

The "Advertiser."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the Parish of Lafayette and Town of Vermilionville.

Published Every Saturday.

WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.

Vermilionville, La. April 10, '89.

NOTICE—All subscribers to the Advertiser, are notified that their accounts are made out, and that they must come and pay the same; otherwise they will be liable to incur costs and have their names stricken from our list. Attorneys will be held liable for costs incurred for legal advertisements; and are, according to our terms of advertisement, collectable on the last day of publication or on the day of sale.

In one or two numbers back we took pleasure in alluding to the Third Grand State Fair which began on last Thursday and earnestly entreated our readers and friends to patronize the same by a visit to the great metropolis and the introduction of such specimens of agriculture, stock, mechanics etc., that would vie with those brought from other sections of our own and the other sister States. These remarks and these solicitations on our part were warranted by the exertions and success of the preceding fairs in our State; but we must say now that we have been more than justified, in our past remarks, upon perusal of the grand and gorgeous preparations which have been made by the most able and worthy Board of Directors. There will be found the amplest accommodations and all the luxuries to be expected at such an exhibition. There will be seen the varied intelligence of the land working in their different ways, and striving to perfection. There will be seen the mechanic, the engineer, the soap factor, the jeweler, the planter, with the produce of his glade and all the most thorough and most active of the shop, of the field or the turf will be there from New York to San Francisco; let every one who can, go, and by the bright hearth of industry, fire his mind with emulation in the different arts and sciences. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Board of Directors for what they have thus far accomplished, and if backed by the proper spirit we feel, we know the organization will succeed in developing the boundless resources of our State. Then Louisiana, the bayonet having ceased to gleam o'er her fields and empty politics ignored by all, but by the faithful guards of the last watch-towers, will proudly say in the might of her wealth and plenty; "Behold my treasure, I scorn the Tyrant's rod."

We feel it our duty again to call upon the Police Jury of our Parish to take into consideration the condition of our Public Roads which are in a most deplorable condition. We do honestly think that the members of that body should meet and deliberate and do or say something, good to do or not to do any thing, so that the public may know, what to depend upon and preclude all future expectations or disappointments on the part of their constituents. Among the different improvements to be suggested, besides the repairing of our Public Roads, we would mention the building of a fence around the Court House square, without which it is impossible to keep the streets adjoining it in good repair.

DR. PLOUGH.—Darius. Long and admirably known to the inhabitants of the Parish of Lafayette, has the honor to announce his arrival in this town and is fully prepared to execute all operations on the teeth, with skill and care, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices to meet the exigencies of the time. Those who need his services will please apply as soon as possible. His operating room is in Lafayette St., next door to Dr. Glada.

Our town will keep on improving. Our Townsman L. E. Solles reached our place but a few days ago with a very fine lot of Dry Goods, to be added to his already select Grocery. His goods are of a superior quality and can be had as cheap as in any other store in our town.

Dearest Mother. A gentleman called on me in New Orleans, at the suggestion of the friends at which the name was suggested. Good, not being in the country, the gentleman—to whom the name was suggested—was engaged to call. Presently the lady came in, dressed with the robe, which was falling heavily. "How do you do?" said the gentleman, "are you well?" "And I" was the reply, "I am well, but I'm dripping."

One of the most deliberate and audacious burglaries and larcenies was committed in our town on last Thursday evening. The store of Mr. Jehu Gérae was forcibly entered by boring of a three inch auger and the opening of one of the windows. The loss of Mr. Gérae was one hundred dollars in United States currency and specie, and goods as far as ascertained to the amount of at least one hundred or more. The burglar and rogue must have been most bold and expert, without noting perhaps, past experience. The family and other parties connected with the establishment slept under the same roof as the store, but a thin wooden partition separating the sleeping rooms from the store; a lot of ready made clothing shelved but a few feet from the bed of the owner, was taken and all went off unheard and unknown until morning when the proprietor awaking found the doors and windows wide open and after due examination ascertained the above approximate amount of his losses. The key of the strong box, wherein a considerable amount of money was deposited, had been removed and was found on the counter, where the well marked tracks of naked feet were to be seen.

It is high time that such impudent and reckless violations of the law should cease; they are lately, of very frequent occurrence, and we do say on the part of whole community, that they shall and must cease.

In connection with the above we would remark; that such violations of law should now and then, and even frequently occur, is not at all astonishing! What police have we? Where are our patrols, which once gave us peace, quiet and security of property? We would respectfully call upon the Police Jury and Town Council to take the matter into consideration.

