

The "Advertiser."

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

Published Every Saturday.

WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.

Vermilionville, La. July 3rd '69.

MONS. 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.

We are indebted to Dr. THOS. R. HOPKINS, for a basket of Irish potatoes, raised on his farm near town. They are the finest we have ever seen in this parish, and we believe hard to beat, by any of our sister parishes; one weighing 23 ounces.

Mr. J. J. Coffery, has the finest corn in the parish, without any exception. He has gone to farming in dead earnest, and his prospect, from present appearance, will well repay his labor. We wish him success.

The crops throughout the parish are very promising. The corn crop is most abundant; and should we not be visited by caterpillars too early, the cotton crop will be equally abundant.

Oscar Crosier, colored, has been appointed and installed as Assessor of U. S. Internal Revenue for this Parish.—*Thibodaux Sentinel.*

Oscar A. Rice, white (?), the little ex-Freedmen's Bureau man and slanderer of the people of the parishes of Lafayette and Vermilion, has been appointed Assessor of U. S. Internal Revenue for the parishes of St. Landry and Lafayette; headquarters in Opelousas.

THE ROAD TO TEXAS.

We rejoice to find our judgment of Mr. Charles Morgan and of his intentions with reference to the railroad to Texas has been confirmed by his actions. And we have additional satisfaction to find that such men as Wm. M. Perkins, L. F. Genereux, W. T. Hopp, and the other sixteen or eighteen old citizens of wealth and character, associated with him, and they are determined to carry the road built by the Opelousas Company on to Texas.

We do not wish to discourage the Chattanooga Company from building their road also. There is room and business for both, and both can do an enormous business with a connection through to Texas, for that will only connect them with roads to Mexico and California, and roads to the Northwest, which will furnish business enough for half a dozen such roads.

The details of the plan proposed must be carefully examined by our readers to understand them, and we will not undertake to do this for them. But will call attention to these facts:

Mr. Morgan agrees to do the business of the proposed road and of all other roads on his track to Berwick's Bay at the proportional rate, mile for mile, charged on such connecting roads.

He subscribes for one half of the four millions of stock in the road from Berwick to Texas; but if more than the other half is subscribed by others, he will let them take so much of his stock of his hands.

Could anything be more just or liberal? What, then, has become of the accusations against him, and what of his accusers?

N. O. Postgraduate.

VERMILIONVILLE, July 1st 1869.

To the Lafayette Advertiser.

Mr. Editor:—Having ascertained that preparations are now being made, to open navigation as far up as Breau's Bridge, on the Bayou Teche, by an appropriation made at the last sitting of the Legislature of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for that purpose, let us now see what are the benefits to be derived by the people of our Parish and particularly by the commercial community in the first place the above named village is situated on a circuitous route, it but twelve miles from this place, which will be shortened nearly if not one half by an air line road, which can be built for, say three thousand dollars, to be gotten up by subscription by the citizens of our Parish; the cost of transporting produce and merchandise to and from that point will be but a trifle more than at New Iberia and a saving of nearly three fourths the distance. It is left entirely to the citizens of our Parish to decide whether their produce and merchandise shall be hauled a distance of twenty-five miles or six or seven miles. I have been positively assured by several prominent citizens of St. Martin Parish, that suitable boats will be put in the trade as soon as the Bayou will be cleared of all obstructions, provided the necessary aid is given by our citizens to build the road above mentioned.

More anon. *ERRATA.*

On last Sunday night a difficulty occurred in Houma, Terrebonne parish, which resulted in the killing of one negro and badly wounding another. Henry Train Jr., son of the Judge of our District Court, has been arrested for the killing, and has been sent to New Orleans for safe keeping, as we are informed.—*Thibodaux Sentinel.*

ONE Oscar A. Rice, ex-agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the parishes of Lafayette and Vermilion, having recently been appointed United States Internal Revenue Assessor for the parishes of St. Landry and Lafayette, we deem it proper to give the people of the District an idea of the character of the man who has returned among them. In doing so, we will for the present, merely give the testimonies of Mr. Rice, and let the people judge for themselves.

