

The "Advertiser."

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

Published Every Saturday.

WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.

Vermilionville, La. June 19th '69.

Messrs. E. C. WHARTON & Co., Merchants Exchange, Common street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, are our duly authorized Agents for the city of New Orleans.

After an absence of a few days to the Crescent City, we were greeted with the sight of our new church steeple, completed and painted. We always could boast of the neatest and most elegantly constructed Court House in Western Louisiana; to-day, fronting the same and at the other end of Main street, we can point to as neat a temple of worship to the Most High, as can be seen in any of our country towns. In noticing the completion of our new Church and steeple, we cannot pass by without eulogizing the zeal and untiring energy, the taste and architectural abilities of Rev. Father Rouxel, Mr. Moity and others.

On Friday last we were favored with a visit from CLAUDIUS MAYO, Esq., Superintendent of the School Division No. 4, comprising the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Iberia, Avoyelles, Rapides and Catahoula. We are happy to see that the act of March 10th 1869, is about being carried into effect. The enforcement of the same will be of great advantage to the growing population. The selection of CLAUDIUS MAYO, Esq., as Superintendent of the fourth school division is a most judicious one, and we have no doubt, will give general satisfaction.

The crops of the Parish, though belated, are as promising as can be expected, and the bright expectations sometime ago indulged in by us and our people, bid fair to be fully realized. The cotton, corn, cane and other produce of the Parish cannot be in a more cheering and growing condition, the employer and employee work together with such concert of action, that should there be no unforeseen mishap in the course of the year, we will again be able to enjoy a little of the comfortable peace and prosperity.

A most bloody affray took place a few days ago at a Public Ball, between two freshmen named Gagnon and Gabon, when after a heated dispute, the former stabbed the latter several times in the abdomen. The wounds are considered as most serious, and by most considered mortal, though we are happy to learn that his attending physician has hopes of his recovery.

The weather which had for some time past been most favorable, was succeeded by a north wind on Tuesday last.

Effects of Lightning.—Thursday of last week the lightning caused considerable damage in that part of the Parish of Vermilion known by the name of Prairie Greg. Rain, thunder, lightning following one another, with frightful rapidity; the crops suffered somewhat, but the saddest thing was the accident which occurred at the house of Mr. Achille Hébert; his house was struck by the lightning, and Mr. Hébert and his two children were thrown down by the shock; as soon as he recovered from the concussion, Mr. Achille ran to his store house, where he knew he would find his wife, but what was his pain and surprise to find the unfortunate woman stretched out lifeless, and still holding in her arms the corn she had come to get; a doctor was called, but all medical aid was useless, and he had but to verify that the unhappy man had been instantaneously killed. Mr. Hébert leaves two children of tender age, and she carries with her the remains of all her acquaintance.—*Dallas Journal.*

Collection of Internal Revenue.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Allison, the newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for St. Landry, Calcasieu and Vermilion Parishes, passed through our city on his way to Opelousas. From him we learn that Mr. Tucker, the Internal Revenue Assessor of St. Landry, has resigned or been relieved.—*New Iberia Times.*

Wm. Campbell, white, Wm. Bell, colored, and Dan Soliman, colored, the two first charged with horse stealing, and the other with larceny, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, as the late term of our District Court, and left for their destination a few days since, in company of Deputy Sheriff W. H. Mayo.—*Opelousas Journal.*

It was but a few days ago, when it was our lot to visit the Crescent City; the trip, though in some measure compulsory, was rendered in every way agreeable. We left Vermilionville, on Friday morning, we were few in the stage, and experienced no inconvenience of pressure, to New Iberia, which point we reached at about 2 P. M.; much to our disappointment, the mail boat had changed its hours of departure, and was not expected before eleven o'clock to leave again at twelve; these hours of expectation we spent agreeably at the commodious and well regulated Boarding House of Mrs. Hilliard, which by the way, we must recommend to the patronage of the traveling public. At half past eleven, we embarked on board the Warren Belle and steamed off to the Bay.—night soon gave way to day and we were happy to witness signs of returning wealth and prosperity on the fields of St. Mary. We reached Brashear at 10 o'clock, and at half past two P. M. we were making our way to the midst of the ever busy, bustling Crescent City.

We found the city gay, more alive, and thronged than it is usually at this season of the year. We met all of our old friends in good health and fine spirits, and their faces brightened at the universal tidings from all parts of the country of the prospects of plentiful crops.

