

We have been reliably informed that U. S. Troops had been sent to the Town of Opelousas, to enforce appointments of and induce to office, Dr. Brooks and Capt. Amrein; the former a well appointed sheriff in place of James G. Hayes, regularly elected by the people, and the latter lately assigned to the office of Parish Judge by Hon. A. Garrigue, to whom the citizens of St. Landry had confided the trust of said office at the late November Election. What this means we know not, and really, our wits are puzzled to find out the cause or motive of the removing of the system of bayonet oppression. Is the voice of the people to be hushed forever? Are American citizens proud of their solemn prerogative to select their rulers to be hushed, and made the victim sport of spiteful, revengeful, red tape autocracy, or are they ever to feel and know, that after a noble contest, they have any rights left to them? Is Louisiana, infamous and unworthy of a civilized victor, have been contented for their oppression in every possible way, unexcused inquisitry, to restore them to their national inheritance, have been demanded, taxation, even without representation; bringing starvation to the door of each one, to do but the slavish sons of the South and lesser despots of the Constitution, from having a part in the administration of the affairs of the government; all these have been resorted to for the purpose of ignominious monopoly of power, and for the purpose of securing from the eye and consent of the civilized world, the nefarious deed of a set of men regardless of law and irresponsible for crime. These exactions, however arbitrary, have been complied with by our citizens and when the voice of the people in the night of its sovereignty, in unmistakable tones has proclaimed the fulfilment of their choice, then the despotic hand, raised on a tottering basis of power, thinking for wealth and rule, in the face of the empty proclamation that "the will of the people is the law of the land," has not hesitated to strike, and loudly cried, "These taxes we will not pay, we will not be governed by a set of men who will not be bound by the laws of the land, but will be governed by their own will." Tyranny we are willing to submit to, but let Tyranny be at least consistent; let it stand by its own enactment and the execution thereof, but not be guided by subtle interpretation, capricious cruelty and tantalizing imbecility, backed by perjured and measured power. Let our rulers say whether we have any rights or not, let their not hold out to honorable men who have surrounded in all the loyalty of their souls, inducements however meagre, to return to their flag, when they mean not what they say. Our only will is to either see our country, our fair name, justice and consistency we demand; clearly or good feeling we will not crave, these feelings are not consonant with the nature of the masters, but to them we will say that without the enjoyment of the inalienable rights attached to our race, and freed by our ancestral deities, like the strong arm of Gopernicus, we are willing to contain his unconquered with the rights bestowed to us by the Fathers 1776. We will surmise, tell them, that there is a day of retribution at hand for the people; that that day cannot be far distant, and when that people shall arise it might against the oppression heel, those who support our legislative hall, or high places of office will be hurled to from the Tropic of Capricorn, and their names shall be written in the history of years.

The greatest and best government that the sun ever shone upon is certainly placing the Judiciary, as well as the members of the bar and all citizens of any trade or profession, in a most degrading position. Special statute enacts, that any Judge allowing an attorney to practice before him without having previously obtained and paid for his license, shall be amenable to a fine of five hundred dollars; no one can carry on any trade or profession without a license. A license is absolutely necessary; without it, the practice of the legal profession becomes an impossibility, there is the sine qua non of the practice of law. The attorney who, with the best intentions in the world tries to supply the immense lack in the administration of all our Parochial and State affairs, by some means or other, still knows not when and where the mighty and avenging arm of justice may strike—and to make this tableau of our State and national policy more complete and ridiculous, when we call upon the parochial authorities, who of course are not responsible for the present state of things, we are politely informed that the grand Cribbers of the State money box, is undergoing his trial for malfeasance in office, and that no licenses can be had, though often applied for. "The Auditor's office is closed.—You are an attorney, sir, regularly received by a competent Board; you have grown grey in the profession; my dear sir, my friend, we wish you success—may prosperity follow each footstep through life." "I would like to have my license." "You need your license?" "Yes, sir!" "Ah, my dear fellow, we are very sorry, our office—his excellency has closed it, and you can't have any; that is in a few words sir, you may practice your profession, but you shan't, unless it be at your own risk and peril."

