

The "Advertiser."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the Parish of Lafayette and Town of Vermilionville.
Published Every Saturday.

WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.

Vermilionville, La. June 12th '69.

A BAND OF ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Within the last twelve months several robberies of the most daring character have been perpetrated in this community, by a band of organized robbers whose deeds had become so frequent, bold and mysterious that they became a terror to the country. On Saturday the 5th inst., information was received by Deputy Sheriff Emier, from private sources, of the place of concealment of merchandise stolen from different stores in this place. The Deputy Sheriff immediately went to Justice Salles procured a search-warrant, and with a posse proceeded to the plantation of Mr. Edgar Martin, and arrested Charles Davis, Paul Davis, Despalliere and David John, freedmen; upon searching their cabins large quantities of dry goods were found and recognized to be the goods of Messrs. W. Baudel, A. Haas and Jean Geras, merchants in Vermilionville. The robbers were brought to town and lodged in the parish jail; on Monday they were taken before Justice Salles, who, after due investigation of the case, sent them up to the parish Court, to be dealt with according to law.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

In commenting upon the alleged outrages in Georgia, the New York Times says, truly: "What is first wanted is a trustworthy statement of facts with regard to the nature and amount of violence in Georgia. The Augusta dispatch published yesterday shows that little reliance should be placed upon statements tracing gross offences to political causes. A sensational story, embracing two murders, is now believed by its author to have been written under misapprehension. It is quite possible that careful investigation will show other and similar narratives to be equally unreliable. The murder of Dr. Johnson is now attributed to a disgraced life rather than to politics; and the man Fry, who is charged with a murder, is another illustration of the personal worthlessness of those who prefer to partisan apathy."

MR. MORGAN'S PLAN FOR EXTENDING THE ROAD.

Which he has purchased the main stem, though doubtless a wise one in the abstract, is palpably impracticable and impossible in the present condition of our people and country. Mr. Morgan is a cash man; he will have no connection with any railroad enterprise which requires the issue of bonds and loans on mortgage. It may be said on the nail for every thing. This is a good system with great capital and in communities where there is a large accumulation of reserved capital derived from a prosperous state of affairs for many years. But our city and State and our people are not in such condition. Here even in those parts of the country where these conditions have long existed it has been found practicable to build railroads in this manner. The largest and most successful roads in the country have been paid for by bonds and mortgages and land grants. We hardly know one which has been operated in any other manner. To ask the people to be mortgaged by mortgages, and to demand that the Government should take the responsibility of the extension of the Opelousas Railroad, is not reasonable and hardly looks sincere. It does not improve the aspect of this proposition, when the road to which our people are invited to subscribe is made to depend upon a main stem, which is exclusively owned by Mr. Morgan, and for which he gives less than one-third of what is asked. We cannot indulge any hope that Mr. Morgan's scheme will be accepted. It is fortunate that a railroad connection with Texas will be effected without the necessity of the people co-operating with Mr. Morgan on the terms he proposes. A route is now being actively surveyed and laid out, which will have every advantage over Mr. Morgan's scheme. It will connect a railroad connection with Texas in two years. If Mr. Morgan adheres to his proposition he will, in all probability, be left out in the cold.

N. O. Times.

THE BARRON OF THE SOUTH.

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THE ARLINGTON OUTRAGE.

The Washington correspondents of many of the Northern papers give accounts of the infamous conduct of the guard placed over that part of National Cemetery, at Arlington, where the remains of a few Confederate soldiers were buried. The correspondent of the New York Herald says: "The action of the lieutenant and small guard of marines at Arlington on Saturday in preventing people from throwing flowers over the graves of the Confederates dead, is the subject of much talk here today, and the general sentiment is condemnatory. It turns out that the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic were not altogether responsible for what occurred. They merely arranged to have the marines there so as to prevent people from making mistakes, but mistakes were made on the wrong side. The marines misunderstood what they were placed there for, and thought it was part of their duty to insult people who happened to throw flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead. The lieutenant in command whose name is given as Shirley, but of which I am not certain, was particularly offensive in his manner. Seeing a lady throw a small bouquet on one of these graves, this lieutenant rushed to the spot, picked up the flowers, and throwing them on the ground at his feet, commenced stamping on them in such a manner as to attract about him a crowd of wondering spectators in a very few minutes. Some of the lookers-on, learning the cause of the lieutenant's rage, commenced to murmur disapprobation, when the lieutenant shouted out, 'If you get away from here, every one of you or I'll make you. Guards, come up here and disperse the crowd.' The lieutenant accompanied these words with angry gestures, and swinging his arms about as if he intended to pitch generally into the crowd. His guards answered his call, but the crowd dispersed without waiting to be bayoneted."