Here is the testimony before the select committee appointed by the Legislature to examine into the alleged lawlessness in the Parish of Lafayette, in reference to the contested election case of M. Casey vs. J. N. Justice:

O. A. Rice, Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, being duly sworn, deposes and says: An acquaintance with Casey; saw Casey here about August 10; never saw or heard of any violence or intimidation used towards him; he could have taken evidence in his case at any time; was Commissioner of Election at Precinct 1; the poll was held at Chas. Peck's; there was no intimidation or violence used at the poll; never saw or heard of any violence or intimidation used against any one by the people of Lafayette on account of political views or expression; do not consider that Casey's life would have been endangered had he remained to take evidence when he came about August 10; am satisfied that the people were anxious he should have a fair investigation; was aware of the killing of one colored man and the branding of one; the evidence and political views of Casey were all taken and forwarded to New Orleans to headquarters.

OSCAR A. RICE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1868.

P. JONES YORKE, Chairman Com. on Elections and Qualifications.

In the contested case of C. B. Darrall vs. Adolphe Bailey, before E. C. Warren, United States Commissioner, at New Orleans, Mr. Rice testified as follows:

Oscar Rice, having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question. Where do you reside.—Answer. I now reside in New Orleans.

Q. Have you ever been in the employ of the United States government.—A. I have been in the army, and latterly in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Q. Were you ever assigned to duty in the parishes of St. Landry and Lafayette, which were in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau for the whole year in the parish of Lafayette, and both parishes from July, 1868, to January, 1869.

Q. State all you know of the condition, politically, of those parishes since July, 1868.—A. Previous to the disturbances and outrages in the parishes of St. Landry and Lafayette, which were contiguous parishes, which disturbances took place in September, 1868, the parishes that I had control of were comparatively quiet. After that the democrats of Lafayette and Vermilion parishes commenced a system of terrorism, violence, murder, and driving off all persons of the republican party from their homes, and reports were constantly from that parish of the outrages committed there upon all persons said to be republicans.

Q. Did you ascertain if those charges were true.—A. As far as it was possible for me to do so, I inquired in the facts and was satisfied they were true, as far as in my knowledge, of some of them whom I knew; others I investigated, and was satisfied that what had been told me was true.

Q. Were numerous complaints made to you in your official capacity.—A. Yes; numerous complaints were made to me of an official character by the freedmen, that those outrages and persecutions produced great terror and alarm among them; many did flee from the parish in fear of their lives.

Q. From your knowledge of things in those parishes, would it have been possible for the freedmen to have voted as they desired to vote at the November election, for President and Vice-President, and members of Congress, without the danger of being mobbed and killed, or driven off.—A. I do not think it would have been possible to vote the republican ticket without incurring those dangers. Many of the freedmen came to witness before and at the day of election, all of whom were desirous of voting the republican ticket, and asked my opinion, what they should do. There seemed a general desire to vote for Grant and the republican ticket, if they could do so with safety. My opinion was that it was not safe for them to do so. I know a number of freedmen who, for their own safety and through fear, voted with the democrats, against their will. Witness took no part in politics, and does not hold any office in endeavoring to protect the rights of the freedmen. Witness states that the democratic party before the election induced the freedmen, by acting on their fears, to sign papers renouncing the republican principles and declaring they would not register a vote in future.

Q. Was there any protection either by the civil or military authorities afforded to the republicans after those outrages.—Witness considers there was none. I officially informed the bureau at New Orleans of these outrages; there was no military force sent there.

Q. What State were you born in.—A. Witness states that he lived in New York a long time until he went into the army, and that he did not in any manner interfere with elections or in politics while acting as agent in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Q. Were the freedmen, as a class, peaceable and orderly.—A. They were, and know of no instance where they trusted any disturbance of any kind, whatever, and know they never went armed in armed bodies for the purpose of creating disturbances during the whole time I was there.

OSCAR A. RICE.

A Paris dispatch, dated June 29, says: Rochefort, the editor the *Lanterne*, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, three years forfeiture of citizenship, and a fine of 3000fr.