During our short stay we had but little to do with the political world, though we were summoned in daily attendance before the Congressional Investigating Committee on Elections. We had never before seen a real genuine radical, but must say, that as far as we are personally concerned, we found them courteous and not bearing too heavily upon the witness. What will be the result of the investigation no one seems able to prognosticate with any degree of certainty—the conjectures are many and most varied—patience et nous verrons.

The Railroad which has passed into the hands of Mr. Morgan, we heard nothing of and its continuation and completion on the present line is a foregone hope; all that can be of interest to our people on the subject of Railroads, is the assertion we often heard from the lips of seemingly knowing ones that the Chatanooga Company was determined to complete the road from Mobile to New Orleans thence to Texas, striking Vermilionville or some point not more than one mile north of it. This we thought pretty reliable when we heard it, but what is reliable authority now! Who can say!

The extreme heat of the season often drove us to the Lake, to enjoy the sea breeze and refreshing breeze, and some of Boudro's best.

It is useless to mention again the names of our mercantile friends whom we would recommend to the public favor, though we cannot close our article without favorably noticing the Boarding House of Mr. Stockton, corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, where large and commodious rooms, a table furnished with the best of the market, at most moderate prices can always be had. Mrs. Stockton is a crocheted lady, native of the parish of St. Martin and we hope that our country friends will not forget to give her a call when they go to the city.

Kind readers, our trip is nearly over, after eight days sojourn in the capital, we have returned to the little burgh and the field where we all frolicked and gambled in the days of our youth, and to which, we think equal after all.

The Opelousas Courier commenced its Seventeenth Volume on the 12th inst.

Friend JOEL I by the noble land that gave birth to a Tell—we wish you well; may thy past days spent in untiring efforts in a good and noble cause, lead the way to final success.

Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu is ahead. Urinary deposits, use Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu. For Infant's kidneys—Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu. For early ailment, use Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu.

Does the detective system, as practiced in the large cities of the United States, encourage and protect professional thieves and robbers who reduce plunder to a fine art? Some of the Philadelphia papers, in view of what followed the robbery of the Beneficial Saving Fund of \$1,000,000, believe that it does. In this case, the money has turned up, but not the criminals. They get, along with impunity in this instance and the hope of it another time, \$20,000, and the detectives who negotiated the recovery got \$25,000 for their secret diplomacy. It seems tacitly understood that when losses are thus in large part restored, the thieves, even when well known to the detectives, are not to be seriously molested in the way of arrest or prosecution.

New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13th 1869.
Editor Advertiser.—The Warmth-Wickill-embroglio, in which the latter though self convicted, was acquitted, as it is believed, because it was thought that if this worthy was removed, another more pliant to the will of the Governor, and consequently more pernicious to the interests of the community would replace him; and also perhaps because it was thought that the breach which this passage d'armes between the two, would set the one a watch upon the other to find food for revenge.—Having withdrawn its hideous head from the public gaze, another seven headed monster, in the legal person of the Slaughter House Monopoly, has appeared in the temple and daily occupies in some form of proceeding or other, some one or more of our courts. It promises a rich harvest of contention, as there are many and powerful interests immediately affected by this grant, aside from the public good, which will not yield the grasp they themselves held and lucratively exercised for years without competition on the public purse.

The Butcher's Association, who now cry "monopoly," have themselves to some extent, paved the way for some great change. We all remember that while city money was in circulation, prices were charged for meat in our markets, which to the consumers looked extortionate as compared with the prices paid for beef by our butchers; upon inquiry we were told that beef had to be paid for in Greenbacks, while the butchers received only city notes; these were at a discount, the reason was accepted. When city notes disappeared the prices of our meats, instead of going down, increased; this looked strange to the uninitiated; but then, "don't you see" it was to make up for losses incurred by city notes. What mattered it if the poor, good people paid the bill, about that did it.

But a strong feeling of dissatisfaction was created in the community, it was cooled, it knew it; and was prepared for a change; this was the ready pretext which the quick eyed, grasping, greedy adventurer availed himself of before our Slaves to extort—no to exchange with them, and obtain from them, for large promises and small shares, one of the biggest monopolies, which radical reconstruction rule has yet imposed on any community.

The sympathies of the community are with the Butchers in this struggle, simply because the success of the Slaughter House scheme, must destroy the individual industries of the Butchers; and the consumers must at last pay the upholy gains of all extortionate concerns; mine are certainly not with the monopolists; but while contemplating the Butchers it is well to let them understand that we are aware of their short comings also.

