
"That's me; and here I go," said the man as he gave his right leg a tremendous clap. "A reunion which doesn't provide a four wheeled buggy for a sutler who sold peaches for \$3 a can to serve this Union can go to Texas, Sir—to Texas and be hanged, sir—be hanged, sir!"

The Robber and the Lady.

One warm night in July, in 1721, as she was about retiring, and her femmes de chambre had left her, leaving her window open on account of the heat, a slight noise was heard at the blinds, and the head of a man appeared before the sight of the marchale. She was about to scream, and extended her hand toward a rope, but two agile hands closed her mouth and imprisoned her whisper. "Not a sound; not a movement," whispered the man in the ear of the marchale. "I am Louis Dominique Cartouche; I need say no more, I think." The poor marchale, more dead than alive, did not move. Cartouche listened to the noises in the street.

After a few moments of silence he smiled and continued in a low voice: "The street is guarded; they have tracked me, but they did not see me climb your balcony. I am saved if you do not speak, and you will not speak," said he opening his coat. Several small pistols glistened in his belt. But the avoiding the police is not all, Madame; I have not slept in a bed for eight days. I am dead with fatigue and hunger. I wish a good supper and some hours of good repose. A sofa will suffice. As for supper, I am not particular—a chicken, some fruit, and a bottle of champagne. Ring for your women. Pretend that you are hungry, and when I shall be refreshed and restored I shall have the honor to tender you my sincere thanks. The marchale obeyed his order, pulled the bell with a trembling hand, and ordered her women in a hoarse voice to bring some supper. Cartouche, hidden behind the curtains, did not lose a movement of Mme. de Boufflers.

The repast was served, and the marchale sent away her women, astonished at the extraordinary appetite of the mistress. Cartouche placed himself at the table and speedily devoured the supper. Then graciously saluting his involuntary hostess, "Now, Madame, permit me to wish you good night. I will retire to my room, but be good enough not to forget that I am here, for you know Cartouche sleeps with one eye open." About 3 o'clock in the morning Cartouche, refreshed, entered the room of the marchale, who, still seated upon her bed, had not ceased to tremble like a mouse caught in a trap. He thanked her for her hospitality, and after a glance in the street, threw himself into the street and disappeared. The marchale, after listening for a few moments, rose from her bed, shut the window, and called her servants. Apprised of the facts, they rushed into the street. No Cartouche. Mme. de Boufflers visited the two chambers, but nothing was missing. Some days later the marchale received by an unknown hand a basket of excellent champagne. It was a gift from her nocturnal guest.—[Imposters and Adventurers—Fuller.

It is said the Goatherd threw and struck the Goat by the horn and broke it. Becoming alarmed, he brought the Goat not to tell his master. "Oh! most foolish Goatherd," replied the Goat, "my broken horn will tell the story. Though I should not utter a word." Facts speak louder than words, which accounts for the unprecedented popularity of ESCORTS FEMALE BARRAS for the quick and permanent cure of all troublesome female complaints and irregularities. It relieves monthly weakness or excesses, cures leucorrhoea, pain in the back and falling of the womb; eradicates swimming in the head, secures a charm with girls just merging into womanhood and insures a safe journey through "the turn of life."

A Privilege.
Men have not always held the exclusive right of "popping the question." An Irish widow had by law a power of claiming in marriage the brother of her deceased husband, in which case, as the privilege of the male was transferred to the female, that of the female was likewise transferred to the male. He had the power of refusing; the refusal, however, was attended by some mortifying circumstances; the woman whom he had thus slighted was to come unto him in the august presence of the elders of the city, and to looso the shoe from his foot and spit in his face. A custom somewhat similar to this remains at present among some of the Indian tribes. When the wife dies the husband is obliged to marry the sister, or in her stead the woman whom the family of the deceased wife shall choose for him. In the State of New Grande the right of asking is promiscuously exercised by both sexes, who, when they feel the passion of love, declare it without the least embarrassment; and among the Cossacks the same thing is said to be carried on still further, and the women more generally court than the men. They are ardent wooers, and oftentimes will not be denied. When a young lady falls in love with a man, she is not in the least ashamed to go to his father's house and reveal her passion in the most pathetic manner, and promise submissive obedience if he will accept her for a wife. Should the man pretend never to go out of the house till he gives his consent; and accordingly takes up her lodging there. If he obstinately refuses her, his case becomes exceedingly distressing; the church is commonly on her side, and to turn her out would provoke all her kindred to revenge her honor; so he yields or flies. Still another method of securing a life partner was practiced by the women of Thesaly, who gave love potions to the men they desired which were so violent in their operation as for some time to deprive the person who took them of sense.