The word D-E-B-T, is composed of the initials of "Dan Every Body Twice." C-R-E-D-I-T is formed of the initial letters of "Call Regularly Every Day—'Til Trust."

A SPECIMEN OFFICE-SEEKER.—I was writing and making notes in the library of Congress three weeks ago, and while most busily engaged, a shadow from behind fell upon my table. Thinking it was some friend privileged to take the liberty, I did not look up for some seconds or minutes. The hand from behind picked up a piece of my manuscript read it over, took up a second, and so forth, and finally I turned round irritated. There stood a total stranger—a large, politician-like, coarse grained, impudent eyed man—coolly reading my manuscript. It was so outrageous a violation of decency, and so rascally a liberty, that I felt the blood go up to my face like the hoisting of the British standard.

"Is that your conception of manners, sir?" I said to the man.

He looked at me like a stone with a smile on it, for a few minutes, and then said, with a contemptuous voice:

"My God! I reckon everything here is public property, ain't it? I reckon 'taint no use to put on airs here, be it? 'I guess not!"

Not deigning me another word, this Republican genius went round the circuit of all the tables, peering in the notes and pages of every reader, body or man, and at the end, giving me a half-defiant, yet impressive look, went out at a flourishing stride.

Two days afterwards, I saw this man, walking between two Senators, go into the White House. A few days ago he was pointed out to me as the man who had captured a valuable revenue office in one of the Southern States. Is it not manifest that such beings, contributed to the South as instances of northern breeding, should make the people there harken toward us? And it is just that class of men who want permission, in their own vernacular, to "ride rough-shod over rebels," compel social association, and do brutality in the name of freedom.—[*Cor Chicago Tribune.*]

JOHN H. MORGAN'S GRAVE.—The last resting place of this bold rider is thus described by a Lexington correspondent of the *Courier Journal*:

"Morgan's grave is situated about one hundred yards directly north of the monument reared to the memory of Henry Clay. Upon the grave was placed a sword fastened with flowers of pure white, at the head was a cross of evergreens and flowers, of all hues, shades, and varieties, heaped upon it. Upon a ribbon entwined about the cross were the words in letters of gold: 'Tis shrouded now in its sheath again; 'T sleeps the sleep of our noble slain.'"

"By the side of the great leader rest the remains of his youthful brother—his heir for only in years, but his equal in every noble and knightly quality. His resting place was not neglected, nor was the hero's death forgotten, for his grave was a pyramid of flowers."

"FINE FEELING."—On his text a Northern exchange discourses as follows:

In 1865 Gen. Grant made a tour of inspection of the Southern States, and this is a sentence from his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee about a year ago: "At the close of the war there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible." It is now alleged that instead of this "fine feeling" there is universal disloyalty. "It is in so, it is because instead of 'taking advantage' of the 'fine feeling' as Gen. Grant advised, there has been the most persistent effort to irritate, crush and degrade the Southern States and people. 'Fine feelings' do not flourish under the armed heel of oppression. Whilst it is absurd to speak of the Southern people as rebels, it is true enough, probably, that they feel towards their Radical tyrants as all men under the same circumstances would be likely to feel. There might have been universal harmony if Gen. Grant's first method of 'having peace' had been adopted by those who now support him for the Presidency.

—Rather a novel description of Jeremy Diddler has turned up in New York. Just before the entertainment given by Marshall O. Roberts to Gen. Grant he went to a number of tradesmen and represented himself as authorized to make the necessary purchases for the dinner. Choice game, turkeys, chickens, ducks, meats, hams just from Westphalia, wines, cigars at \$50 a hundred, etc., showed on him, perfectly regardless of expense. He told the sellers that the General was a good eater as well as a good smoker, and that accordingly Mr. Roberts was desirous of making the reception superb. The goods were sent as ordered, but Mr. Roberts never saw them. The swindler is in Sing Sing.