The Congressional Committee is still in session in our midst examining innumerable witnesses on the subject of the frauds in the late State elections. One would think that the Committee could have saved itself a great deal of trouble, by writing the examinations and report without coming out to New Orleans; none believe that it will be any different for their coming; but then, perhaps, they had to go through the form to get the pay—and that might account for their presence here. When they get through, it is suggested the Committee, if disposed to investigate honestly and impartially, may find some suggestive and edifying facts connected with the late entire freedom of election in Washington, as controlled by a radical black mob, appreciative in the last degree of the rights and privileges of voters. We make the suggestion in all kindness and solely for fear that being too intent in looking out for Rob and K. K.'s away off, our representatives may overlook what is going on at home.

The river is falling gradually and we breathe freer as we see the danger from overflow disappearing. Refreshing showers propitiate vegetation and altogether we hope that the planting interest, upon which every thing depends, are thriving and full of promise.

I am much pleased to see that your good parishioners have established an Agricultural Association for themselves. This is a step in the right direction and will do more to reconstruct them, than anything and all else. Yours, B.

English Female Bitters cures old and young. E. F. B. cures all chronic female irregularities. Chlorosis or green sickness cured with E. F. B. E. F. B. delights all sickly females. E. F. B. cures by restoring. E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.

HUMANITY AND JUST.—The Rev. Mr. Frothingham delivered a discourse in New York on the day of the decoration of the Union dead, which concluded as follows: I mean all who died in the war were equally victims. The Southerner and the Northerner—those who fell with us and those who fell against us—all were victims laid on the same altar. I would wish that we would do all this as one nation. Let us strew these flowers not on Northern graves alone, but on Southern graves also. They were equally brave, they were all equally faithful to their ideal; their valor was common, their feeling was common, their endeavor was common, and the same devotion to their cause was common to each; and each side was devoted to its ideal—one side no less entirely than the other. Northern and Southern each cherished his purposes, each had hope, each was full of confidence of the ability of his God; each opened his

bible; each made his prayers to the same Deity who directed the battle; they were common victims, laid on a common altar, in a common cause. Oh, we ought by this time to be able to do justice to the purpose as well as to the spirit of our foes. They bore more than we did; they sacrificed more than we did. Their homes were burned over their heads by fiery shells, ours were left untouched. They are obliged to bow their heads as conquerors, we are privileged to raise ours as conquerors. I would drop a tear on one of their graves as soon as I would on one of our own; and I am willing to affirm that the guilt was not their's alone. We were all sinners together. * * * * * These men filled their place, not shrinking, not swerving. They only knew that they were under orders, and in their place. Whoever they were, let us remember that they did their duty; they were good soldiers. It was a great word; lovely, it is to die for one's country. A greater word is this; sweeter, lovelier, is it so to live that one's country shall be sweet and lovely.

Red Diarrhoea Remedy is pleasant and effectual in acute and chronic diarrhoea. For cholera morbus and cramps, use R. D. R. R. D. R. is no lot astrigent preparation.

Gen. Henry Grey, of Bienville, was subpoenaed to give testimony before the Congressional Committee now sitting in this city to investigate the facts of the last election. From what we hear, the General's testimony was of a very unsatisfactory character. He was asked the cause of the small vote for Gen. Grant in his parish, only two votes being received for the Radical electors.

The General answered that, as far as he could learn from the negroes, the reason they would not come to the polls and vote was because the Provost-Marshal, who came to the parish as a Radical organizer, had promised, if they would vote for the Radical ticket in the State election, to give each one of them forty acres of good land, a mule, plow, hoe, axe, and set them up in the world. This promise had not been kept, and therefore, the negroes would not turn out to vote for the nominees of the party in the November election.

Question—Who told you this was the reason?
Answer—About five hundred of the negroes themselves.

Question—Can you give the names of any of these?
Answer—Yes; Jerry, Jim, Bob, Big Bill, Squint-eyed Joe, Bow-legged George, Tom.

Mr. Stevenson—That will do. Please give us their surnames.
Answer—They never had any, at least I never knew them by such.

Question—Have you not been a prominent politician in this State?
Answer—No.

Question—Were you not a member of the Legislature?
Answer—Yes, but was never prominent.

Question—Were you not nominated for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. Benjamin?
Answer—Yes; I was voted for.

