

The "Advertiser."

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

WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.

Vermilionville, La. Aug. 7th '69.

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

Our Parish Court, as per agreement between all the members of the Bar, opened and adjourned immediately, without the transaction of any business, on Monday last.

The rains this week have been more than abundant, and in their plentifulness, may prove detrimental to the crops; a continuance of such wet weather as we have had during the last week, would certainly be injurious to the planting interests.

We see a new building going up in our town, a building of goodly proportions, at the corner of the old Rigues lot; that is right—keep on at it, build and invest in town property, the Railroad is coming and Vermilionville will be the great point.

The last meeting of the Town Council, which was the regular meeting, on last Monday, did not meet without achieving some good to the community, and in support of the assertion, will but refer the reader, to the proceedings of the said meeting, published in another column of our paper.

It is with sorrow that we remark a certain feeling, of lukewarmness and indifference gaining the minds and souls of all the members of our Agricultural and Mechanical Association. This will not do, we must not so soon abandon the work begun by us, but a short time ago with such buoyant and determined spirit. Its fruits may not be seen now. But the hour for action and progress has arrived, it is at our doors and bids us heed its advent. We must not be deaf to its timely admonitions or blind to the numberless facts and circumstances, which every day in varied combinations, force upon us the unavoidable result of a new era in our midst, already two regular meetings have gone by and nothing done, no one present or accounted for. Such dereliction is but a poor illustration of the feelings which prevailed over the establishing of the association. Let us shake off this apathy, this lukewarmness and indifference, and so men carry out our original purpose, let us quicken our hearts and souls, and all our energies to new action in the cause of improvement. Let it not be said that intelligent men, pledged together to do, have shrunk from doing, that which is so easy and so useful to achieve. We do think that a call meeting by the President would be appropriate and beneficial, and would go very far towards reviving the spirit which at first actuated all the members of the association.

The Parrot.—That delicious bird are fast filling our prairies and in defiant security while their arrival and presence to the passer by, but we see many guns being brightened up and other preparations made to hunt them, and in a few days we have no doubt, that our planters will have great sport, and their festive boards will be made resplendent with this highly prized summer game.

Two International Exhibitions in Prospect.—London, Aug. 4.—The Commissioners of the World's Fair of 1867 have issued a prospectus for an international exhibition of the used industrial arts and sciences and inventions in 1871.

London, Aug. 5.—An International Exhibition will be held at Turin in 1873, to commemorate the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Another Loan on Spanish Bonds.—Every few days a paragraph is set about from Washington, telling how great a reduction in the public debt the next month by statement will show. Our special Washington dispatch this morning announces an increase in that debt, (the second of this month) which the Secretary's summary statement will show. The \$640,000 of United States bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday, and the \$1,500,000 issued to the Central Pacific Company last week, make together a handsome addition to the national debt, which those who wish to keep advised of the true position of our finances will do well not to imitate the Secretary in disregarding.—Journal of Commerce.

The Triumph of the South.

There never has been, perhaps, in the history of the world so gigantic a Revolution—or we might admit, Rebellion if you please—carried on with such limited resources as that of the South in its late effort to separate from the North and establish a Constitutional Government of its own. For four years it was carried on with a vigor and an earnestness that not only deserved success, but astonished our enemies and the world at large. Some idea of the cost of the suppression of this Revolution to the United States Government, may be inferred from the fact that a close and careful calculation has revealed that the money spent in that suppression would have purchased every Negro slave in the South at a reasonable valuation; while the value of the lives lost is incalculable, for the number of United States soldiers who were killed or died in the service in the contest is almost, if not fully, equal to the number of men actually in service in the Confederate Army! In this calculation, recently made by an officer of the Confederate service, no account is taken of the Confederate losses. These must incidentally have affected the Government also, and taken into consideration with the loss of Trade, Commerce, and Revenue from the South and abroad, there would seem to be no limit to the real and actual loss of the United States Government. And, after all, what did it accomplish? Its huge outlay of men and money, its sacrifice of life and capital, its sacrifice of Principle and Honor, all went for naught. It is true, "it suppressed the Rebellion;" it conquered the South; it subverted the Constitution of our Fathers; but its gigantic efforts were, after all, futile. The South triumphed! She fought to sustain the right of Secession! She lost her Government; but she gained the Principle. The Congress of the United States have acknowledged the right of Secession, by declaring the Southern States out of the Union, and prescribing certain forms and requirements for admission! The United States Government inaugurated the war to prevent the Secession of the Southern States from the Union; the war closed, and the United States Congress declares, by its acts, that Secession is an accomplished fact—that the Southern States were out of the Union, by virtue of their Rebellion, and establishes the form and manner by which they shall be re-admitted! Is not this a triumph of the South? True, it may be a barren one. Its fruits may not be seen now. But the Future will do us justice; and the Future will declare that the Principle was right, that the Principle triumphed, and that in the triumph of the Principle, the South also triumphed.—Banner of the South.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

MORRIS, La., July 30.—The Supreme Court, in session here, decides in the case of Swain vs. Gayle, that the jurisdiction of Parish Courts in succession matters does not extend to cases where the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars. Such cases must be tried in the District Courts.