We truly lawful and abiding people, and members of the legal profession, of the good and Sovereign State of Louisiana, do solemnly declare that with all due respect to civil law and authority, we have exhausted all the means in our power to procure our licenses to carry on our different avocations of life, and with success. Place the necessary licenses within reach, and we are ready at the next instant to comply with the severest requirements of the law—but at the same time proclaim aloud that we and ours shall not starve. We have no objection to tyranny right now, we expect nothing else, and we have become somewhat used to it; keep on, pile on, ye governmental officials, that is the style of the day; but in the name of common sense, do not impose upon us the strict compliance with other impossibilities. If you say, such and such things we must do, all right, but do not at the same time, leave us in our present destitute situation, in a position wherein we are debarred from complying with your harsh requests. Such a course on the part of the superior authorities is at the same time laughable, inhuman and tantalizing.

Our little burgh is still improving. Mr. Ouzar, is residing at the corner of Washington and Vermilion Street; a large building to be occupied as a Dry Goods Store. We hear also of several other buildings soon to be constructed within our corporation limits. We must congratulate our fellow citizens upon the spirit of progress and improvement which is now so alive in the minds of all.

An election for Mayor and seven Councilmen, for the Corporation of Vermilionville, was held at the Court House, on Monday the 3rd instant. The following is the vote:

Alphonse Nereu	48 votes
A. J. Godard	38 "
For Councilmen	
H. Landry	73 "
G. O. Bailey	40 "
A. Monnier	61 "
Wm. Menston	67 "
W. O. Smith	69 "
B. A. Sellen	44 "
R. L. McPherson	73 "
J. A. Charcois	8 "
S. Charcois	27 "
H. L. Monnier	22 "
Jules Robinson	29 "

We are requested by several farmers of this Parish, to state that on Saturday, the 16th inst., there will be a public meeting held at the Court House in Vermilionville, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Association, in and for the Parish of Lafayette.

Such associations are most praiseworthy and fraught with the most beneficial results, and we sincerely hope that the call made upon the citizens of this Parish, will be cheerfully responded to by all the citizens of the Parish.

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE, LA. May 4th 1869. FRIEND BAILEY—Appreciating the necessity of some organization of the farmers of our Parish, I have concluded to address you, and solicit your influence in attempting to get up an Agricultural Association, Farmers' Club, or something of the kind.

The bane of Southern agriculture has been too much individualism, too much reliance upon one's self, to the almost neglect of the opinions and experience of intelligent neighbors. It is time now that a change should be wrought, in this direction; there is a great revolution going on in the agricultural world, and if we do not keep pace with the giant of improvement, we will be left far in the back ground by our more enterprising neighbors. The good to be effected by a regularly organized society, having stated meetings, you will readily see, will be to bring together, the intelligence of our farming community, and by an interchange of views in a friendly and agreeable manner, communicate to each other a vast amount of information, upon the different branches of our honorable profession.

It is a notable fact, that in those States where agricultural societies have been encouraged and farmers have taken a lively interest in them, the greatest improvements have been made, and agriculture has become a more dignified, honorable and profitable pursuit.

Among the many subjects that would naturally come up before a society of this kind, none would more justly claim its consideration than "the supply of labor." This is a question of the deepest interest, not only to our own little Parish, but to the whole South. We are not one of those who believe that there will be a great influx of immigration into our State; so long as our political horizon remains as dark as at present, we need not look for the sturdy European immigrants among us, ready to cultivate our lands for us. We must, for the present, therefore rely upon that class of laborers that are among us. The effective part of that labor is scarce, we must therefore use it wisely. Whenever we can increase the effectiveness of that labor, by an application of labor-saving machines we must do so. And cannot this be better done, and at a less individual cost, through an Agricultural Society, than by individual enterprise?

A FARMER.

The article preceding our remarks is certainly a relief to us; for some time past have we been suggesting the propriety and usefulness of Agricultural and Industrial Associations. We are really enchanted, and proud, to see that the principle or idea given forth in our meeting a few weeks ago, has been taken up by our people with that zeal and earnestness of purpose which will undoubtedly ensure success.