A Terrible Tail.

Writing of the recent cyclone near Boone, Iowa, a correspondent says: Dr. Turner describes the appearance of the cloud to him as that of a great arm reaching from the heavens. Others at a distance all describe it as funnel-shaped. The cloud was seen by many in Boone, both before and after it passed the river over in Peoples Township. It appeared from here like a great snake about the size of a stove-pipe, but smaller at the lower end and larger at the top. When it gathered in Garden Township it appeared from here at times as a great funnel and at other times like an hour-glass. The cloud was very dense and black about half way up, but was frequently lighted with bright flashes of lightning which played almost incessantly up and down in the cone.

The demon cloud crossed over into Story County, near the town of Kelly, near which place it destroyed seven houses and barns. Here it lifted and went east three miles, when that terrible tail swooped down again, destroying the farm house of John Peterson, as well as his barn and eight head of cows. Two more residences, still further east, met the same fate. Mr. Farland lost his barn and team of horses. The latter were carried many rods and dashed to the earth lifeless. Everything movable at this place was taken. The cloud swung half a mile east to the residence of Mr. Templeton, taking it, and then, lifting over Skunk River struck again two and one-half miles east of the river, destroying twelve houses between there and the village of Maxwell. Near Farland's residence the cyclone struck a pond grown up with strong grass. A strip of earth and grass thirty feet wide and one hundred feet long was torn out of the pond to a depth of three feet.

We assert without fear of contradiction that Bailey's Sarsaparilla is cheaper and more pleasant than any pills ever made for constipation, torpid liver or sick headache, that it never produces the least unpleasant feeling, and that its action is more prompt than any pill made. It is a terrible enemy to all the pill family and is driving them from every fireside. It is so nice, so pleasant, so clean, and so prompt in action, whether on steamboats, railroads, hotels or at home, that all ladies are delighted.

During the riots against the Jews at Balta, in Rumania, thirty or forty women sought refuge with their children in the garret of a house used as a synagogue. While thus concealed, in breathless suspense with the rioters in the street and on the lower floors of the house, a perfect iron safe of four, best the mother, tore the child from her arms, and endeavored to stifle it. His mother fought wildly for it, and succeeded in recovering it, but it was already more dead than alive. Some of the cruelties inflicted upon the women during these riots almost surpass belief. The hospital at Odessa shows instances of Jewish ingenuity unit for description, and paralleled only by the atrocities of the Apaches.

Stories of the murder of Christian children by Jews are generally treated as malicious inventions or revivals of Middle Age superstitions. But it seems to be believed at Pesth that a Christian girl was really killed last Easter in a Jewish synagogue at Tiszaezlai by some Jewish butchers. If the story told be at all true, the crime was the result of a plot; for butchers from a distance are said to have come to take part in it. The popular belief is that the girl's blood was used in making a cake for some religious rite; and the excitement is so intense that 600 soldiers have been sent there.

A Hated Man.
M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of the Pays, is the most hated man in Paris; but never has a Parisian been fool-hardy enough to beard the lion in his den. It was this litterateur who wrote the day after the patriot Thiers' death: "The ex-President Thiers is dead; so much the better for the rest of us." Among the very few who know Cassagnac well, he is said to have a warm heart, to be a genial bonhomme, an ingenious enthusiast, a charming lover. Intellectually he is a polemist of the finest order.