In the case of the State vs. Krieger et al., of Jefferson City, the court decides that the Governor had no power of appointment, there being no vacancy in the offices of the city government. The relators to pay costs.

In the case of Downes vs. Townes, from Madison parish, involving the Governor's right of removal of plaintiff from the office of Parish Judge, on the ground that plaintiff had not filed with the Secretary of State the eligibility oath, and because of alleged disqualification under the 14th amendment, the court decides that the act of the Governor is without authority, and holds that the seventh section of the Eligibility Act, conferring the power of removal on him is unconstitutional. Judges must be removed in pursuance of the mode pointed out in the Constitution, and their eligibility must be determined judicially. Downes retains his office.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, with the embodiment and organ of Radical wisdom, is not a proper adviser of Gov. Walker of Virginia, because his only distinction was a leader in defensive warfare. Whence it follows that if he had been, like Gen. Grant, the chief of an invading or aggressive army, he would be highly competent to give sound political advice.

The philosophy and logic of this are quite clear. There is no merit of wisdom in the defense of your rights. The highest proof of political sagacity and practical good sense is to know how to circumvent and successfully invade the rights of others. Radical ethics has improved upon the old Paley doctrine of whatever is, is right, and reduced the whole virtue and wisdom of life into success in aggressing yourself at the expense of others. The good old rule sufficeth them—"That they shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can."—N. O. Times.

British Female Editors republican and virtuous, E. P. R. will care your sick wife. Physicians are invited to test E. P. R. E. P. R. is adapted to old and young females. Tribune & Rose, Agts. in Vermilionville.

It is proposed to erect at conspicuous points along our coast huge posters inscribed as follows: Warning.—All cables and other maritime expeditions are continued against landing on these shores, out of respect to the fish.—E.

Railroad Disaster.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—A dispatch from Clarksville says that the passenger train of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, which left here at 3 P. M., yesterday, fell through the trestle work this side of the Cumberland River this morning at 1 o'clock.

The cars were all burned save one, and the passengers, baggage, mail and express matter was totally destroyed.

All the passengers were more or less injured, and two, names unknown, were killed.

The Engineer, Brakeman and Express Messenger were mortally wounded. Gen. Pike's son and daughter were among the passengers and were saved, but their baggage was lost.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Dispatches from Clarksville, Tenn., say the express train from Louisville which left there at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran through the trestle at Budd's Creek about 1 o'clock this morning, and taking fire the whole train except the New Orleans sleeping car, including the express, mail and baggage was destroyed.

The engineer, fireman and two passengers were killed, and twenty five or thirty passengers were wounded.

The express messenger, Dagan, was jammed in the wreck and fatally injured. Great excitement exists here, as a large number of Memphians were on the train, and no names of the killed and wounded can be obtained. One of the passengers killed was from New Orleans.

SECOND DISPATCH.—MEMPHIS, July 28.—In the accident at Budd's Creek this morning the entire train and contents, except the New Orleans sleeping car, was burned. The sleeping car was badly damaged.

The following is a list of casualties; Killed—Engineer Eugene Riley and passengers Thomas Shields and Hugh McColl, of New Orleans.

The following passengers were badly wounded: Mrs. H. McColl and Judge Conklin and wife, of New Orleans; Joseph Nutt, H. B. Michael, Ed. Stover, of Eufaula, Ala.; John Bart, of Columbus, Miss.; J. Jay Buck, of Clarksville, Tenn.; Lethe Henderson, of Memphis, and the following train-men: C. A. Brown, baggage-master; John C. Dagan, express messenger.

The following are slightly wounded: William McColl, New Orleans; Mr. Peterson, and wife, Baton Rouge; J. C. Hanan, Colfaxville; J. C. Levy, Holly Springs; Miss. Hattie Michael, Lauderdale, Miss.; W. E. Shepherd and two children of Judge Conklin, of New Orleans; sleeping car conductor W. D. Wray, mail agent Edward Boone, and brakeman C. B. Webster.