By the late war our plantations and every species of property generally, have been partially, if not totally destroyed, and since the clash of arms has ceased, a more dire oppression weighs upon us than in the bloody years of the protracted contest. We have been defeated in a noble cause and the plighted faith of honorable men has not been able to avenge the wrath of the avenging ruler; nothing is left us, but rights undefined or subject to capricious interpretation and execution; in such a destitute and forlorn state of things, let us in some sort ignore the politics of the day, and fall back upon our own stout arms, resolute mind, unflinching souls and home resources. These are left to us in the last hour of trial; and these we must use, in preference to intrigue and vain declamation; these we must put to the best use and advantage, or we shall have failed in our mission to endeavor to rebuild the lost fortunes of our people.

Let us gather together, consult, deliberate, exchange ideas and experience in the various branches of agriculture and industry, improve the culture of our lands, our stock, vary our products and by a noble emulation in the great "Certaminis Gaudia" of life, march on towards progress and perfection, as far as within our power lies; thereby enrich our fields, fill our granaries, hold our coffers, make peace and plenty smile on our once happy State, may accomplish in this wise that independence and secure that respect which bayonets could not obtain, for ourselves and families. Then by all that is sacred in the past, helpful in the present and foreboding in the future, by all our past associations and present links of common interest, and affection for our beloved land we do conjure our fellow citizens to heed the suggestion contained in the above communication; there is, might, there is salvation in it, for our people. To be deaf to the call would be to ignore our most sacred interests.

President Grant had a private interview, lasting an hour, with Gen. B. E. Lee, at the village of Leesburg, near Washington, on the 24th inst.

We call the attention of our readers to the extract of the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting held in Opelousas on last Saturday, on the subject of the vital importance of fairs and agricultural and industrial associations; the meeting was largely attended and evidenced a spirit of progress and improvement, which must finally and inevitably result in the full and complete development of our now hidden resources and unknown wealth. This step on the part of our fellow citizens of St. Landry, will be cheerfully responded to by the citizens of Lafayette, by hearty, active and energetic co-operation.

[Extract from the Original - for the "Advertiser"]
Industrial & Stock Fair Association of the Southwestern District of Louisiana.

OPLOUSAS, LA. 1st 1869.
Editor Advertiser, Vermilionville, La.

I am happy to inform you that the Industrial & Stock Fair Association of the Southwestern District of Louisiana, held their first meeting at the Court House at this place, to day.

Dr. George Hill of St. Landry, was called to the chair, and J. K. Dixon appointed secretary. Dr. Hill spoke sternly of the present condition and neglected resources of the country. He dwelt earnestly on the vast mistake the planters have made in cultivating cotton and sugar to the exclusion of other products equally valuable and more necessary to subsistence. The Doctor recommended a greater diversity of production as best calculated to benefit the individual farmer and the country at large.

Dr. Plough was then called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few short and appropriate remarks. He was glad to see so many present at this meeting and he hoped the foundation would be laid for the Industrial & Stock Fair Association of the Southwestern District of Louisiana.

The meeting then proceeded to adopt the charter presented by Dr. Plough for their consideration. It was in substance a private corporation with President and Directors as required by law. The stock to consist of one thousand shares at \$5 00 a share, one fifth payable in cash, the remainder when called for. The Industrial and Stock Fair to be held annually in the District at or near Opelousas.

The meeting then adjourned until May the 15th, when the final steps will be taken to ensure the success of this important enterprise.

J. E. DIXON, Secy.

P. S.—Full proceedings of the next meeting will be given.

About Swords and Trophies.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]
The National Republican, at Washington City, reports that a Mr. Smith, from Ohio, was at the White House a short time, "having in his possession the sword carried by the Confederate Gen. John U. Breckinridge, prior to the capture of Selma, Ala." The paragraph goes on to say, the weapon was captured by one Frank W. Smith, of Company G, 1st Ohio Cavalry, who claims to have been one of a party "who came upon the house where Breckinridge was stopping, and rushed in just as he was stepping by the back door leaving his sword."