A NEW SPECIES OF COTTON.—The *Madrid Railway Gazette* says that a new kind of cotton called *buduy* is now being extensively cultivated in the Philippine Islands, through the exertions of a missionary, Father Rivas. The tree which produces it is of very large size; it begins to yield in its fourth year; after the fifth, it has generally attained the thickness of a man's body. Its pods measure from three to four inches; a hundred of them will make up three pounds of cotton, which, cleaned, are paid at the rate of nine-piastres (45c.) per hundred weight.

Red Diarrhoea Remedy for children.

E. D. R. cures, quins and checks the bowels.

E. D. R. cures measles and vomiting.

For Diarrhoea, nothing equals E. D. R.

Truhan & Rose, Agents, Vermilionville.

[From the New Iberia Times.] European Laborers.

New Iberia, June 22, 1869.

MASSA. EDITORS.—Having made arrangements for introducing into this State, during the month of November next, a large number of immigrants, I propose leaving for Europe, about the end of July, to attend in person, to their removal. Planters desirous of procuring this kind of labor can avail themselves of my services to obtain the same. My past experience convinces me that this kind of labor, if drawn entirely from agricultural districts and in families, can be made very efficient and profitable on sugar plantations. Being an intelligent laborer, it can be employed more profitably and at less risk on *shares*. This system is more satisfactory to the European farmer.

The terms upon which I contract will be better understood by an enumeration of the obligations of both contracting parties. The obligations of the laborer are:

1. To make and keep open ditches necessary for the ordinary and proper drainage of the field; to make and keep in order the turn roads and principal roads leading from the field to the sugar house; to keep in repair the enclosures around the field.
2. To plow the land necessary for planting the crop of cane, corn, peas, etc., etc., to plant and cultivate these respective crops.
3. To harvest and store the crops of corn, peas, forage, etc., etc.
4. To put up the cane required for planting the succeeding crop. To cut and haul to the sugar house, the remainder of the cane crop to be made into sugar and molasses; the laborers to furnish one-half of any additional labor that may be required to make the cane crop into sugar, including the salary of the sugar boiler, engineer; the cost of packages for putting up the sugar and molasses; in short the half of all expenses incurred for sugar-making purposes.
5. To cut and haul to the sugar house the wood required for sugar making.
6. To furnish the teams, harness and farming implements, and keep the same in repair.
7. To feed himself and team, and clothe himself.

To perform any and all labor required on the plantation under direction of the owner of the plantation or his authorized agent.

The obligations of the planter are twofold: first, those that are real and those that are to be reimbursed by the laborer out of his first earnings.

- The first are: 1. To furnish, under good enclosure, the land necessary for cultivation. 2. To furnish the wood (standing) necessary for sugar making and fuel purposes. 3. To furnish comfortable lodgings to accommodate the laborer and his family; with sufficient land for gardening purposes. 4. To furnish a sugar house in complete order and of sufficient capacity to take off the crop of sugar. 5. To furnish stables sufficient to shelter the mules or horses used in the cultivation of the crop. 6. To furnish crib and lots sufficient for storing the grain, provender and other crop. 7. To make, at his expenses and keep in order, any principal drain or canal that may be required for the general draining of the plantation. 8. To contribute one half of any extra labor required for sugar making purposes; including the salary of engineer and sugar boiler; the cost of packages for sugar and molasses; in short, the half of all expenses incurred for sugar making purposes.

The advances to be made by the planter that are to be reimbursed by the laborer, out of his first earnings are: 1. The amount disbursed for his passage from his home to the plantation. 2. The value or cost of teams, harness and farming utensils furnished him, together with the cost of keeping the same in repair. 3. The cost of supplies furnished during the year, including clothing, to the laborer and his family. 4. The amount paid for medical attendance and medicine for the use of the laborer and his family.

The rations issued to this class of laborers consists in meat pork and ordinary flour in the customary quantities. Independent of these I find it advisable, according to circumstances, to issue small quantities of coffee, whiskey and sugar. I find it preferable and would advise working this class of laborers in squads of not less than six men, furnishing one mule or horse to each man; one plow to every two men; one axe and hoe to every man; one harness to each mule. Other labor saving or farming implements can be distributed as required.