Messrs. McBride and Wilkinson are holding forth at the original McBride stand, near the Masonic Lodge. They inform their former patrons and the public generally, that they are now ready to perform all work appertaining to their different trades, such as Blacksmithing, Gunsmithing, Wheelwrighting, Carriage-making, horse-shoeing &c., &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at as low rates as any other establishment in the country. Give them a call.

Gen. Thomas L. Price arrived in this city yesterday noon from New Orleans, and, having cast his vote for Pacific Railroad Directors, he left last evening for Jefferson City. He goes next Monday to attend a selection of officers of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, to be held at Topeka, and intends returning in a few weeks to New Orleans with a view of looking after the important railroad enterprises in which he is interested—the connection of New Orleans and Texas by rail, which will form a link in the great chain of railroads terminating on the Pacific Ocean.

Messrs. Price & Chouteau are also fully developing the Avery Rock Salt Island banks in Louisiana. They think it will be a success and prove to be one of the most fruitful investments known to the West or South. They have employed all the modern machinery and the engineers known in the United States, in the opening of this great salt deposit, which has no equal in the world. Its quality is pure. No impurities have been found after the most careful tests by the chemists of New Orleans and St. Louis. The enterprise engaged in by Messrs. Price & Chouteau this winter though not fully consummated by the Legislature of Louisiana, are not delayed by any fault of theirs. Though the invention of law has placed the Opelousas, New Orleans and Great Western Railroad in bankruptcy, they do not despair of still obtaining possession of that invaluable franchise, and railroad connection between New Orleans and Texas. Mr. Chouteau is expected to return in a few weeks to St. Louis.—[St. Louis Republican.]

SPECIAL PAYING INCIDENT.—A gentleman stepped into a lager beer saloon in Syracuse the other day and bought two glasses of the beverage for himself and a friend, and threw down a ten cent silver coin. The Tonten never having seen one before—as he had been in this country only two years—though he was imposed upon, and it was some time before he could be convinced that it was once the currency of our land, and its value was real. "Mein Gott in Himmel! die is der schicklich bayment wat I read so many dings about und never see no time before."

We call attention in proper columns to that old and respectable Hardware House of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., New Orleans. They are direct and large Importers, and we take pleasure in recommending them to the patronage of purchasers of Hardware, Guns, Tools and Agricultural Implements, as having every facility in stock and price, they guarantee as low as our market West or South.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following communication from Dr. A. L. P., whose zeal and untiring energy cannot be too highly commended in the development of the great resources of our country and in exciting our people to the proper cultivation and improvements of the different arts and sciences, by the means of public Exhibitions or Fairs, where the proper spirit of competition and emulation can be duly aroused in the various results of the workings of the human mind. The Doctor will lecture on the importance of and the beneficial results to a people from such public Exhibitions, or Fairs at the Court House in Vermilionville on Saturday the 17th inst. The public are earnestly invited to attend; the subject is worthy of earnest consideration and the call should not be treated lightly.

Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions are Now Considered the Great Regulating Principles in the Progress of Nations and the Expansion of Domestic Improvements.

EDITOR COURIER.—In this article of industrial interest, I take pleasure to copy as an introduction the following paragraph from the *American Artisan* of March 17th, 1869. It says:

"As the boundaries of knowledge are increased as the human race grows older, the relations that exist between the different departments of such knowledge become more apparent and are better understood. Each succeeding age shows more clearly than the one before it the cognate nature of all developments of thought or effort, and the scope to which advancement in any one has a direct or a reflex action upon others. In nothing, however, is this more noteworthy than in the mutual bearings of the industrial arts and the more purely intellectual pursuits; between those things which, on the one hand, supply man's material needs, and those, on the other, that minister to his elevation through the emotions and the mind."

Now, Mr. Editor, desiring much to keep progress with the present age by noting the constant improvement going on "at home and abroad." I clip the following extract from a late N. O. Picayune, relative to an industrial exhibition of mechanical industry and skill, which is to take place at Utrecht, in the Netherlands.

It says: "The Department of State has received information that the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Mechanical Industry in the Netherlands propose to arrange an international exhibition of articles for daily household use at Utrecht, in the months of August and September, 1869. The principal object of this exhibition is to bring to the knowledge of the workman such articles of industry of different countries at a low price as may combine usefulness with durability, so that he may be enabled, by judicious economy, to improve his conditions."