When Selma was captured, Gen. Breckinridge was not there. He was on duty at Richmond as Confederate Secretary of War. So much of the story as relates to the capture of a sword from the fugitive general, is a canard. The Louisville Courier explains that there was such a sword as is described, an honorary weapon, bestowed as a mark of esteem by the soldiers of his brigades, which had been under Gen. Breckinridge's command. It was not in use, but was left with a friend among his private property and family memorials, and was taken by a roving band of Federal cavalry, who were plundering baggage. The possessor of this sword has tried to traffic in it, before, by offering, in 1865, to sell it back to Gen. Breckinridge, which offer was declined. It has now reappeared at Washington, and been exhibited to Gen. Grant—probably under the impression that the possession of such a brilliant proof of martial prowess would give title to some office. We have not been told in what fight Gen. Grant looked at this trophy thus acquired—which, whether the property of the United States, or of the original owner as private property, had been surreptitiously appropriated by this Mr. Smith. It would have been a magnanimous thought if he had suggested that it ought to be returned to Gen. Breckinridge.

Gen. Butler, very like Mr. Smith, had a passion for swords—as the trophies of battles never fought. He got possession of several in that way, by bloodless victories over retreating women.

Gen. Twiggs, in the early part of the late war, was the Confederate commander in Louisiana. He had been suspended, and retired from the service, in consequence of age and infirmity. Just before the arrival of the Federal troops, in 1862, he was carried away from the city, a helpless invalid, stricken down with the attack of which he died not long afterward. In leaving the city he deposited some family relics—pieces of plate and his records of honor—with a New Orleans family, in special charge of some ladies, to preserve for his infant son. By a piece of domestic treachery, through a negro who had been taken into confidence, Butler learned where the sword of Gen. Twiggs was. He summoned the two ladies before him—mother and daughter—and by his peculiar modes of practicing on the fears and weakness of woman, extorted the delivery of the deposit. Among the articles was one sword, given to Gen. Twiggs as a mark of honor twenty years before, by his native State of Georgia. What became of the plate, we are unable to say. The swords were transmitted to Washington, as military trophies, for which the captor deserved special national recognition. It was actually proposed in Congress to bestow one of them on Gen. Butler himself, as a mark of national esteem for prowess in war. We do not remember what became of the proposition. There was an opposition about it which deserved success. Nothing could be more appropriate, in public acknowledgment of Butler's military honors, than the gift of a sword, which had been left by a dying non-combatant in the charge of some helpless women and been extorted from them by oaths and scowls.

There was also another sword, the property of the family of a dead soldier, which Butler sent for and got in the same heroic manner. It was the sword which the State of Kentucky had bestowed upon Gen. Zachary Taylor. That, too, was in the custody of females, friends and connections of the family. It was carefully put into what was thought to be a place of security; but domestic perfidy, which Butler boasted here as having organized into a perfect system, taught him where to find it. He marched a file of soldiers into the premises, and in the presence of the trembling females, captured that sword, and assumed the right to bestow it on some friend of his own.

Another story of a hunt after a sword is current here. It was one of the shocking incidents of the war, that the tomb in which the remains of Gen. Sidney Johnston had been deposited, on their way to be buried in Texas, was broken open and ransacked under Butler's rule. Public rumor then had it, and it is made probable by such misdeeds as we have recorded, that he was keenly after the sword of the dead General, in his coffin, as another trophy for the "Hero of New Orleans."

While we are on the subject of Butler's military trophies, we may as well mention another of which his biographer will never recount the particulars as they are couched for here. It is said that the Confederate flag which he forwarded to Lowell, and which was displayed on the 4th of July, 1862, in that city as a symbol of the glory acquired by his townsmen, was bought of a rivaudiere in a Confederate company, who deserted with it to the city when the Confederates were retreating unopposed from Fort Livingston, on being recalled to the main body at Pontchartraine.

These antics of a charlatan politician, playing soldier, are as disgusting, as they are to us, to the true heroes of that great conflict, whom history will remember with favor.