Question—Did not this show that you were a prominent politician?
Answer—No; it only showed I had some popularity; not that I was the proper man for the place, any more than the votes received by Gen. Grant proved that he was fit to be President of the United States.

"You can stand down sir."
Thereupon the General retired, after having been brought down all the way from the borders of Texas to give testimony before the committee.—*Times.*

R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite. One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach. R. D. R. is the result of bad-die 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.

LIVE MOUSE IN A CHILD'S STOMACH.—A most singular case is said to have occurred in the Third District yesterday. A little girl about three years old, named Emily Walhauer, residing with her parents at the corner of Spain and Greatmen streets, had been complaining for some time of pain and nausea in the stomach, while at the same time her appetite became extraordinary.

The parents supposing that the child was troubled with worms, gave the usual medicine. These operating severely made the little girl very sick at the stomach, and yesterday morning, after a violent effort, she threw up a live mouse of medium size. The mouse was taken to the drug store of Mr. Weinbacher near by, and was visited yesterday by a large number of persons, the mouse being still alive.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

DIDN'T WANT TO BE INSULTED.—A few days ago a recently married couple from the country—not Quindara—spent a portion of that romantic season denominated the honeymoon in our burg, and of course put up and enjoyed the hospitalities of the Garro House. During dinner the young lady was observed to turn red and pale by turns, but this was laid to her new position as a wife. But Scrogg, who has a sharp ear, heard her ask her husband: "Is my face dirty?"

"Dirty! No. Why do you ask it?"
"Because that insidious waiter insists on putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown these under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another before me."—*Columbus Sun.*

The Parish of St. Landry.

[From the New Louisiana.]

This Parish, situated in the Southwest portion of the State, embraces an area of one million three hundred and fifty thousand acres, about equally divided between Woodland and Prairie. Of the two varieties of country the former is for the most part, heavily timbered with such growth as Pine, Cypress, Oak, Hickory, Ash, Walnut, Mulberry, Cherry, Gum, Maple, Beech, Magnolia, Pecan, Bay, Elm and many other varieties of valuable forest trees. All the demands of agriculture and mechanics are supplied from these inexhaustible treasures of timber.

Within the limits of this Parish are found several Mineral Springs, enjoying a local reputation for curative qualities. They have been discovered, upon analysis, to be possessed of chalybeate properties; and several of them are strongly impregnated with Sulphur. The Lime stone regions afford an abundance of excellent Lime; and there is now quarried in that Parish, Marble which is susceptible of a fine polish, thereby placing in the hand of the sculptor and the mechanic a native product of great value and beauty.

The Prairie regions are undulating and agreeably diversified with small streams and lakes, with islands of wood, and with natural meadows, whose surface is clothed in almost perennial verdure. This boundless extent of luxuriant, watered by a thousand rills, presents a model pasture for successful stock-raising. This is a popular and remunerative branch of industry, yielding, according to the statement of an intelligent old gentleman, who has been engaged in the business for forty years, an annual revenue of 33 1/3 per cent upon the capital invested.

Perfectly adapted to the rearing of sheep, this country could be made the theatre of such a pursuit upon a very extended scale.

Hogs are successfully raised here, and at absolutely no expense. The forests, in point of mast, rival those of Louisiana, producing a wholesome and luscious supply of food for the herds of swine they shelter. The Atchafalaya river, on the east, connects this parish by steamboat navigation with New Orleans, placing that city within 36 hours travel of a central point. The Mermentau, a fine stream, is navigated by vessels engaged in the export of lumber, which is taken direct to Texas, Havana, and the Mexican ports.

The salubrity of the parish is proverbial. At certain seasons and under certain barometric conditions, malarial fevers prevail, but they are always amenable to treatment.

The soil is diversified; that subject to overflow being alluvial, inexhaustible and adapted to all the productions of the South. The rest is vegetable mould, with a small admixture of sand. A stratum of greyish clay underlies the entire surface of the parish, which, when broken up, becomes fertilized by the action of the sun and air, renovating the impoverished soil above.

This region produces sugar cane, cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, and every variety of vegetable. It also abounds in fruit, such as the peach, plum, pear, fig, strawberry and raspberry. The sweet almond and the olive will also doubtless do well here, though the experiment has not been made. Grapes grow throughout the woods in the wildest profusion; and where they have been cultivated, they have yielded a handsome return. The valley of Eschol is not better adapted to the culture of the vine.