A distinguished American General has sent us a note, requesting us to "write something against the barbarities of the Spaniards in Cuba." We promise that the General's active engagements have prevented him from taking due notice of what we have already written on this subject. We have not only exposed the horrible barbarism which the Spaniards have displayed, but we have called upon our Government to enter its protest against the continuance of warfare carried on as it has been by the Spaniards in Cuba. We have heard far worse accounts from Cuban refugees than any that have been published in the newspapers—ravaging and ravishing, pillaging and plundering, cruelties and butcheries. We have made the demand upon our Government that it reiterate with Spain in regard to these matters.

The forgoing outburst of tenderness is among the "Minor Topics" in a late number of the New York Times. It strikes us that such a reiteration as that invoked, coming from a Government which permitted the laying waste of the Shenandoah Valley and other parts of the South, during the late war, together with the maltreatment of women, children and old men, would be received by Spain with something like a polite sneer; if not a decided rebuff.—Plymouth.

The New York Times gives a long account of a serious riot on Edisto Island, owing to the Northern planters refusing the negroes the Fourth of July as a holiday. During the progress of the disturbances, which lasted several days, the following occurrences took place:

"During the disturbances several of the Southern planters went among the negroes and endeavored, by soothing words, to persuade them to return to their work. The negroes told them they were willing to listen to them patiently, but their talking would do no good, then, as they had nothing against the Southern planters, but were tired of the Northern ones and would drive them off the island, as ever since they came they had been unjust to the negroes."

Hoity! toity! Here's a pretty piece of business. Northern meddling organs so unjustly that they are to be driven from the country! "Northern meddling organs" their inebriated halcyon on the Fourth of July! This, then, is the end of the Jubilee on Edisto Island!—N. O. Times.

For diseases, see the following: E. P. R. cure all the diseases. For the stomach, see E. P. R. E. P. R. cure all the diseases.

He spread his arms upon the Cross, To offer his precious blood, He loved his life in death to give, That we might see his face.

Attorney-General Hoar on His Knees.

Hoar, the Massachusetts Blackstone, who succeeded the accomplished and erudite Evarts, as the Attorney General of the United States, turns out to be an ignoramus, of about the calibre of a Toombs lawyer, of the fourth grade. The country at large will hardly believe that this individual actually attempted the other day to brow-beat the Supreme Court Bench, as a body, and the revered and honored Nelson, the oldest member of that body, individually; but the distinguished New England petitfogger was quickly brought upon his marrow bones by Chief Justice Chase, after the following fashion:

In the progress of a speech by this man Hoar, the venerable Justice Nelson inquired, "What is the page of the authority you are quoting, Mr. Attorney-General?" To which the Massachusetts ignoramus insultingly replied, "May it please the Court, I decline to be interrupted in my argument," whereupon Chief Justice Chase brought the New England numskull to his knees instantaneously. This Hoar is just ignorant enough to suppose that he was before one of the country courts of his native heath. The Chief Justice thus addressed the individual: "Mr. Attorney-General, you will cease in your argument for the present. This Court, as you will learn when you have become used to its amenities, reserves the right to question at any time any of its counsellors on any point whatever. Your rejoinder to the question of my associate is inadmissible; and when you have apologized to the Court for language which we must say was never heard here before, you may proceed, but not until that is done." Hoar subsided, looked like a culprit caught in the act, and with a degree of humility, which approached the contemptible, meekly begged pardon of the Court, which was granted, and the discomfited bully resumed his speech.

The great body of the people ask "who is Hoar, and how did he turn up as a member of Grant's Cabinet?" Why, bless your honest souls, good public, he is a New England war-howlng "aggriter," who considers Sambo as good as any white man—save himself; and besides his belief thus expressed, he gave Grant a library. That's the "who" and the "how."—N. Y. Day Book.

VIRGINIA—Her Prospects Brightening.—The New York Journal of Commerce refers thus hopefully to Virginia's immediate and future prospects:

"Richmond papers note a decided improvement in real estate prospects since the election. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for effects to show themselves, but it may be judged from many indications that there will soon be an increased demand for Virginia lands. Some people have doubts about the recognition of Virginia as a State under the Walker government, but these will probably not be realized. A little opposition from extreme Radicals, Virginia will let in, and her Senators and Representatives will take their seats. In anticipation of these events, movements to emigrate to the old State are now on foot in several parts of the North. A number of gentlemen in New Jersey are spoken of as having organized and appointed a committee to go to Virginia and inspect lands offered there by Gen. Imboden, the immigration agent of the State. They intend to buy farms of from 500 to 1000 acres apiece, if prices and other conditions are favorable. From the reconstruction of Virginia on a conservative basis will date the era of renewed property, greater perhaps than she has ever enjoyed before."