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 in all cases 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.

L. S. BAILEY.
JUSTICE of the Peace and Notary Public in and for the Parish of Lafayette. Vermilionville, February 13th 1869.

W. H. Cunningham, M. D. OFFERS his services as Physician, to the citizens of the Parish of Lafayette. Residence near Bertrand's Store. March 6 '69.—17.

Dr. J. D. Trahan. E. A. Ross.
TRAHAN & ROSE, SUCCESSORS OF LEE & YOUNG, APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS. WILL constantly have on hand a complete assortment of Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. Also Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Books, Stationery, Fancy articles, Garden seed, &c., &c. Prescriptions promptly and carefully attended to at all hours. Vermilionville, La. January 9th 1869.

J. D. TRAHAN, M. D. Office at the Drug-Store. NOTICES his friends and the public that he has removed his Office to the Drug Store, where he will be ready at all hours of the day to attend to calls from patients. March 6 '69.

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 of three hundred and eighty one feet. There is, on that lot, two stories stately college, measuring eighty feet by forty, a fine 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 5th 1869.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY, HOPE LODGE, No. 145, F. A. M. Vermilionville, May 1869. A stated meeting of Hope Lodge No. 145, F. A. M., will be held at the Lodge room on Tuesday 25th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M. WM. BRANDT, Secretary.

NOTICE. Mr. ALGER DUPRE's Stallion "DUTCH" by Flying Dutchman out of Prairie Lily, will fill his appointment, at Vermilionville, on the 13th May and every ninth day afterwards, he will be found at Mr. John Vigneaux stable. May 1st 1869.

ELECTION. NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of the Corporation of Vermilionville, Parish of Lafayette, that an election for Mayor, and seven councilmen for the said town of Vermilionville, will be held at the Court House, on Monday the third day of May 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. A. MONNIER, Clerk 8th Judicial Dist. Court. GERARD LANDRY, Sheriff. Vermilionville, April 17th 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 that 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 on amount of tax. Mr. Alphonse Nereu will be found at all hours in the Sheriff's Office, with power to receive and receipt for all Taxes and Licenses. F. MARTIN, Assessor and State Tax Collector. April 10th 1869.

I. R. BUTCHER, COLLECTOR. OFFERS his services as the citizens of the Parish of Lafayette. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Give him a trial. March 20th 1869.

Probate Sale. Succession of Benjamin P. Patton, deceased. THERE will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and last bidder, on Thursday the 10th day of June 1869, at the last residence of the deceased, the following described property belonging to said succession, to-wit: ONE CERTAIN LOT SITUATED in the town of Vermilionville, in the N. E. corner of Second and Lafayette Streets measuring 48 feet on Lafayette street and 140 feet on Second street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon situated and thereto belonging. A CERTAIN PARCEL OF LAND at the S. W. corner of Second and Lafayette streets, measuring seventy feet on Second street and extending along Lafayette street from the corner to five feet beyond the North wall of the store, with the buildings and improvements thereon. TERMS & CONDITIONS:—One half of the purchase price, CASH, and the balance payable in two equal payments falling due March 12th 1870-71. Purchasers will be required to give their notes with two or more solvent security, payable to the order of the Administrator at the office of N. E. Girard, bearing eight per cent per annum interest from their maturity. A special mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property sold. A. J. MOSS, Parish Judge. May 7th 1869.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Lafayette, Parish Court. WHEREAS William Brandt of the Parish of Lafayette, Administrator of the succession of Jean Baptiste Michel Trahan, deceased, has filed in this Court a Tableau and Partition of said Estate, with a petition praying that the same be advertised according to law and then duly homologated. And whereas the prayer of said Administrator has been granted by an order of said court, dated 4th day of May 1869. Now therefore notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to file their opposition, and show cause, if any they have, in said Court within ten days from the publication of this notice, why the aforesaid Tableau and Partition should not be homologated and the Administrator discharged. Given under my official signature in said Court in the town of Vermilionville, this 4th day of May 1869. A. J. MOSS Parish Judge.