The Lafayette Advertiser.

VOL. 4. VERMILIONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869. NO. 41.

"L'Advertiser."

—TERMS—

Subscription:—FOUR DOLLARS per annum, in advance, or FIVE DOLLARS if not paid within the first three months.

—ADVERTISING—

For Square, (10 lines or less).....$1 50
Every subsequent insertion.....75
Announcement of candidates for office....$10 00
No credit will be given for Advertising or Job work except by special agreement.

Cards, stating merely the names, business and place of residence, with paper included, Twelve Dollars per annum.

All advertisements not marked, will be published until forbid, and charged for accordingly.

All judicial advertisements must be paid for on the last day of publication, or on the day of sale.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to act as our agents in this Parish:

François Amaden,	Carencro.
C. G. Broussard,	Queue Tortue.
Calixte Broussard,	Côte Gélée.
Clément Roy,	Royville.

[From the Collegian.]

AT LEXINGTON.

The summer sun along the hills
Shoted its first bright beams:
The dew upon the slumbrous flowers
Flashed, in the golden gleams;
Against the smiling Southern sky,
The giant mountains lay,
And bared their hoary mystic brows
To greet the coming day.

Blue, vast and dim, in the far-off clouds
Their haughty heads they have;
Blue, vast and dim, like sentries grim,
Look down on Jackson's grave.
And as the laughing Southern sun
Gilded their shaggy steeps,
I watched them from the quiet spot
Where the soldier sleeps.

As higher up the God of Day
Wheels on his burning round,
And quiv'ring, glinting beams of light
Kiss the low, grassy mound.
O'er the simple marble shaft
They dance in tongues of flame,
And then, in lines of living fire,
Write out the beloved name.

That matchless name! As by a spell
My thoughts flew quick and fast,
From the lifeless dust, far, far, away,
To the scenes of the stirring past.
Again, on the calm of the Sabbath—
Has the peace of the Sabbath sky
Been bid by the cannon's smoke?

The deafening crack of the musketry
Rings through the old Chapelle;
I hear the song of the Minnie ball,
And the shriek of the tearing shell!
They are three to one! they beat us back!
Oh, God! if help were near!
Hurrah! look coming up in the rear!
Beat the rally—*Jackson's here!*

Again, at the head of his old brigade,
He is hurling his bolts of war—
Again, at his ringing, clear command,
They follow with wild hurrah!
Tho' far has been that taunting shout,
They know the avenger has come;
Their long lines waver—turn—give way—
They fly from the certain doom!

"Charge!" as how the glow of the battle's fire,
Lights up the grey-old face!
How the stern eye shines thro' the sulphury smoke
As we pass, in the breathless chase.
Oh, the exhilarating thrill of that reckless
[illegible]
[illegible] men and brave!
I [illegible] with their old proud
[illegible]—by Jackson's grave!

[illegible] pageant fled away;
[illegible] grey
[illegible]
[illegible] their sacred [illegible]
[illegible] the warrior dust.

Another Phase in the Great Railroad Fight.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

The advent in New Orleans at this season of the year of President Raynor, of the Chattanooga Railroad Company, has been deemed significant, both by the friends and enemies of his road, but it was not until late yesterday evening that the latter obtained a clue, or thought they had obtained one, as to his intentions. Great was was the excitement, therefore, among Mr. Morgan's henchmen; like Boots and Brewer, when Veneering was nominated for Parliament, they immediately "rallied round" their chief, "took cabs" and dashed down to the Fourth District Court with the following petitions:

Charles Morgan, residing in New York, respectfully represents that he is the owner of the road franchises, privileges, etc., of the corporation formerly known as the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, running from New Orleans to Berwick's Bay; that he is also the owner of bonds and other obligations of the company, which claims to own the franchises and certain rights in the road beyond Berwick's Bay.

That, being a creditor for a large amount of said railroad, he is deeply interested in the proper administration of the assets of said company.