The reader may understand that Provincial Fairs have been held in the city of Utrecht for a great number of years. I visited one of these Exhibitions as early as 1825; I was then quite young, but have a distinct recollection of the "brilliant affair" which has ever since impressed me with the utility of these institutions. Now, as the progress of time has improved their abilities and means, their progress becomes more conspicuous and their annual exhibitions more universal and refined.

The city of Utrecht is situated in the north eastern part of Holland, and is in the center of a rich and beautiful country. It is an inland town, and is reached by canals and public roads. It is the seat of learning, as there are several colleges and one university, where literature and the arts are highly cultivated. It is situated between the cities of the Hague and Leyden, and has now a fine railroad to the great commercial emporium—Amsterdam. The site for an exhibition could not have been more appropriately chosen; it is interesting and beautiful. The whole country which surrounds Utrecht is a perfect garden, as it is everywhere in the highest state of cultivation, where the rarest plants and flowers, and the choicest fruits are raised and exported to the different markets in Holland and foreign countries. The people of Utrecht and vicinity are a frugal, industrious and highly intelligent people; they believe in self-reliance, and hence their independence. As regards their knowledge of political economy, I am quite sure in saying that there is not a people on the face of the earth where that is understood and practiced more than by the people of the different provinces in Holland.

The people of the Netherlands, as a whole, are in my opinion the best political economists in the world, because they make everything they need at home—even their own fashions. They are heavy exporters; they export twenty articles where they import three, and for these exports receive large sums of money—silver and gold—and that is the great reason why the government and people of Holland are wealthy and independent.

These people always have money to loan, and that at low rates—say from two and a half to three per cent per annum. Their circulating medium is silver and gold only, and they consequently stand pre-em-

inent for their commercial and domestic prosperity.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask the simple question—Why cannot the people of this beautiful country do the same as the people of Holland? Why, I say, can we not accomplish the same objects, by making all we want at home and thereby keep our money at home also? Our outlays being thus greatly diminished, our confidence being thus changed for the better; we would every year increase our revenues from our exports, which would soon bring us out of debt—and a people "out of debt are out of danger"—"square us" with the world, and make us once more a prosperous and independent people.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL AND STOCK FAIR.

Opelousas, July 27th 1869.

We the undersigned citizens, have heard and understood the suggestion of Dr. Plough, of New Orleans, in regard to the propriety of holding a GRAND INDUSTRIAL AND STOCK FAIR, in connection with an Horticultural Exhibition, &c., in the town of Opelousas. We have also been informed as to the propriety of forming (in this town), an Agricultural Association, or an incorporation for the Parish of St. Landry, for the purpose of carrying out successfully the above proposed Exhibition and Fair, and for the purpose of developing, encouraging, fostering, and maintaining the agricultural and industrial interests of the Attakapas.

We cordially approve the suggestion and plan, and we think that much good may be effected by the adoption of the enterprise and the promotion of the cause. We further approve the proposition, as to establish a Regular Annual Exhibition and Fair in our town; and as this is the first one of the kind suggested, we, the citizens of Opelousas, and all interested, should now come forward and aid all they can to assist (as far as the circumstances of the times will permit) in co-operating in the premises with Dr. Plough.

Jas. G. Hayes, Felix A. King, Geo. R. King, L. J. Dupré, B. F. White, John Posey, Thos. C. Anderson, H. L. Gariand, &c., &c.

We the undersigned citizens of the Parish of Lafayette, feel the necessity of, and are aware of the benefit to be derived from a successfully organized Industrial and Stock Fair, in this part of the State. We recommend the subject as one of great importance, and approve and second the efforts of Dr. Plough in that behalf.

A. J. Moss, Wm. Brandt, A. Neveu, A. Monnier, J. D. Trahan, M. D., E. Eng. Mouton, Wm. Mouton, Alcide Trahan, &c., &c.

Vermilionville, April 9th 1869.

A JOKE ON A REPORTER AND A PREACHER.—Newspaper reporters are human, and once in a while make mistakes. The latest and richest, since the joke comes also on a reverend lecturer, occurred in the Times office on Sunday. Dr. J. W. Rogers, a Catholic priest, but recently an Episcopal clergyman, lectured on Sunday night in defense of Ritualism and the Roman Catholic Church. A reporter of the Times was directed to report the address, but failing to be present he called upon the lecturer and obtained, as both supposed, the manuscript of discourse, from which he wrote out an abstract, and it was published under the title of "Ritualism." What was the horror of the reverend convert and the indignation of the editors on finding next day that the manuscript given to the reporter was that of a sermon preached years ago, before Dr. Rogers had left the Episcopal Church, strongly defending his former belief, and "doing with an eloquent exhibition in all present to stand by the principles of the Episcopal Church, for in them was concerned the moral and religious well being of the world." The reporter had taken the wrong manuscript, and did not see the difference!—[Chicago Evening Post.]

