

The Lafayette Advertiser.

South-Flour

VOL. 4.

VERMILIONVILLE, I.A., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20 1869.

NO. 18.

JAMES A. LEE, M. P. YOUNG,
LEE & YOUNG,
Spectacles & Druggists,
NEW IBERIA LA.,
Will always keep on hand a good assortment of
Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, Window glass,
Putty, Glazier's Diamonds
Fancy and Toilet articles,
Sponges, Brushes, Combs,
Perfumery and the finest Cologne
Cigars, Tobacco and Sauff.
Garden Seed of all kinds
Coal and Lard Oil,
Concentrated Lye,
Extract of Logwood,
Indigo, Coperas and Starch
Patent Medicines,
Pure Wines and Brandy.
Stationery.—Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Pencils, Superior Ink, etc.
Blank Books, School Books, Histories.
Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves Spices, Black Pepper, Tea, Sugar, Yeast Powders, Flavoring Extracts, and all other articles generally kept by Druggists.
Physicians prescriptions, carefully compounded at all hours; all orders answered with care and dispatch.
Farmers and Physicians will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the best quality.
Our goods are purchased from the best houses of New York and New Orleans, and will be sold at the very lowest cash price.
JAMES A. LEE,
M. P. YOUNG.
June 20, '68.

JAMES A. LEE, M. P. YOUNG,
LEE ET YOUNG,
Pharmaciens,
A la Nouvelle Iberie.
AURONT toujours en assortiment
Médicines, préparations chimiques, Peintures, Huiles, Teintures, Vitres, Mastique, Articles de Toilette et de fantaisie, éponges, Brosses, Peignes, Parfumerie et Eaux de Cologne.
Cigars, Tabac à fumer, à priser et à chiquer, Grains de jardinage, Indigo, Amidon, Médicines Patentées, Vins et Liqueurs, un lot varié Papeterie de tout espèce de tout genre, et tout autres articles tenue d'usage par tout Drogiste.
Nous promettons le plus grand soin et la plus grande promptitude dans la préparation des ordonnances de médecins. Les planteurs et Docteurs en médecine trouveront notre stock de médicaments complet, et de la meilleure qualité.
Nos médicaments et autres articles en vente nous viennent des meilleures maisons de New-York et de la Nlle-Orléans, et seront vendus à des prix modérés pour du comptant.
JAMES A. LEE,
M. P. YOUNG.
4jt. '68.

JAMES A. LEE, M. P. YOUNG,
LEE & YOUNG,
APOTHECARIES & DRUGGISTS,
New Iberia La.
H AVE just received from the Factories of New York and Philadelphia a large lot of
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
TURPENTINE,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
All of which we will sell at New Orleans prices—will also cut glass and mix Paints free of charge.
July 18, '68.

JAMES A. LEE, M. P. YOUNG,
LEE & YOUNG,
APOTHECARIES & DRUGGISTS,
New Iberia La.
H AVE just received from Philadel. a large lot of fresh garden seed suitable for all planting.
July 20, 1868.—1m.

A. V. MARTIN,
AUCTEUR dans et pour la paroisse de Lafayette.
Bureau à Vermilionville.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.
A. TERTROU, A. DUFERIER,
A. B. CHARPANTIER, In Commandant.
J. Tertrou & Co.
COTTON AND SUGAR
FACTORS,
GALLIER'S COURT,
Entrance
11 Carondelet and 181 Common Street.
LEON QUEYROUZE, OSCAR DOIS,
QUEYROUZE & BOIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.
At the Blue Stores,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville Streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
Sept. 19 '68.—1y.

L. Grevenberg,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
NO. 69 OLD LEVEE STREET,
Between Conti and Bienville Streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
Sept. 19—1y.

Ernest Turpin,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
STICK CANDY, FANCY CANDIES,
CHOCOLATE, CREAM DROPS, SUGAR ALMONDS, ROCK CANDY, JUCUBE PASTE, GUM DROPS,
AND SYRUPS, BY STEAM.
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH ORNAMENTS,
Such as Cupids, Flowers, Gum Leaves, Lyons Dolphins, Decorated Toys, Comans, Fancy Papers for Cake Stands or Bouquets, Cartonnages, or Fancy Boxes for Christmas and New Year Presents, Cornucopias, &c.
No. 93 Old Levee Street,
Between St. Louis and Conti Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Norman & Reiss,
Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES,
Vermilionville, La.
Extract of Coffee, Spices, Chocolate and Ground Coffee.
No. 121 & 123 OLD LEVEE ST.,
Bet. St. Louis and Toulouse,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A. L. TERTROU,
WITH
L. H. GARDNER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
NOS. 91, 93, AND 95 COMMON ST.
[ADJOINING CITY HOTEL]
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Jan. 23, '69.—3m.