That he is informed and believes that the directors of said company, and also some of the stockholders, are about to lease, for a nominal sum, all the property, rights, privileges and franchises of said company, from Berwick's Bay to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and that several of the stockholders have combined to lease and transfer said property to the prejudice of the creditors thereof.

That the debts being larger than the assets of the company the stockholders have no interest in the same, and propose to sell or lease to the exclusive prejudice of the bondholders and other creditors.

Petitioner therefore prays, the premises considered, that the Honorable Court will enjoin the President and Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, and also H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State, and John R. Conway, Mayor, and others, R. Conway, stockholders, from selling or leasing to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, or any other party whatever, any property or other franchises belonging to said company, and for general relief and costs.

Signed by CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Attorney in fact for Chas. Morgan.

The injunction was issued, by order of Judge Theard, about 4 o'clock last evening, bond being required and furnished in a sum of $5000, with George Pandely as surety.

John I Adams of New Orleans, represents that he is a stockholder in the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, and has been informed and believes that the President and directors of that company, as well as some of the stockholders, are about leasing and transferring the property and franchises of the company to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company for a nominal consideration, thus sacrificing petitioner's interests, and that unless restrained and enjoined, said parties will cause petitioner a pecuniary loss.

Wherefore he prays writ restraining and enjoining the President and Directors of said company, as well as Warmoth, Governor, and John R. Conway, Mayor, and all other stockholders, from leasing, transferring, or otherwise disposing of any of any of the property or franchises of said company to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, or any other party, etc., etc.

The injunction was granted, on $5000 bond, George Pandely, surety. As soon as the legal formalities had been complied with, more only were called into requisition, and the deputy sheriffs dispatched post haste to the Chattanooga Railroad office, while a hurried and secret council, according to the statements of Mr. Morgan's attorneys, was being held between the representatives of the road, Governor Warmoth, Mayor Conway and the Directors of the company, assembled, deployed. After [illegible] the foes according to the established rules of strategy, a sudden descent was made upon Judge Cole's Court which, regardless of the [illegible] of a little boy [illegible] divested to [illegible] Finally [illegible] As [illegible] Mr. Reynor, in [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of Vermilionville [illegible] their sacred [illegible] the warrior dust.

The Democratic Nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The nominee for Governor of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Asa Packer, when quite a youth served several years in a tannery in Connecticut, and subsequently removing to Pennsylvania, apprenticed himself to a carpenter. Having served out his time, he bought a small farm on the upper waters of the Susquehanna. This he soon disposed of, and then engaged in several important railroad and coal mining enterprises, and by his tact and energy soon amassed a great fortune, estimated at over $15,000,000. In 1865 he made a handsome return for his wealth by founding, at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the Lehigh University, for the establishment of which he donated a magnificent park, sixty acres in extent, and a round half million in money. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:

While engaged in his extensive and absorbing business projects, Mr. Packer has devoted much of his time and attention to political affairs. For several years he was a member of the State Legislature, his service in that body terminating in 1843 He was then elected Judge of the County Court, holding the position five years; and in 1853 he took his seat in the lower house of Congress, as member of the Thirteenth District, holding it until 1857. During all this period, as at present, he was an earnest, thorough going and consistent Democrat. When the Democratic National Convention assembled at Tammany Hall, in New York city, on July 4, 1868, Judge Packer's name was presented to that body by the Pennsylvania delegation as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. With but slight variation he received the vote of his own State, and of that alone, during the first fourteen ballots, after which his name was dropped for that of Gen. Hancock.

The Morgan Texas Railroad.