Opelousas, Washington and Grand Coteau are the principal towns. The first is the Seat of Justice, with a population of 2200. The second is the chief shipping point, with a population of 1200. The last, containing about 200 persons, is the site of a large convent and Jesuits college.

Tanners succeed well here, owing to the abundance of prime materials, bark and hides.

Land in the vicinity of towns and upon navigable streams commands from \$10 to \$15 per acre; when more remotely situated it can be bought for \$5 or \$6 per acre; and when located in the western portion of the parish, its market value is from \$1 25 to \$2 50 per acre.

The people of St. Landry, in a recent publication, announcing the resources of their favored country, thus proclaim their invitation to the world:

"We cannot refrain from reiterating what has been so often said, that the 'new-comer' will receive a cordial welcome from a generous people, and will receive that hospitality for which they have ever been renowned. Owing to their poverty, it may not be as varied and generous as in former times, but in its spirit it will be as cheerful and universal; no man of intelligence, or industry, will find ought that can in the least be offensive, but on the contrary, he will find a kind solicitude for his welfare—as well in the hour of his prosperity, as in the time of trouble. If he be a lover of peace; if he can appreciate the gentle graces of social intercourse, and admire those qualities which spring from a sense of self-respect and the elements of true manhood, we bid him welcome, and offer him a rich field for the exercise of his skill, talents and intellectual endowments. We invite him to a fertile soil, a genial climate, a range of productions unequalled, a healthful location, and unsurpassed means of transportation to a market second to none on this continent."
V. O. K.

A CAPITAL SPENT.

During the late "unpleasantness," a party of Federal soldiers entered a small town in this State, from which all the males had gone to the war, except two old men named Davis and McConica, the latter very fond of his bed. They were arrested and confined in the blacksmith shop. Old Mc perched himself on the anvil and related his troubles to his companion, complaining that he had not had a drink for year, nor had he seen but one jug of "pine top," and that sold for ten dollars a drink, and as he was minus stamps, he was not in for anything more than a small. During the colloquy several others dropped in, and while they were grouped around the anvil the Colonel came in, and drawing a bottle of Walker's tonic bitters from under his coat, said: "Come, fellows, let's take a drink." Old Mc jumped from his perch and sung out: "Hold on, Colonel, my name is McConica, my father's is McConica, and I was christened John Conius, and neither of us have ever been ashamed of the name. But if a Federal officer comes in here, under all the circumstances, and says: 'Fellers, let's take a drink,' I'll be d—d if my name ain't Fellers." If you want a friend to take a with you in Louisville, now the polite way is to ask him: "Is your name Fellers."—*Louisville Express.*

For all forms of diarrhoea, use R. D. R. R. D. R. cures and quiets the stomach. R. D. R. is excellent for crying babies. For children while teething, use R. D. R.

The New York Tribune exemplifies its ideas of social equality by complaining that "forty freedmen's schools have been closed in Maryland because the teachers could not find boarding houses with the white citizens." It does not seem to have struck the Tribune as strange that these teachers did not look for boarding houses with black citizens, rather than abandon their educational mission.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

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.

License! License!!
All persons subject to State or Parish Licenses are hereby notified to come in and pay the same without delay, if they wish to avoid costs.
Collector's office, Vermilionville, June 10th 1869.
F. MARTIN,
State and Parish Tax Collector.

STAMPS ACADEMY,
153 CLIO ST., NEW ORLEANS.
—201-201—

MRS. STAMPS respectfully announces that she is now engaged in negotiations for one of the largest, most commodious, and most eligible edifices in the city of New Orleans, for the next session, and requests her friends to add to their great kindness to her, by informing her as early a period as convenient, how far they will be prepared to support her in her efforts. She feels assured that it is unnecessary for her to avow her determination to do, as heretofore, all justice to her patrons and to her pupils. Prospectuses will be furnished on application to Mrs. STAMPS, Box 2469, New Orleans. June 10, 1869.

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 SECRETARIES,
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 6 o'clock P. M.
WM. BRANDT, Sec'y.

ESTRAY MARE.
TAKEN up by the undersigned, a sorrel mare, half bred, branded on the right hip, ball fac'd, 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. BUTOMER,
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. SALLÉS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and Notary Public in and for the Parish of Vermilionville, February 18th 69.
EDOUARD E. MONTON,
AVOUE dans les par. de Vermilionville et de St. Landry, Calcasieu.
—67-78—