Under this contract, which is entered into for a term of four years, the proceeds of the crop of cane, when sold, is to be divided equally, between the laborers and the planter; the other crops, such as corn, peas, etc., etc., are divided in the ratio of one-third to the planter and two-third to the laborers.

A settlement is made annually, the planter retaining, out of the laborer's proportion, all advances made by him. To avoid any misunderstanding, as to the respective obligations of both contracting parties, the contract should contain an arbitration clause.

In answer to numerous inquiries, I have aimed, Messrs. Editors, to explain as clearly as possible, the basis of a contract which I consider safe to the planter who wishes to invest his capital in bringing, for his own use, foreign labor to the country. Although a little more expensive,

my past experience authorizes me to advise the employment of entire families in preference to single men. The men with their families are better satisfied, live more and at less expense.

Other forms of contract may suggest themselves to parties wishing to employ this kind of labor, as preferable. Although, I would suggest the propriety of adhering to the *share* system, I would aim to effect. If possible, any modification that might be suggested to me, in writing, by parties sending orders for laborers. Any additional information required will be promptly answered by addressing

A. DUPRETER,
New Iberia P. O., La.

GEN. GRANT.—As there has been some comment on Grant's absence from Washington, we desire to say, with that liberality which always marks our course towards him, that we have no objection whatever to his absence, however protracted. For all the good he does when he is there, he might, we think, as well remain away from Washington till the end of his term. According to an official announcement, the administration is carried on in his absence by Brig. Gen. Porter, of the United States army. This seems a very natural arrangement under this military administration which hangs citizens by a drum-head court martial. That, however, was a feat of Gen. Grant's. No such outrage has yet marked the rule of his substitute, Gen. Porter, therefore of the two, we prefer him.—*Exchange.*

R. D. R. used in tea of laudanum and paregoric. Diarrhoea of long standing cured with E. D. R. R. D. R. for all children while teething. Acute diarrhoea checked at once with R. D. R.

Truhan & Rose, Agents, Vermilionville.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the 7th of August next, is the only one since 1834 which could be observed in any considerable portion of our country; and no other total eclipse will be visible in America during the present century. As a partial eclipse it will be visible all over the northern parts of this continent, while the path of the umbra, in which the eclipse will be total, is about 140 miles in breadth and passing from Siberia across this continent to the Atlantic Ocean, including within its limits portions of Alaska, British America, Montana, Dacotah, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. An imaginary line drawn lengthwise through this umbra would indicate the path of the central eclipse, designating upon the earth the various places where the centre of the moon's shadow will seem to coincide with the centre of the sun.

A long, lean, gaunt Yankee entered a drug store and asked:

"Be you the druggist?"

"Well, I s'pose so; I sell drugs."

"Wal, hev you got any of this here 'scintin' stuff as the gals put on their hands?"

"Oh, yes."

"Wal, our Sal is goin' to be married, and she gin me a ninepence and told me to invest the whole amount in 'scintin' stuff, so's to make her sweet, if I could find some to suit, so if you've a mind, I'll just smell round."

The Yankee smelled around without being suited until the druggist got tired of him, and, taking down a bottle of hartshorn, said:

"I've got a scinting stuff that will suit you. A single drop on your handkerchief will last you for weeks, and you can't wash it out; but to get the strength of it you must take a big smell."

"Is that so, Mister Wal, just hold on a minute, till I git my breath, and when I say now, you put it under my smeller!"

The directions were of course followed, and the Yankee was nearly knocked off his pines; but recovering himself he exclaimed:

"Chris Heint, Mr. Druggist! Is the top of my head on? Sal don't want nothing like that; it would break up a camp meeting in ten minutes. You haint got the right kind of 'scintin' stuff!"

Disease peculiar to females cured with E. F. B. E. F. B. cures suppressions and irregular actions. The "turn of life" made pleasant with E. F. B. E. F. B. is the standard female regulator.

For cholera and for cholera morbus, use R. D. R. R. D. R. cures suppressions and irregular actions. Where R. D. R. is known, nothing else is used. Where tables love R. D. R.

English Female Bitters will cure your wife. E. F. B. never fails to give entire satisfaction. A certain uterine tonic, E. F. B.