The New York Express has the following account: "There was desecration, as well as decoration, in the memorial services at Arlington on the 29th. By orders of some one, a little drapper lieutenant of marines and a guard were placed over the graves of some thirty Confederate soldiers, to prevent any floral decorations. Several ladies, evidently not knowing that they were Confederates, and with no intention of exhibiting any special feeling, quietly placed their offerings upon the graves. They were at once accosted by the guards, who compelled them to take them up. Several gentlemen were treated in a like manner, and a Union soldier was forced to take back the offering he had made to peace and forgiveness. An ex-Union officer was forced to take back a few roses that he had, without knowledge of the forbidden ground, strewn upon the grave of one of these soldiers. It is stated that these guards not only walked between but over the graves. There is great anxiety to suppress the responsibility for this attack on dead men, and it is variously stated that the Grand Army of the Republic and the superintendent of the cemetery gave the order."

A NEW MERIDIAN.

A Springfield (Illinois) dispatch, of the 19th, the Chicago Tribune, says: "Professor Austin, of Washington City, with a number of assistants, is now here by order of the authorities of the United States, for the purpose of establishing a new meridian line, to be called the 'Springfield Meridian Line.' The Professor has found, by observation of the sun and Polar star, that the line is exactly 150 feet east of the center of the new State House dome. One object of the establishment of this line is for the purpose of taking observations during the great solar eclipse to come off August 7, 1869, and which will be total in this city. Preparations are now being made by the proper authorities at Washington to send out a complete party of observation, as this will be the most complete and interesting eclipse that will occur in this country during this century."

English Female Bitters cures old and young.

R. D. R. cures all chronic female irregularities. Catarrhs or green discharges cured with R. D. R. R. D. R. dissolves all sickly humors. R. D. R. cures by restoring. R. D. R. cures pain in the side and back.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.

This disease is becoming rather troublesome owing to the warm weather. The British Medical Journal has the following: "Two drachms of bicarbonate of carbon in solution, poured on cotton wool, with which a small, wide-mouthed, glass stoppered bottle is half filled. When this remedy is to be used, the mouth of the bottle is to be applied closely, so that none of the volatile vapor may escape, to the temple, or behind the ear, or as near as possible to the seat of pain, and to be held from three to five minutes. After it has been applied for a minute or two, a sensation is felt as if several leeches were biting the part, and after lapse of two or three minutes more the smarting will become rather severe, but subsides almost immediately after the removal of the bottle. It may be repeated, if necessary, three or four times a day. It is very seldom that any redness of the skin is produced."

"The Battle Above the Clouds."

THE TRUE VERSION.

The following, from the New York Sun, is doubtless from the pen of Mr. Dana, the editor, who it will be remembered, was Stanton's Assistant Secretary, and being in the vicinity of Lookout Mountain, while the fight referred to was in progress: "We dare say the romantic version of this battle has got such a hold on the public imagination that it cannot be set right; but the fact is, that it was of very little account as a military operation and that the fighting above the clouds, though brilliant enough to look at, was of little more consequence than a show of fireworks."

Early on the morning of November 24, 1863, General Hooker attacked a rebel regiment in Lookout Valley, at the base of Lookout Mountain, and carried it very handsomely, taking some 1500 prisoners. This gave him possession of the whole face of the mountain, which slopes northwardly down to the Tennessee River. He at once fortified his position; the rebels still held the precipitous plateau which forms the top of the mountain. After dark, in the evening, they began to withdraw their cannon from that place, and in order to hide the noise of the carriages as they came down the steep road into Chattanooga Valley, they threw forward some skirmishers and opened a sharp musketry fire upon our lines on the slope, which were about half a mile distant from that road. Gen. Griffin, of Illinois, was in command of the Union troops there, and gave his assistants as good as they sent. The firing on both sides lasted for half an hour or so, and it was some eleven or twelve hundred feet above the level of the valley, it was visible from Chattanooga, and afforded a very handsome spectacle indeed. There were some streaks of mist that remained lower down on the mountain side from the rains of the afternoon; and these suggested to the poetic mind of Gen. Meigs the idea of the battle above the clouds. But it was nothing but an insignificant skirmish after all, and when the rebels, who began it merely to make a noise, had got their cannon safely down the hill, they stopped shooting, and everybody went to bed. It was a beautiful moonlight evening, and it is no wonder the fancy of the spectators was very active. It is funny how the battle above the clouds is now supposed to have been one of the most wonderful fights of the war, with Gen. Hooker and his chief of staff, the dashing Gen. Butterfield—who has since raised so much money for Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman—galloping horses fifty feet high over mountain peaks as tall as the Alps. And probably the truth about it never will be believed as long as the world stands.

