

The "Advertiser."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the Parish of Lafayette and Town of Vermilionville

Published Every Saturday.

WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.

Vermilionville, La. Sept. 4th '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.

A traveler passing through our town, a few days ago remarked to us that Vermilionville was fast building up and improving, and spreading its limits. We are glad to see that fact noticed by the casual traveler. The day will come when the remark will be true and verified to its fullest extent.

The rain in our Parishes during the last week has been too abundant and some planters fear therefrom, the rot on the cotton crop, but that disease can affect if at all, but the lower bolls, and with the bright prospects before us would still leave to our planters, the hope of a more than easy crop.

Wonderful but true, our planters are seeking hands to pick the cotton which they have cultivated. They themselves and their helps will not suffice. We then cordially invite all those of this and adjoining Parishes who are not already or otherwise bound, to come to us, and we can warrant them that they will find employment.

On account of the holding of the Supreme Court in Opelousas on Monday next, the Parish Court in and for this Parish will be adjourned to the second Monday in September.

In lieu of Public School Directors who have refused to accept the position, others have been recommended, we hope they will not refuse, and that the good work will go into operation.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. DUCHAMP & Co.; Warehouse keepers at St. Martinville. Those gentlemen are widely and most favorable known to the public and we hope that in view of the many advantages offered by them, they will be most liberally patronized.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE STATE ELECTIONS.—"Cymon," the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writes as follows:

As to "interference" in the State elections, I am convinced the President means to do so, as far as he legitimately may, call it by what name you will. To say that he must not or ought not to interfere in the approaching elections in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is to assume that he will be entirely neutral as between Republicans and Democrats, and that he recognizes no party obligations whatever. Thoroughly as Gen. Grant is a President of the people, he is nevertheless as thoroughly alive to his political duty to the political party that elected him, and in the coming elections the country may expect to see him use his influence and exert his power for the success of the Republican candidates whenever and wherever he properly and consistently can.

E. O. HALL.—A writer in the Austin (Texas) State Gazette, who was with him at the time of his death, speaks of the last moments of E. O. Hall:

He saw the gradual approach of death and would often ask his friends how long they thought he could last, desiring to keep it from his wife as long as possible. On Saturday morning he asked his physician to give him a truthful statement of his condition, and when told he could not live more than twenty-four hours, he went calmly to work arranging his private affairs, dictating and signing letters, conversing pleasantly and cheerfully with his friends, and often, by his sallies of wit, almost causing them to forget they were by the bedside of a dying man.

Mr. Hall was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Linwood Lodge, of New Orleans. It having been deemed inadvisable at present to remove his remains, they were interred here with Masonic honors.

The sublimity of pathos is reached by Mrs. Stone in describing Lady Byron's parting from her Lord—she entered the room, and found him and "the partner of his life" sitting together. Byron looked toward and asked anatomically, "When shall we three meet again?" Lady Byron answered, "In heaven, I trust," and never spoke to him again on earth. Assuming Mrs. Stone's disclosure to be true, if that would not be a jolly party for meeting in heaven we would like to know what would Fanny old St. Peter receiving their credentials for admission.—Times.

The Chattanooga Rail Road.

We have had the pleasure of meeting in town and in our office, Mr. John H. Isley, one of the officers of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Rail Road and have had much conversation with him concerning that portion of the road which is to be located on Donaldsonville to the Tchou country. Mr. Isley is in our Parish to make arrangements for securing the right of way from the land-owners. He tells us that the right of way for the division from Donaldsonville to New Orleans has been secured, and also, that the locations and grounds necessary for deposit have been selected. From Donaldsonville up, he is rapidly securing the right of way, and finds no trouble in making arrangements with land-owners. He says that the works of construction will soon commence, the Company being determined to lose no time in pushing the Road into Texas and beyond. The line is to pass near Bayou Goula, and thence run to the Park, at the junction of Bayou Plaquemine with Grand River. Thence it will go, in a direction as straight as practicable, to the Tchou, passing between St. Martinville and Vermilionville.

An article in the last number of the South calling attention to the probability that the road might interfere with the drainage of lands, has attracted Mr. Isley's notice, and he has called upon us to explain that no such result will ensue. He says that the road will be built in such a manner that the drainage will not be impeded and that moreover the Company will assist in maintaining the river levees. He exhibited to us the form of the agreement entered into with the owners from whom he obtains the right of way. This agreement contains a condition protecting drainage.

The article in question is not to be taken as in opposition to the road. It was merely written as a precaution that should have some consideration. Far from being opposed to the road, we are on the contrary strongly in its favor. At the same time, we wish it to pass where we think it would be least injurious to any one. We would like it to run across a few swamps as possible, so as to interfere less with the natural course of the water. It is for this reason that we would advocate that the road be brought up further before leaving the Mississippi river, and that it cross the Bayou Plaquemine at the mouth of the Grosse Teche instead of at the Park. However, if the road is built on piling across the swamps, so as to give free flow to the water, and if the Mississippi levees are made good, no further objection can be made on the route thus far selected. Still, if the route is not yet fully determined upon, from Bayou Goula to Plaquemine, we would advise its location nearer the river.