According to the information received from Washington, the leading contest in the Senate at the next session is to be between Senators Sprague and Anthony, of Rhode Island. The latter is preparing ammunition by having the war records examined and collecting material wherewith to establish the character of every Rhode Island soldier's services, as passed by Sprague, from Burnside down to the drummer boys. He evidently aims to play a heavy patriotic and heroic role. Sprague, on the contrary, is at work investigating official casualities, which he rightly thinks will prove more attractive and powerful in argument. He has engaged and organized a private secret police, and placed it on the track of a number of "rings" and legislative corruptions. Having also a large clerical force employed in collecting commercial and financial statistics, in order to give them to the public uncooked, as they are by the Department reports. Whatever Sprague may lack in shrewdness and energy; and if we mistake not, he will let in some very unwelcome light upon the doings of the party in power.—Times.

At the late meeting of the Presbytery, Brother W. said early in his ministry he and another brother were conducting a meeting in which there was much religious fervor. And old man gave expressions of his joy by shouting, and continued shouting to interrupt the services. Brother W. said to Brother W.—"I'll stop that old man's noise." He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. Brother W. asked Brother W.—"What did you say to the old man that quieted him so promptly?" Brother W.—replied, "I told him for a dollar for foreign services."

Owing to the rigorous and cruel policy pursued by De Rhodas, the Cuban insurrection is now reduced to desperate straits. All prisoners and suspected persons have either been killed, imprisoned or banished, and upwards of twelve hundred estates have been confiscated. The Cuban Junta in New York is out of money, and consequently unable to dispatch reinforcements, even were the United States Government to withdraw its opposition. This result is due to the Cubans themselves, who seem to have imagined that revolutions can be accomplished by running away from them. Northern papers tell us that upwards of eight thousand voluntary exiles are domiciled in New York, and from two to three thousand in every other Atlantic city; besides this many are in New Orleans, on the Bahamas and in Europe. They seem to have forgotten that those who would be free themselves must strike the blow, and certainly lack that courageous spirit of self-sacrifice without which no revolution was ever yet successfully accomplished. This unfortunate ending is rendered the more melancholy when we reflect upon the prospective fate of those who have shown more illustrious qualities; for Cuba is not destitute of heroes. They bid fair, unless some brighter prospect dawn, to be caught like rats in a trap, deserted by those in whose service they have risked both life and fortune, to crown the conqueror's triumph with an unhappy fate. No wonder public enthusiasm in the United States have so thoroughly cooled in the face of this army of young Cubans, who shrink from all danger outside the dancing halls and opera houses of New York city. Not even the patriotism of the Cuban ladies, carried to such extreme bounds as it was, has been potent enough to conquer the disgust inspired by the carefully clothed and kidded shirkers who through our cities. If the star of Young Cuba does go down in a sea of blood, a fearful responsibility will rest upon their heads—a stain as damning as that which marked the brow of Cain.—N. O. Times.

THE MISSIONS OF LIFE.—The N. Y. World confesses to have lost another illusion—how and why the following extract of an article on the rival cables will inform the reader:

Cyrus W. Field is still the appellation of a noble being, who has stretched his arm under the seas, disarmed Neptune of his trident, and subdued time and space to his control for the benefit of the universal brotherhood of man. But when that lofty personage stepped down from the place where our own and his countrymen's obligations had been paid, and with a green cotton umbrella under his arm went poking off to Grant's headquarters to get a gunboat ordered down to Duxbury for the shooting of any foreign and French gods that might be arriving, the difference between him and any common pedlar peddling a rival's cast became imperceptible. And so we have lost an illusion, and acquired only new suspicions as to Yankee divinity.

Case of a child which Droomgoole & Co. A permanent cure, King of Chills. Quil shaking, by using King of Chills. Tribune & Rose, Agts. in Vermilionville.

A French paper, the Gaulois, seriously informs its readers that, encouraged by a prophecy of Nostradamus, M. Fretrau, formerly an assistant of the famous chemist Gay Lussac, has turned his attention to alchemy, and has at last succeeded in converting an ingot of silver into an ingot of gold by the combined action of nitric acid and electricity. Upon this the Pall Mall Gazette observes: It is true that the cost of production exceeds many times the value of the article produced, so that M. Fretrau rather reminds one of Raymond de Lull, an alchemist of the sixteenth century, of whom Brantome naively relates that, desiring to turn lead into gold, a very easy and common process, he actually succeeded in converting gold into lead.

A planter's friend, King of Chills. King of Chills cures every time. For Neuralgia and sun pain, King of Chills. King of Chills saves time and money.