Red Diarrhoea Remedy is pleasant and efficient.

In acute and chronic diarrhoea. For cholera morbus and cramps, use R. D. R. R. D. R. is no hot stringent preparation.

ENGLAND REFUSES TO RELEASE HALPINE.

The State Department have received two dispatches from Beverly Johnson in regard to the course the English Government intends to pursue regarding Fenian prisoners. It will be remembered that the case of J. G. Halpine and others was submitted to President Grant through Justice Carter, of Cincinnati, acting on behalf of a mass meeting there. The President at once sent a dispatch to Minister Johnson, and directed him to try to secure the release of the prisoners. Mr. Johnson immediately laid the matter before the English Government. After considerable delay he received in reply a communication containing a list of about twenty prisoners, whom it did not propose to release under any circumstances. Among these were Halpine, Coffey, Shaw and Burke. Subsequently Mr. Johnson made a second attempt, and received a second answer, reiterating the determination of the English Government to make no more release of Fenians. In closing his dispatch to Mr. Fish, conveying this last information, Mr. Johnson expressed the hope that this action would be reversed at no distant day, and at least part of the prisoners released. For the present, however, the State Department seem an ground to expect that any of the Fenian prisoners whose cases have been under consideration will be set at liberty.—Washington Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

For all forms of diarrhoea, use R. D. R.

R. D. R. cools and quiets the stomach. R. D. R. excites for crying babies. For children while teething, use R. D. R.

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CHARMING WOMEN.

There are certain women who are invariably spoken of as charming. We never hear of any other epithet applied to them. They are not said to be pretty, nor amiable, nor clever, though they may be all three, but simply charming, which we may take as a kind of verbal amalgam, the concentration and condensation of all praise. The main feature of all these charming women is their intense femininity. There is no blurring of the outlines here; no confusion of qualities admirable enough in themselves, but slightly out of place, considering the sex; no Amazonian virtues which leave one in doubts as to whether we have not before us a youth in petticoats, rather than a soft and tender woman.

A charming woman is all over, one who places her glory in being a woman, and has no desire to be anything else. She is a woman rather than a human being and a lady rather than a woman. One of her characteristics is the softness and exquisite grace of her manner, which so sweetly represents the tender nature within. She has not an angle anywhere. If she were to be expressed geometrically, Hogarth's fine of beauty is the sole figure that could be used for her. She is flowing, graceful, bending in mind as in body; she is neither self-asserting, nor aggressive, neither rigid nor narrow; she is a creature who glides gracefully through life, and adjusts herself to her company and her circumstances in a manner little less than marvellous; working her own way without tumult or sharpness, creeping round insuperable obstacles, and quietly wearing down more friable opposition with that gentle persistency which does so much more than turmoil and disturbance.

Even if enthusiastic—which she is for art, either as music, as painting, or as poetry—she is enthusiastic in such a sweet and graceful way that no one can be offended by a fire which shines and does not burn. There is no touch of scorn about her, and no assumption of superior knowledge. She speaks to you, poor ignorant Philistine, with the most flattering conviction that you follow her in all her flights; and when she comes out, quite naturally, with her petty little bits of recidive lore or professional technicalities, you cannot be so foolish as to ask for an explanation of these every-day matters, which she makes so sure you must understand. Are you not an educated person with a soul to be saved, and can you, then, be ignorant of things with which every one of culture is familiar? She discourses confidently of musicians and painters unknown to fame, and speaks as if she knew the sacred dogmas of the conservative and R. A. council chamber alike. The models and the methods, the loves and the hates of the whole artistic world are to her things of every day life, and you cannot tell her that she is shouting her delicate shams with the mark, and that you know no more of what she means than if she were talking in the choicest Arabic.