IRISH FORDS.—"Is there any ford here?" asked an English tourist, who came suddenly to a full stop before one of the little mountain torrents of the wilds of Ireland. "Oh, to be sure, your honor, there was a ford," said a peasant, standing at the brink, and making a hundred grimaces of civility.

"Where was it?" said the tourist.

"Before the bridge was built," said the peasant; "but when man and horse went over the bridge, the ford got out of the habit."

"Well now that the bridge is broken down, I suppose the ford may have got in to the habit again. Is it safe?"

"To be sure, your honor, all but in the middle, but that is nothing; and if you can swim, there is not a better ford in the country."

"But I cannot swim."

"Then, your honor, the only safe way that I know of, is as soon as you get out of your depths, walk back again!"

EQUANIMITY.—A young man who had married an old and ill tempered but rich wife, used to say, "Whenever anything else will enable me to bear my wife's horrible temper, I always go to the library and read over the marriage settlements, and come forth with an equanimity which even the prospect of her speedy death cannot disturb."

The Opelousas Railroad.

SUIT OF CHARLES MORGAN AGAINST THE COMPANY.

THE ORDER OF COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Durrell presiding, Chas. Morgan, Esq., has filed a petition, through his counsel, Hon. Miles Taylor, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

The petitioner represents that he is the legal holder and owner 840 bonds issued by the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, and also 3625 interest coupons, of \$40 each, attached to said bonds; also of 4296 coupons, of interest detached, of \$40 each. That by act before S. Magner, notary public, on 1st of April, 1859, these bonds constituted a first mortgage lien or privilege on the road and effects, and was recorded in this parish and city on the 8th of April, 1859. That said New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has failed and neglected to pay said 7921 coupons of interest as they respectively fell due, and are still unpaid. That the said company is indebted to petitioner in the sum of \$316,840.

That the sixteenth annual report of President and Directors of said company to stock holders of date 25th June, 1868, represented that there are 14,454 past due interest coupons of \$40 each on first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$586,600, which are now outstanding and unpaid.

That said act of mortgage aforesaid imparted confession of judgment. That petitioner is informed and believes that said coupons of interest, in law, bear interest from and after they respectively matured and become payable, and that he now expressly reserves his right to claim interest on same respectively in another suit, and prays for execution process, etc., and for general relief.

Upon the above petition Judge Durrell issued the following order:

It is ordered that execution process issue in this case, as prayed for in the petition, and that the said New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company be notified for three days to pay to petitioner the sum \$316,840, and the cost of this proceeding, and that in default of said payment, the said mortgaged property described in the petition may be seized and sold according to law for the whole of the debt, the payment of which is secured by the said mortgage described and set forth in said petition; the price of said sale payable as follows, viz. The sum of \$306,600, and the costs of this proceeding in cash, and the remainder payable on the first day of April, 1869, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of April and the first day of October of each year.

HOW RADICAL JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED IN MOBILE.

An Honest Coppermith Arrested for "Impeding the progress of Justice"—Major Henry St. Paul Insulted and Ordered into Custody.

The Tribune, of the 2d, furnishes the following narrative of high handed outrages on the liberty of the citizen, perpetrated by one Moulton, Judge of the Circuit Court of Mobile:

Yesterday, while this Moulton was holding court, he was, or pretended to be, disturbed by the noise made by Mr. Schultz a coppermith, in the prosecution of his prosecution of his business. Mr. S. occupies a shop in the neighborhood of the court house, where he employs five workmen. He and they were, as we understand, working under a contract, which they had bound themselves to fulfill within a given time.

Moulton, as we are informed, ordered Mr. Schultz to be arrested and brought before the court under the charge of impeding the progress of justice, by making too much noise in the pursuit of his living—in his own shop for which he had paid city, county and State taxes to an amount unprecedented, until Radical rule began. For proof of which see Henton's ten feet tax bills.

Moulton ordered Mr. Schultz to be committed for five days for contempt of court, really if not ostensibly because Schultz refused to stop working for a living in his own shop.