Secretary Robeson may be safely set down as a first class "gusher." He spilled the following the other day over a lot of Jersey men:

Their record shines like the bright constellations in the heavens studded with bright stars which speak to the heart in silent, yet impressive grandeur.

A TOWN SMOKE.—The other evening in our "private crib," there was a learned dissertation, subject, "Bedbugs and their remarkable tenacity of life." One asserted of his own knowledge that they could be boiled and then come to life. Some had soaked them for hours in turpentine without any fatal consequences. Old Haska, who had been listening as an outsider, here gave in his experience in corroborating the facts. Says he: "Some years ago I took a bed-bug to an iron foundry, and dropped it into a ladle where the melted iron was and had it made into a skillet. Well, my old woman used the skillet pretty constantly for the last six years, and here the other day, it broke all to smash, and what do you think, gentlemen, that are insect just walked out of his hole where he'd been layin' like a frog in a rock, and made tracks for his old roost up stairs! But, added he, by way of parenthesis, by George, gentlemen, he looked mighty pale!"—Ex.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.

We observe that some of our exchanges, particularly in those sections where the negro element is large, are discussing the subject of the adoption of a system of certificates of character for laborers. Shortly after the war this matter was pretty generally talked of, but nothing was done. We think, though, that farmers ought to protect themselves from imposition by worthless laborers, and for the good of the laborers who will work faithfully.

Many farmers commence their crops with such hands as they are able to find, and when the time comes that most work is required, their hands leave, and the crops are cultivated only by chance. Besides the vexation and immediate loss thus caused, such action on the part of farmers creates a general distrust of all negroes, that no man feels any assurance when he employs his hands that he will be able to make his crop with them. So also many trusty negroes fail to get employment, and good men who have been deceived by bad negroes.

The remedy for all this irregularity and uncertainty is a system of certificates of good character and reliability—a good and faithful hand to receive such certificates when he leaves his employer, in a proper way, to go elsewhere. This is just as much for the benefit of the laborer as of the employer. A faithful hand should have a good recommendation, and the employer should have some assurance that the man he employs can be relied upon to perform his contract. As the close of the year approaches, farmers should consider this matter and determine upon it. It is important to all parties.—Mont. Mail.

King of Chills never fails. Substitute for quinine, King of Chills. King of Chills cures dumb and shaking chills. King of Chills cures every other day chills.

Where's Wendell! The Bostonian says the New England troops in the late war were "cowardly and no account." We had no idea it had such a name as of Butler, Shepley and Banks. Ignorance is the basest of all sins.—Times.

Third day chills cured with King of Chills. King of Chills cures seventh day chills. After trying every other known remedy, King of Chills will cure you. Tribune & Rose, Agts. in Vermilionville.

City Council of Vermilionville.

PURSUANT to a call by the Mayor, the City Council of Vermilionville met this 31st day of July, A. D. 1869.

A. Neveu, Mayor, presiding; Messrs. Messrs. Mouton, G. C. Sales, Louis Monnier, Smith, B. A. Sales and M. B. Sales, members.

The council was called to order by the President.

F. Martin, Esq., tendered his resignation as Assessor of the Corporation, and on motion was accepted.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the regular meetings of the council be and are hereby fixed for the first Monday of each and every month, instead of the first Saturday.

On motion the Council adjourned.

A. NEVEU, Mayor.

Session of August 2nd.

On this day the council met in regular session; A. Neveu, presiding; Messrs. Mouton, Monnier, M. B. Sales, G. C. Sales, Landry and B. A. Sales, members.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that the tax be and is hereby levied within the Corporation.

On motion, Resolved, that the Mayor and members of the City Council be authorized to petition the Hon. President and members of the Police Jury of the Parish of Lafayette, to open a road from the town of Vermilionville to the Southwest corner of the Parish.

Resolved, that Mr. H. Escriu be and is hereby authorized to represent the Market House.

Resolved, that a fine of Twenty dollars be and is hereby imposed upon one keeping an animal in the Market House.

Resolved, that the Constable be and is hereby authorized to have a seal for the use of the market house.

On motion it was resolved, that the Corporation of Vermilionville be hereby fixed at twenty-five dollars, to be paid by the members of the Corporation, tendered by the Mayor.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a Constable and a wharfeupon Mr. Gilbert Elmer, unanimously elected.

Resolved that the Constable be and is hereby authorized to collect Eight hundred dollars.

On motion the Council adjourned.

W. B. BAILEY, Secretary.

Office of Secretary.

HOPE LODGE, No. 145, Vermilionville, August 14th, 1869.

A stated meeting of Hope Lodge No. 145, F. A. M., will be held at the Lodge room on Friday 21st of August, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WM. BRANDT, Secretary.