A. L. TERTROU,
AVEC
L. H. GARDNER & Co.
Importeurs et Traquants en Gros DE
MARCHANDISES SECHES.
NOS. 91, 93 ET 95 RUE COMMUNE.
[Pres de City Hotel]
NOUVELLE ORLEANS, LE.
Jan. 23, '69.—3m.

Stevens & Seymour,
(Established in 1866.)
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER & STATIONERY, CUTLERY, GUNS, PERFORMERY,
Fishing Tackle & Fancy Goods,
Nos. 96 and 98 Common Street,
(OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL)
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
July 18, '68.

A. V. MARTIN,
AUCTEUR in and for the Parish of Lafayette.
Office in Vermilionville. Jan. 18, '68.

The "Advertiser."
OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the Parish of Lafayette and Town of Vermilionville.
Published Every Saturday.
WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.
—TERMS—
Subscription: FOUR DOLLARS per annum in advance, or FIVE DOLLARS if not paid within the first three months.
Advertisements—
Per Square, (10 lines or less) \$1.50
Every subsequent insertion 75
Announcement of candidates for office \$10.00
No credit will be given for Advertising or Job work, except by special agreement.
Cards, stating merely the names, business and place of residence, with paper included, Twelve Dollars, per annum.
All advertisements not marked, will be published until forbid, and charged for accordingly.
All judicial advertisements must be paid for on the last day of publication, or on the day of sale.
The following named gentlemen are authorized to act as our agents in this Parish:—
FRANCOIS ABRIE, Caracero.
M. G. BROUSSARD, Quebe Tortue.
VALSIN BROUSSARD, Cote Gélée.
BIENVES ROY, Royville.

OUR CHILDHOOD.
BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
'Tis sad, yet sweet to listen
To the soft wind's gentle swell,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood knew so well;
To gaze out on the even,
And the boundless fields of air,
And feel again our boyhood's wish
To roam like angels there
There are many dreams of gladness
That cling around the past—
And from the tomb of feeling
Old thoughts come thronging fast;
The forms we loved so dearly
In the happy days now gone,
The beauty of and lovely,
So fair to look upon.
Those bright and gentle maidens
Who seemed so formed for bliss,
Too glorious and too heavenly
For such a world as this;
And whose locks of gold were streaming
O'er brows so sunny bright.
Whose smiles are like the sunshine
In the spring time of the year—
Like the changing gleams of April,
They followed every tear!
They have passed—like hopes—away,
And their loveliness has fled;
Oh, many a heart is mourning
That they are with the dead.
Like the brightest buds of summer,
They have fallen with the stem;
Yet, oh it is a lovely death,
To fade from earth like them!
And yet the thought is suddening
To muse on such as they,
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing fast away!
That the fair ones whom we love
Grow to each loving breast,
Like the tendrils of the clinging vine,
Then perish where they rest.

And we can but think of these,
In the soft and gentle spring,
When the trees are waving o'er us,
And the flowers are blossoming;
And we know that winter's coming
With this cold and stormy sky,
And the glorious beauty round us
Is budding but to die!

The following story is told of the battle of Chickamauga: During the heat of the battle, an owl, alarmed at the unusual tempest of sounds, was frightened from his usual haunts. Two or three crows spied him at once, and made pursuit and a battle ensued. The contest was observed by an Irishman of the Tenth Tennessee, which was at the time hotly engaged. Pat ceased firing, dropped the breach of his gun to the ground and exclaimed in astonishment, "Moses, what a country! the very birds in the air are fighting."

"Mike, if you meet Pat tell him to make haste." "Sure an' I will; but what'll I tell him if I don't meet him?"

How a Western City Grows.

One of the most noted examples of rapid growth in recent times is furnished in the case of the infant city of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. On the 4th of July, 1867, it consisted of a single house. Now it boasts a population of 7000. It has six boot and shoe stores, five drug stores, eight dry goods stores, three clothing stores, five wholesale groceries, three hardware and cutlery stores, three restaurants and game stores, four stationary and Yankee notions firms, six wholesale liquor dealers and four tobacco and cigar stores, besides twelve other firms engaged in various branches of business. There are four hotels, eight lawyers and seven physicians in the place. Four papers, three daily and one weekly, are published in Cheyenne. The Union Pacific Railroad passes through it, and four lines of telegraph radiate from it. It contains one very big church (Catholic) and three or four other denominations about to erect houses of worship.