The question is now forced upon us: How much further is Radicalism to be permitted to go? We see the dragnets of its voracity more clearly revealed day by day.

The true ruling power in Mobile has not yet revealed itself. If that power decide that it is necessary to make an example of Moulton by chaining him to a cyprus knee in Dog River, or make of him a cross tie for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, no earthly power can save him. P. S.—Since the above was written, Moulton has committed still further outrages on the bench he pollutes. He has committed to jail Major Henry St. Paul the counsel of Mr. Schultz, for contempt of court in defending his client.

The following account of the scene in the courtroom was written by an eyewitness:

Major St. Paul attempted to address the court:

"May it please the Court, I wish to address the Court, not, however, in regard to the case now before the Court. I appear for a citizen who was arrested for contempt."

Moulton, Judge—The court will not hear anything from you, Major St. Paul, in regard to the contempt.

St. Paul—But, your Honor, I appear for—

Moulton, Judge—If the person wishes to purge himself of contempt the court will listen to him, but to nothing from you.

Major St. Paul—But your Honor—Moulton, Judge—Fine this man \$50.

Major St. Paul—This is a—Moulton, Judge—Fine him \$50 more.

Major St. Paul—This is a high-handed outrage upon the rights of—Moulton, Judge—Mr. Sheriff, take this man to jail.

Major St. Paul—The court can arrest me through the Sheriff, but I wish you to understand that you cannot do it.

At this the excitement was at its height. Major St. Paul withdrew from the courtroom under charge of the Sheriff, and is now in the custody of that officer.

The attention of the reader is called to the card of L. H. Gardner & Co., Dry Goods merchants, holding forth a Nos. 91, 93 & 95 Common Street, New Orleans. It was my lot a short time ago to visit the city for the purpose of purchasing dry goods; I was introduced by a well known friend to the owners and clerks of this new commercial firm; their frank and gentlemanly bearing won my custom from any one; then I found my esteemed friends Marion and Terrou; who does not know and appreciate them? I found them as usual ready and polite, dealing of such superior quality and at such low rates, that I was really amazed. Their goods cannot be surpassed in quality nor in moderate prices. L. H. Gardner and Co., cannot be excelled in any way in the city. I will bet on that. Merchants give them a call and you'll find out that I am telling the truth.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned informs the public that he intends to sell the property he owns in St. Martinville; said property consisting in a lot, measuring one hundred and ninety two feet front, with a depth three hundred and eighty four feet. This is, on that lot, a two stories stately cottage, measuring eighty feet by forty, a dwelling house, with kitchen and room for servants; a corn-crib, two large cisterns, holding from fourteen to fifteen thousand gallons of water, a well, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply, by writing or any other way to

JOSEPH ALGER JUDGE
in Vermilionville, Parish of Lafayette.
April 8th 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Tax payers of the Parish of Lafayette, are hereby notified that the one per cent Tax on all property is now collectable, and until the 1st of May and if the law be not complied with in that time, the collection of the said Tax will be enforced with costs of court, and additional monthly cost of ten per cent amount of tax.

F. MARTIN,
Assessor and State Tax Collector.
April 10th 1869.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF LAFAYETTE.

WHEREAS Floi Melancon of the parish of Lafayette has filed a petition in said Court praying to be appointed administrator of the succession of Julia Cameau, deceased.

Any person intending to make objection to said appointment will file the same in said Court in the town of Vermilionville, within ten days from the publication of this notice, otherwise said appointment will be made.

[L. S.] Given under my official signature in the town of Vermilionville, the 9th day of April 1869.

A. J. MOSS, Parish Judge.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Lafayette, Parish Court.

WHEREAS Auguste F. Voorlies of the Parish of Lafayette, Administrator of the succession of Harriet F. Voorlies, deceased, filed in this Court a Final Tabular and settlement said succession with a petition praying that same be advertised according to law and be duly homologated.

And whereas the prayer of said Administrator has been granted by an order of said court, dated 30th day of March 1869.

Now therefore notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to file their objections, if any they have, in said Court, within 30 days from the publication of this notice, why the aforesaid Tabular and Settlement should not be approved and homologated.

Given under my official signature in said Court in the town of Vermilionville, this 25th day of April 1869.

A. J. MOSS, Parish Judge.

L. E. SALES.

Justice of the Peace and Mayor of Vermilionville, February 15th 1869.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.
74 Canal and 95 Common Street,
ADJOINING CITY HOTEL.

New Orleans,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.
Feb. 20th '69-6m.