If she has been abroad—and she generally has been more or less—she will pour out her tender little rhapsodies about palazzi and ville of which you have never heard, but every room of which she assumes you know by heart; and she will speak of out-of-the-way churches, and grim old castles perched upon vine clad mountains, as if you were well acquainted with them as with your native hamlet; and she will bring into her discourse all manner of Italian technicalities, as if you understood the subjects as she herself understands it; though your learning is limited to a knowledge of how much was done in jute and tallow, or how many pockets of hops went off in the market last week. If she has a liking for high life and titles—and what charming woman has not!—she will mention the names of all manner of counts and dukes and marquises unknown in English society, as though they were her brothers; but if you were to interrupt the gentle ripple of her speech with such rude breakwaters as "who!" and "what?" the charming woman would think you a horrid bore, and no man would willingly face that. One may be a rhinoceros in his own house, but as the fable tells us, even rhinoceroses are ashamed of their parentages when among gazelles.—Never self-asserting, never contradictory, only sweetly and tenderly putting you right when you blunder, the charming woman nevertheless, makes you feel her superiority. True, she lays herself, as it were, at your feet, and gives you a thousand delicate flatteries;—indeed, among her specialties is that of being able to see you on good terms with yourself, and her art of subtle flattery; but, despite her own self-abasement and your exaltation, you can feel that she is your superior, and that, although she is too charming to acknowledge what would wound your pride, yet she feels it, too, and tries to hide it; all of which has the effect of making you admire her still more for the grace and tact she has displayed.—Saturday Review.

R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite.

One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach. R. D. R. is the result of bedside experience. A remedy in time of need, R. D. R. During the fruit season keep R. D. R. For cramps and vomiting, use R. D. R.

The men who will never die are the men who voted for Washington, the man who first nominated Grant, the oldest Free Mason, the last soldier of the Revolution, Jefferson's body servant, the oldest American actor and the man who first originated the idea of a Pacific railway.

UNDERPAID LABOR.

Underpaid labor always renews itself upon the employer in negligence and waste. The man cares little for the interest of his brow to the cheapest possible farthing, and the work he does is never performed with cheerfulness or alacrity. Getting the greatest amount for least outlay, never yet paid in the long run. You may feed your horse on thistles, and drive him at the top of his speed for a time, but for a time only. With enough of remuneration to make him defy the wolf at the door—to keep him in clothing and a chance to lay up a little "against a rainy day," one will sing cheerily, while he labors faithfully—take an interest in what he does, and strives to gain a still higher recompense by making himself more useful. Ah! there is still another strong point in the case. Poor pay is a great temptation to theft. You have plenty and to spare—the one you employ, plenty of nothing but poverty. It is hard for him to reason that such a state of affairs is right—that you should ride in a coach, while he cannot spare a sennep to patronize a car after hours of hard work. These contrasts are ever before him. He sees them by day, dreams of them by night, and when the week or month is ended the little pittance he receives is instantly swallowed up in keeping body and soul together—in making and recruiting strength to do your work.

Is it strange then that so many should fail to keep in the straight forward path? We opine not, and the sooner there is more liberality on the part of employers—the sooner something of a co-operative system is inaugurated, the sooner more and better work will be done and honestly be the rule—not the exception.—Ex.

Drumgoole & Co's Bunch is ahead.

Urinary deposits, use Drumgoole & Co's Bunch. For infant's kidneys—Drumgoole & Co's Bunch. For early stricture, use Drumgoole & Co's Bunch.

POLICE JURY.

Regular Meeting of June 7th 1869.
All the members present, except Mr. Lantry.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, elections were held and the following persons presented certificates of elections and were duly qualified and took their seats: J. J. Caffery for the Third Ward, E. L. Hebert for the Sixth Ward, R. LeBlanc for the Seventh Ward.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, at previous rates of compensation: P. S. Arceneaux, President, A. J. Moss, Clerk, M. E. Girard, Treasurer, H. Eastin, Constable, W. B. Bailey, Printer.

A communication from Mr. A. Mouton was read and on motion, laid on the table.

The report of the Collector was received and read.

Wm. Brandt, Recorder, was authorized to purchase a Record Book for use of his office.

The Treasurer's Annual Report was received and referred to a committee composed of H. Eastin, A. J. Moss and R. Dugat to examine and report upon the same.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Treasurer as Depositor of the Public School Funds, made their report, which was received and adopted, and the funds deposited with the Clerk.