The following encouraging information as to the above road we take from the New Orleans *Times* of the 17th inst. Our people are much interested in the completion of this road, and everything with [illegible] information is it:

Mr. Morgan stands before the people, pledged to extend the Opelousas road to Texas. He is amply able to do so, with or without the aid of others. We think, furthermore, that it is his interest to make such extension. He has already commenced, on a large and expensive scale, the thorough repair to Berwick's Bay. It is hardly to be imagined that he would incur all these expenses without an intention to extend the road. But more than mere inference—we have Mr. Morgan's word for it, and that should be sufficient. In that case we need not say to our readers, that the *Times* will unite in the general tender of thanks and gratitude to the man who applies his large capital and means to the construction of this most important avenue for our city's trade. There is abundant business for two great railroad projects to connect this city with Texas. They should be warmly and zealously supported and encouraged by all who have at heart the interests of the city. The rivalry between them should never descend to partyism and factious opposition. The *Times* at least, will always be superior to such feelings.

CONFEDERATE HEROISM.—Whatever else written about the late war may be true or false, the following, from the pen of Gen. J. A. Early, of Virginia, will never be disputed:

"I believe that the world has never produced a body of men superior in courage, patriotism and endurance, to the private soldiers of the Confederate armies. I have repeatedly seen those soldiers submit, with cheerfulness, to privations and hardships which would appear to be almost incredible; and the wild cheers of those brave men, (which were so different from the studied hurrahs of the Yankees,) opposing host of Federal troops staggering, reeling and flying, have often thrilled every fibre in my heart. I have seen, with my own eyes, ragged, barefooted and hungry Confederate soldiers perform deeds which, if performed in days of yore by mailed warriors in glittering armor, would have inspired the harp of the minstrel and the pen of the poet.

R. D. R. used in lieu of laudanum and paregoric.
Diarrhœa of long standing cured with R. D. R.
R. D. R. for all children with diarrhœa.
Acute diarrhœa checked at once with R. D. R.
Trahan & Rose, Agts. in Vermilionville.

Burton, while traveling on a steamboat, seated himself at a table, and called for beef steak. The waiter furnished him with a small strip of that article. Taking it upon his fork and turning it over, and examining it with one of his peculiar looks, he very coolly remarked, "Yes, that is, bring me some."

Seizures by the Government.

THE INJURY THEY DO.

The manner in which the Government has seized sugar, etc., throughout the South and West, even if warranted by law, which we doubt, is having a very injurious effect upon the merchantile community. It has sown the seeds of distrust in men's minds, and the consequence is capital fights shy of everything which is imported, for fear that no matter how fair may be the transaction, the strong arm of the Government will interfere, and their goods, bought in good faith, be confiscated. We have heard of many cases where goods having been seized on suspicion, in the possession of parties who purchased them at second hand, were finally released as being all right; but the merchants have been compelled to pay the costs, amounting not unfrequently to thousands of dollars. Could anything be more unjust and oppressive. That the Government can seize goods after having been passed through the Custom-House and gone into the hands of second and third parties, and hold those goods for any fraud upon the customs perpetrated through the agency of its own officers, seems to us as a monstrous proposition, and if it is maintained, will very essentially cripple our commerce. No man under that construction of the law would be safe, however fair or honest might be his dealing, and we have heard merchants of high standing assert that if such action was maintained, they would be compelled to abandon their pursuits.

The first thing to be done is to select honest officials—if that be possible—and to fix their bonds at such sums as will secure the Government in the event of fraud. If the sworn officers of th Government prove corrupt, it is not to be expected that they will not find men ready and willing to join them, especially when the Government has continually winked at the backsliding of its employés. Frauds will continue to occur just so long as governments exist, and the best manner to lessen them is to use proper discrimination in the selection of officers. If men be placed in [illegible] of trust, who are notoriously corrupt, simply to please some politician, how can it be expected that they will prove pure as snow, and that their official robes will not become soiled.