Down on Grant.
The Chicago Times says: "Vicksburg Campaign and the Battles About Chattanooga, Under the Command of U. S. Grant, in 1862-63, an Historical Review, by Sam Rockwell Reed," belongs to the sausage chopper school of criticism. It hashes General Grant up so fine that he could be passed, bones and all, through wire cloth that would bar out a mosquito. It deals not only with the campaigns mentioned, but reaches back and lashes Grant mercilessly for what he did—or did not—at Donelson, and reaches forward and bastes him for Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, etc. It does not allow him a single merit for anything possible to men. So far as this review shows, he had not a single redeeming feature, and that he was taken up by those who had the power to do so and put in command of armies is made to seem as immeasurably stupid and absurd as the act of the pagan who prays to the block of wood which he has himself fashioned into a grotesque idol.

COLOSSAL.

SOME OF THE GREATEST THINGS ON EARTH.

The highest range of mountains is the Himalayas, the mean elevation being estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 feet.

The loftiest mountain is Mount Everest or Gaurisankar, of the Himalaya Range, having an elevation of 29,002 feet above the sea level.

The largest theater is the new Opera House in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground. Its cubic mass is 4,267,000 feet. It cost about 100,000,000 francs.

The largest suspension bridge will be the one now building between New York and Brooklyn. The length of the main span is 1,593 feet 6 inches; the entire length of the bridge 5,989 feet.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepetl—"smoking mountain"—thirty-five miles northwest of Puebla, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The largest island in the world, which is also regarded as a continent, is Australia. It is 2,500 miles in length from east to west, and measures 1,950 miles from north to south. Its area is 2,984,287 square miles.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India, over the river Kistaah, between Bezoar and Setaangrad. It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

The largest ship in the world is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad and 60 feet deep, being 22,927 tons burden 18,915 gross and 13,314 net register. She was built at Millwall, on the Thames, and was launched January 31, 1857.

The largest university is Oxford, in England, in the city of the same name, fifty-five miles from London. It consists of twenty-one colleges, and five halls. Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. University College claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior—490 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and having an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 160, and its greatest depth 462 fathoms. Its waters are said to be addressed to the level of the sea, avant de donner leur or-fev. 4, '82.

A. JUGE.

Armurier,
L'avenue du chemin de Fer.

Les services de sa
Ligne et Milan. The les services de sa
100 feet beneath the surface at Andouillet
600 feet beneath the peak of K...
of St. Gotthard group. The tunnel is 26 1/2
feet wide, and 19 feet 10 inches from the floor
to the crown of the arched roof. It is 9 1/2
miles—13 miles longer than the Mt. Cenis tunnel.

General Walker thinks the inventiveness of the Yankee race is dying out. If he wants to be good for that declension, let him ask a boy what cure he has for committing some misdemeanor.—Boston Post.

LESH AND BONER.—Any lady, who from disuse has lost her flesh, becoming lean and listless, and wishes to regain these grand and attractive blessings, has only to use a few bottles of Dr. Dring's ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

A Hated Man.
M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of the Pays, is the most hated man in Paris; but never has a Parisian been fool-hardy enough to beard the lion in his den. It was this litterateur who wrote the day after the patriot Thiers' death: "The ex-President Thiers is dead; so much the better for the rest of us." Among the very few who know Cassagnac well, he is said to have a warm heart, to be a genial bonhomme, an ingenious enthusiast, a charming lover. Intellectually he is a polemist of the finest order.

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A great desideratum in the preparation of medicine is that it should be palatable without losing its efficacy. This is the case with Purcell's ASSOCIATED, and being graded as regards their cathartic properties, they are better adapted for general use than any other similar article. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Down on Grant.
The Chicago Times says: "Vicksburg Campaign and the Battles About Chattanooga, Under the Command of U. S. Grant, in 1862-63, an Historical Review, by Sam Rockwell Reed," belongs to the sausage chopper school of criticism. It hashes General Grant up so fine that he could be passed, bones and all, through wire cloth that would bar out a mosquito. It deals not only with the campaigns mentioned, but reaches back and lashes Grant mercilessly for what he did—or did not—at Donelson, and reaches forward and bastes him for Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, etc. It does not allow him a single merit for anything possible to men. So far as this review shows, he had not a single redeeming feature, and that he was taken up by those who had the power to do so and put in command of armies is made to seem as immeasurably stupid and absurd as the act of the pagan who prays to the block of wood which he has himself fashioned into a grotesque idol.

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