The Clerk of the Police Jury was authorized to have an addition made to the table in the office of the Clerk of the Court, and also to procure a long table and two dozen chairs for the Court House.

Resolved, that the Treasurer is authorized to refund to A. J. Moss, fifteen dollars paid by him for the Parish, out of the first monies received.

Resolved that J. J. Caffery, A. J. Moss and H. Eastin, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to contract to build a fence around the Court House square, subject to the approval of the Police Jury.

Resolved, that H. Eastin, A. J. Moss and R. Dugat are appointed a committee to accept the bond of the Treasurer.

Resolved, that one hundred and fifty dollars, be paid to Cyprien Arceneaux for repairing road as per contract with the President.

Resolved, that the license of Olidon Broussard for keeping ferry be reduced to twenty dollars.

Resolved, that the license on ferries as existing heretofore, be and are hereby fixed and confirmed at fifty dollars each, and for the future, that the same be assessed and reduced to thirty dollars each.

The following account were approved and warrants ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer for the same:

H. Eastin \$5 00, Onez. Mouton 24 85, M. E. Girard 500 00, A. J. Moss 15 00, A. Monnier 19 00, E. Constantine 14 00, E. L. Hebert 15 00, Chas. V. Comeau 2 80, D'haire 0 00, Broussard 3 20, M. G. Broussard 16 80, P. Fontbonne 39 80.

On motion the Police Jury adjourned.

P. S. ARCEAUX, President.
A. J. MOSS, Clerk.

ALEXANDER MEAUX.

AUCTIONEER in and for the Parish of Lafayette.
Feb. 29, '69

EDOUARD E. MOUTON, AVOCAT.
PRATIQUEREA as profession dans les parishes St-Landry, Lafayette, Vermilion et Calcasieu.
nov. 29 '67.-la.

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 Tabular 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 Tabular 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.

ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the undersigned, one sorrel mare, half bred, branded on the right hip, ball footed, all four legs white. The owner is requested to come, claim, prove and take away property, and pay costs.

ALBERT JUDICE.
Parish of Lafayette, May 22d 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.—1y.

I. R. BUTOHER, COLLECTOR.
OFFERS his services to 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.

L. E. SALES.

JUSTICE OF THE Peace and Notary Public in and for the Parish of Lafayette.
Vermilionville, February 13th 1869.

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.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having made the necessary arrangements with an agent in New Orleans, is ready to take charge of the collection of Pensions due to the veterans of '14 and '15, or their widows.

Wm. MOUTON.
June 12, 1869.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

HOPE LODGE, No. 145, F. A. M. Vermilionville, June 1869.

A stated meeting of Hope Lodge No. 145, F. A. M., will be held at the Lodge room on Wednesday 23rd inst, at 8 o'clock P. M.

W. M. BRANDT, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Evelina Bernard wife, Parish Court, vs. Jean Guilbeau, husband, No. 64.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued in the above entitled suit by the Parish Court in and for the Parish of Lafayette, and State aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Jean Guilbeau of said Parish, on

Saturday the 3rd day of July 1869, between the hours of 11 a. m., and 4 p. m., FOR CASH, all the right, title, interest and demand of Jean Guilbeau, the defendant in and to the following property seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

Three gentle horses—Two mules—Colts—Mares and colts—Pair of oxen—One ox cart—Cows and calves—One brand—Hugs—Cotton and corn in the field—Pows &c., &c.

ALEX. MEAUX, Dy. Sheriff.
June 12, '69.

Probate Sale.

Succession of Azelie Arceneux, widow of Pierre Emile Arceneux, Sr.

WHERE will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and last bidder, on Saturday the 26th day of June 1869, at the last residence of the deceased, by a duly commissioned officer, the following moveable and immovable property belonging to said succession to wit:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF PRAIRIE land situated in the Parish of Lafayette, measuring two hundred arpents more or less bounded North by land of widow Cyprien Arceneaux and widow Olidon Broussard, South by land of Aymar Mouton, East by land of Emile Arceneaux and West by land of Jean Bie, Broussard.

ONE OLD DWELLING HOUSE and Cabin—Fencing pieux—Garden pickets—Creole work and saddle horses—One hack—Ox cart—Horse cart—Looms and spinning wheels—Widow sashes, &c., &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—CASH on the day of sale and before delivery.

N. B. The land will be sold in tracts of fifty acres or less.

A. J. MOSS, Parish Judge.
May 22d 1869.

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