We repeat, there is no shadow of equity in the action of the Government seizing goods after they have passed out of the hands and the control of the original importers, and the practice, if persisted in, will prove ruinous. Merchants here and elsewhere and afraid to touch sugar or molasses, and innocent men suffer because the Government does not use proper discrimination in the selection of its officers. —*N. O. Picayune*

Dr. Smith observes: "That by some very extraordinary and unlucky circumstance, a good man may come to be suspected of a crime of which he was altogether incapable, and upon that account be most unjustly exposed for the remaining part of his life to the horror and aversion of mankind. By an accident of this kind he may be said to lose his all, notwithstanding his integrity and justice; in the same manner as a cautious man, notwithstanding his utmost circumspection, may be ruined by an earthquake or an inundation. Accidents of the first kind, however, are perhaps still more rare, and still more contrary to the common course of things than those of the second; and it still remains true that the practice of truth, justice and humanity is a certain and almost infallible method of acquiring what those virtues chiefly aim at, the confidence and love of those we live with.'

Red Diarrhœa Remedy for children.
R. D. R. cools, quiets and checks the bowels.
R. D. R. cures nausea and vomiting.
For diarrhœa nothing equals R. D. R.
Trahan & Rose, Agts. in Vermilionville.

Mrs. Partington says, 'Isaac when you enter the state of alimony I want you shou'd choose a well-informed and voracious young person; then your posterity will be certain, and your love will be inferred.'

'Well, Granny, perhaps you wont live to see it.'

'Isaac, I don't wish to live much longer after the breath leaves my body, and when I get through with this world I shall not enjoy any more trouble.'

For cholera and for cholera morbus, use R. D. R.
No mother should fail to procure R. D. R.
Where R. D. R. is known, nothing else is used.
Crying babies love R. D. R.

To see God in the universe is to see in it the unity of one infinite thought, purpose, spirit, pervading it,—a glory of goodness brighter than all suns,—a harmony [illegible] power more majestic than [illegible] combined forces of [illegible]

THE APOSTLES CREED.

The precise origin of this simplest and most ancient of all the creeds is involved in some uncertainty, and has long been a matter of dispute among learned theologians. It is at least certain that its universal use in the Church may be traced back, if not to the apostolic age itself, yet to that immediately succeeding; and there is a very old tradition that each of the twelve articles of the creed was composed by an apostolic author.

It is said the twelve assembled in council before dispersing themselves to preach the Gospel throughout the world, to frame the symbol or watchword of the Christian Church and it will be interesting to our readers to know the apostle to whom each article is ascribed. The tradition is as follows:

St. Peter—"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven an earth."

St. Andrew—"And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord."

St. James the Great—"Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary.

St. John—"Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried;"

St Thomas—"He decended into hell;" [or, "He went into the place of departed spirits," which are considered as words of the same meaning.] "the third day he rose from the dead;"

St. James the Less—"He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty;"

St. Philip—"From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead;"

St. Bartholomew—"I believe in the Holy Ghost;"

St. Mathew—"The Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints;

St. Simon—"The Forgiveness of Sins;"

St. Judas Thaddeus—"The Ressurrection of the Body;"

St. Mathiss—"And the Life Everlasting—Amen."

Gen. Frank Blair's expressed intention of "waking up" the Radicals with his little speech at Long Branch was, to judge from the Radical press throughout the country, a decided success, and is highly complimentary to the General's discrimination in knowing exactly where to find the sore spot. Like Satan on the mountain, they would give the South everything if it would only bow down and worship them, but they cannot tolerate other gods. That the Southern people should cling in their hearts to defeated heroes with an allegiance that neither suffering nor persecution can alleviate, is something not only incomprehensible, but repulsive to their cold, sordid natures. It makes no difference with them that this affection is free from any political taint or desire, or that it is born of the commanding virtues of its objects. They find in the very contrast between such men as Johnston, Jackson and Lee, fresh food for bitter feelings. It is not only a poor, but an absurd jealousy, which begrudges a people affection for men who periled all in their cause and lost, but it finds its own punishment, in the consciousness that all their fulminations about "maudlin sentiment," "panegyrics to traitors," etc., are only destined to be laughed at. There is always a limit to the footsteps of every conqueror. The South might be blotted out as completely as Poland, but its deeds, its suffgrings, its martyrs and its heroes will have passed into history, there to live while the world rolls, and point their moral for good or ill to future generations. —*N. O. Times.*