Formerly, when the Union Pacific Railroad had its terminus there, the town was overrun with respectable women to the number of five hundred or more, but a large proportion of them have followed the road on to its next terminus. The town supports a large number of gambling hells, several dance-houses, a museum and theatre, all in full blast. The Union Pacific Company's building machine shops, when completed, will employ some 5000 hands. The ranchmen, miners, farmers and stockmen of Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Dakota and Oregon, buy the bulk of their goods at Cheyenne. Twenty-one firms there last year reported a business of over \$20,000 a month. The wages of masons, carpenters, common workmen, etc., are from \$4 to \$10 per day, and improved property sells for \$100 a foot. Such are the magical effects of railroad enterprise on a grand scale in the West.

A Bishop Mistaken for a Ku-Klux.

The Southern negroes, in their horror of the Ku-Klux mysteries, are particularly fearful of graveyards. They have always been superstitious in this regard, but now they will not go within a mile of a cemetery. An amusing story is told about Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, who had occasion, some time ago, to visit a remote portion of his diocese. There were not many Episcopalians in that region of Georgia, but few of the whites had ever seen a successor of the Apostles, and the negroes did not know what sort of a creature a bishop was. It soon became noised about that on a certain evening the Bishop would arrive and hold services in a church of a certain village of the above district, and the whole neighborhood was filled with curiosity to go and see the queer animal that read prayers out of a book. The negroes were especially excited, and they determined to attend the church in mass. The house of worship was not an Episcopal Church, consequently it had no vestry-room in which the Bishop could put on his vestments.

KILPATRICK.

This difficulty was, however, remedied by some one's suggesting that the bishop should robe himself behind the church, and come round and enter at the front door. So he sent a friend with his surplice, who placed it behind a tombstone, where it would be at hand when he should require it. Long before the time designated for the opening services, the first church had become filled with the whites of the vicinity, and the negroes, finding that there was no room for them inside, stood packed before the door. The bishop, at the appointed time, entered the graveyard by the back gate, went up to the tombstone and donned his episcopal vestures. The wind was blowing rather fresh, and just as he turned the corner of the church a flaw spread over his white robes. A negro immediately bawled out, "Ku-Klux! Ku-Klux!" They all looked around and beheld the flaunting white garments approaching; the whole crowd took to their heels, shrieking "Ku-Klux!" In ten seconds not a single darkey could be seen, but the sound of their footsteps in the distance fell upon the ear, and for half an hour afterward could be heard the terrible words, "Ku-Klux!" "Ku-Klux!" far off in the country, as the affrighted crowd were making for their homes.

By the Fat Contributor.
There was an amusing scene on board the Louisville mailboat the other day. There was the usual conglomeration of passengers in the cabin just before the boat loaded, and amid the general hub-bub of conversation a man remarked incidentally, "Now, in New Jersey, where I live"— Instantly an old man, who had sat moodily and silently pondering by the stove for some time, sprang to his feet and exclaimed—
"Stranger are you from New Jersey?"
"Yes."
"And willin' to acknowledge it?"
"Yes sir, proud on't."
"Hurra, give us your hand," cried the old man, fairly dancing with exultation. "I'm from New Jersey, too, but never felt like declaring it afore. Shake! I'm an old man. I've traveled long and far. I've been in every city in this here West—steambasted on the Ohio and Mississippi—been to California over the plains and around the Horn; took a voyage once to Liverpool; but in all my travels, hang me if this ain't the first time I ever heerd a man acknowledge that he fum from New Jersey. Boys," turning to the whole assembly, augmented by railroad-runners, hackmen, loaf-backs, new-boys, and apprentices, for the boat had loaded, "it's ALL tike a drink to New Jersey, the land of Freedomgason, Old Hyson, and Young Hyson, Commodore Stockton, and Dan Rice. H-p."

THE NAMES OF OUR COLLEGES.—Most of our colleges have been named either after the founder or donors. Harvard College was named after John Harvard who, in 1638, left to the college £770 and a library of over three hundred books. William College was named after Col. Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the old French war. Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed a large amount and was President of the first board of trustees. Brown University received its name from Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy and endowed the college very largely. Columbia College was called King's College until the close of the war for independence, when it received the name of Columbia. Bowdoin College was named after Gov. Bowdoin, of Maine. Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made two very liberal donations. Colby University was named after Mr. Colby, of Boston, who gave it \$50,000, and Dickinson College was named after the Hon. Dickinson, who made a very liberal donation to it.

THE CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Registrar General of Great Britain estimated the population of London in the middle of the year 1868 at 3,126,635, and his estimate for the middle of the year 1869 is 3,170,754. For Liverpool the estimate was 509,676 in 1868, and is 509,052 in 1869. Manchester city, 366,835 in 1868; Birmingham, 352,296; Leeds, 246,851; Sheffield, 232,362; Bistol, 167,487; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 127,701; Hull, 122,628; Edinburg, 177,039; Glasgow, 449,863; Dublin, 319,985.

Baron Erlanger, the husband of John Shill's only daughter, will visit New York and Washington with his wife and sister-in-law in April next.