E. F. B. cures all forms of female derangements.

Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu sells at one dollar. Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu pleases everybody. For urinary diseases, use Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu. Dromgole & Co.'s Buchu cures gravel and gleet.

Truhan & Rose, Agents, Vermilionville.

NOTICE.

CHALISTE PELLERIN, near Jean-Falls & Co., Parish of Iberia, Agent of Merchants, for the sale of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, etc.

Liberal advances made on consignment by the Agent.

Mr. Pellerin, has splendid high and low pasturing grounds, 6 miles from Jeanette—at Jeanette's he has a good pen for shipping.

Besides the lands around his own, are truly luxuriant.

July 9, 1869.

City Council of Vermilionville.

Session of June 17th 1869.

A. Neveu, Mayor, presiding; All the members present.

On motion it was resolved, that the Collector proceed immediately to enforce the collection of all taxes and licenses due the corporation of Vermilionville, by seizure and sale.

It is resolved, that ten days after the passage of this resolution all goats running at large within the limits of the Corporation will be taken up by the Constable, and if not claimed by the owner, who will be compelled to pay a fine of one dollar per head and all expenses incurred, said animals will be sold at public auction on the Saturday following.

On motion it was resolved, that the Constable be and is hereby ordered to strictly enforce the resolution of the Council in reference to dogs.

On motion it was resolved, that the resolution in reference to horses on the sidewalks, be and is hereby amended so as to read, "fined one dollar" instead of five dollars.

On motion it was resolved, that permission be and is hereby granted to Messrs. Jean Crouchet and C. O. Olivier to keep hides in the houses built by them, for that purpose, previous to the extension of the corporate limits.

On motion it was resolved, that thirty days after the passage of this resolution all persons will be prohibited from going through the streets at a greater speed than a trot, under the penalty a fine of five dollars for each and every offense.

Resolved, that from and after the 31st of December 1869, the licenses on coffee houses be and are hereby fixed at Thirty dollars.

Resolved, that Col. Wm. Mouton be and he is hereby authorized to procure lamps for the use of the town.

Resolved, that the resolution in reference to hogs, be and is hereby amended as follows: all hogs running at large in the Corporation will be taken up by the Constable and sold at public auction on Saturdays; owners of hogs taken up, will have the privilege of claiming their property previous to the sale, provided that they pay a fine of one dollar per head for each animal and all expenses incurred for their keeping.

Resolved, that the Constable be and he is hereby authorized to procure some suitable place to keep all hogs and goats taken up by him.

On motion the Council adjourned.

A. NEVEU, Mayor,

WM. B. BAILEY, Clerk.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

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

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

WM. BRANDT, Secretary.

Probate Sale.

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

THERE will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and last bidder, on Wednesday the 4th day of August 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 lands of widow Cyprien Arceneux and widow Odette Broussard, South by land of Aymar Hoston, East by land of Emile Arceneux and West by land of Jean Bte. Broussard.

ONE OLD DWELLING HOUSE and Cabin—Fencing pieux—Garden plots—Creeks work and saddle horses—One hack—One cart—Horse cart—Loom and spinning wheels—Window sashes, &c., &c.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All sums of Twenty dollars and under payable cash on the day of sale, and all sums over that amount to be payable in three equal instalments, each respectively on the 4th day of April 1870, 1871 and 1872. Purchasers to furnish notes with two or more good and solvent securities in solidly to the satisfaction of the administrator, to whose order said notes be will draw and made payable at the office of Wm. Brandt, Recorder; said notes to bear interest at the rate per cent per annum from maturity till paid. Special mortgage and vendor's privilege to be retained on the property.

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

A. J. MOSS, Parish Judge.

STAMPS ACCIDENT.

153 Clio St., NEW ORLEANS.

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 of 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 show her determination to do, as heretofore, all justice to her patrons and to her people. Proposals will be furnished on application to Mrs. STAMPS, Box 2169, New Orleans, June 10, 1869.

Alexander Moore.

ACTIONEER in and for the Parish of Lafayette.