They have a jewel of a Judge up in Natchez, an ignorant scalawag, imported from the wilds of Issaquena. On his first attempt it took the entire morning to organize the Court. In the afternoon the first case was called—a negro charged with larceny. At this point the District Attorney rose, and addressing the Court begged permission to enter a *nolle prosequi*. "What do you mean by that?" inquired old Issaquena. The Attorney explained that it meant his consent to the prisoner's discharge, declining to proceed against him. "What!" screamed the new Judge, "you decline? Nobody gets off in that ere way in this yere Court. I'll fine him ten dollars anyhow." "But," protested the Attorney, "your Honor does not possess the right." "Right, or not right," shrieked the Judge, "I'll do it anyhow. Mr. Sheriff take the prisoner to jail until he pays up." The prisoner went out in custody.—*Ex.*

Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu sells at one dollar.
Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu pleases everybody.
For urinary diseases, use Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu
Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu cures gravel and gleet.
TRAHAN & ROSE, Agents,
Vermilionville.

—Bast! ne te fais pas de bile, tu la retrouveras...

—Quand cela?

—Quand tu seras interne à l'Hôtel-Dieu.

"The Old Confed."

And now for the Southern, white, what of him? There is but one way to put it, and that is, that "the old Confed," as he loves to style himself, doesn't care a d—n. He is growing rich, this victim is. Despite every ill of these eight years past, this wonderful, this most amazing country is bearing him up as a strong swimmer would bear a little lost child to the shore. He has gold at home and as like as not a little something put away over there beyond the water in British trust. Of course you will not see or know this if a casual observer; neither is it to be gathered from the columns of the Southern press. Macauley talks somewhere of that singular style of architecture which prevails in despotic countries, whereby houses look mean and gloomy without, but are filled with Persian rugs and golden arbesque within. So there is hereabouts a moral architecture which tells by a plain exterior nothing of the refurnishing and refitting of fortunes within. It may be a revenue man with a new despotism, or one of those lice of despotim, a detective, that is peering about and asking questions, and small satisfaction will either of those birds get. It takes a long and wide look, but the money's there. As for what the papers say, it is a trick of the trade to talk of the extreme poverty of the South, for the gentlemen of the press. be it known, are some times apt to hang on to a good grievance for the sake of the fine period it enables them to turn. The South is not a paradise, but it exhibits a highly remarkable state of prosperity under the circumstances, and verifies in every part of it that I have seen the frequent observation, "We are coming up, sir." In that part of South Carolina where not one mansion house in the army track was left standing, I was told, but three days since, that the cotton was "perfectly magnificent." On the upper line of Sherman's march to the sea, one of the very best wheat crops is reported that ever grew in the State. (Georgia.) From Shreveport, La., I met an old gentleman who said his folks were much pestered with sundry chasings and fightings between a party of United States troopers and some loose fish from the borders, but that the "crap" was "fust-rate," and "we was a going ahead." In Alabama I asked one who would be its Governor tomorrow if the people could have their own way about it—and well does the gallant gentleman merit it—how the State was getting along. I looked for a long recital of unnumbered woes, but the answer was: "Fine. These fellows (i. e., the saints,) rob us with taxes, but our people are making money. It'll be all right." And thus goes the tone of information. Wherefore, as stated, the late "rebellion" is only to be properly described as not caring a continental. That "it'll all be right!" is the form in which this *insouciance* finds expression, and what that means is that misgovernment must have an end, and that to have plenty of money is the way to put it down.

(Cor. N. Y. World.

[illegible] to females cured with R. F. R.
L. E. SALTER,
JUGE de Paix et Notaire Public,
dans et pour la Paroisse Lafayette.
Vermilionville, 27 fev. 1869.