Mr. Isley is a courteous gentleman and an able Agent of the Company, and we bespeak for him a kind reception on the part of the people. We learn that he has associated with himself our fellow townsman, Mr. Thos. E. Grace. He could not have made a better selection of an assistant. No one is better known and more highly esteemed than Mr. Grace in this Parish. He is also favorably known in the adjoining parishes.—Iberville South.

It will be seen by our special telegraphic dispatches this morning that the people at Washington have finally concluded to regard the Gettysburg reunion as a "humbog." This is not to be wondered at, considering that up to the present time not a single Southern General has consented to attend any such jag handled investigation. Notwithstanding this fact, we must credit the Gettysburgians with enterprise, although only one of them took part in the battle, the rest having all run away. Scarcely had the smoke cleared off before the fugitives went into a grand graveyard speculation, and buried the dead heroes with an intrepidity and patriotic daring which fully justified the advance in real estate which accrued from the "National Cemetery." This dodge having "played out," the next enterprise was to discover a mineral spring, readily created out of a barrel cart load of oyster shells and an old stove. It was when this attraction was failing to draw visitors that the Gettysburgians contrived the contemplated "reunion"—a hollow pretense designed to attract Northern greenbacks from those who are curious to see the Southern heroes of the war; and, considering the selfish curiosity is as pardonable upon the part of our co-citizens, as it would undoubtedly be profitable to Gettysburg and the Gettysburgians. That it will prove a humbug, no sensible person will regret.—Times

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A Charleston paper has found a match for the story about the dog whose tail was cut off, a new tail growing in its place, while a new dog grew to the decapitated member. The statement is that in the upper part of South Carolina there is a young ex-Confederate soldier whose leg was amputated during the war near the thigh. After amputation the wound rapidly healed and he was sent home. About a year afterwards a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which in the course of a few months took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing finely, until now the man has a perfectly new foot and leg growing from his thigh, which in a year or so promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance.

Responses of Confederate Generals to the Gettysburg Invitation.

Invitations were issued to the following Confederate officers to attend the Gettysburg reunion, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. John B. Hood, Commanding Right Division of Gen. Longstreet's Corps; Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. Jubal Early, Gen. Rhoads, Gen. R. E. Johnston, Gen. R. S. Ewell, Gen. S. D. Pickens, Gen. G. H. Stuart, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. H. Heth, Gen. Kemper, Major H. K. Douglas, Gen. James A. Walker, Gen. Wm. H. Smith, known as "Extra Billy," Gen. J. H. S. Mosby, Gen. R. D. L. Lee, Gen. J. K. Trimble, and Gen. J. D. Imboden.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE DECLINES.

The following are the only answers from these Confederate Generals.

LEXINGTON, VA., Aug. 5, 1869.

Dear Sir—Absence from Lexington has prevented my receiving until to-day your letter of the 26th ult., enclosing an invitation from the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, to attend a meeting of the officers engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, for the purpose of marking upon the ground by enduring memorials of granite the positions and movements of the armies on the field. My engagement will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject. I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavor to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engenders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

FITZGHER LEE'S OPINION.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 14, 1869.

Hon. D. McCaughey, Secretary Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt through General R. E. Lee, at Lexington, of a hospital invitation to attend the "reunion" of the principal officers of the two armies that fought for the field of Gettysburg. It will not be in my power to be present at the time indicated, viz. last week in August. My division of cavalry reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 24th July, 1863, was placed upon the left of our army, together with General Wade Hampton's division, the whole being under the command of General J. E. B. Stuart. General Lee's Chief of Cavalry at that time; fought during the day with the cavalry upon the right flank of the "young" struck out and following (arbitrarily) Federal army. Stuart, Hampton and I had been absent from the army with our cavalry from the time it left Virginia until the above time. Any information that I may possess on the subject matter of your communication will be cheerfully rendered. I rather think though, and I write it in all kindness, sir, that if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil war. Sincerely thanking you and your association for the cordial spirit which prompted a courteous invitation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FITZGHER LEE.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 12, 1869.

Dear Sir—Your interesting letter of the 30th ultimo, via Saratoga, is just received. A few days previous I wrote to advise you that important affairs would detain me in the city during the season. In reply to your inquiry as to the best mode of securing the assistance of the Southern gentlemen in marking the different points of the field, I can only answer for myself. Other persons, residents of this city, who were there, are now absent, or I should consult them and send you their views. I would be pleased to visit Gettysburg at any time when I can leave New Orleans, but I do not think it possible for me to do so this year. I would prefer to make the visit with as many persons as can be gotten there, but if I can only do so by myself, I would prefer such a visit rather than none, if I would be likely to find some one there to assist me in marking the points and lines of the field. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES LONGSTREET.

EMPEROR OF FRANCE COMING HERE.—

We are amused to observe that many prominent journals, which ridiculed the idea of the Emperor of France visiting the United States next summer, a fact first announced in this journal, have since informed their readers that cottages have been engaged at Saratoga for the use of the Emperor and her party. The Prince Imperial, who is now in his fourteenth year, will accompany his royal mother, and the entire cortege will consist of about thirty persons. The Emperor will visit Boston, Newport, New York, Saratoga and Niagara Falls, and may possibly extend her tour to California, proceeding to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, on her return from the West. "It has been one of my dreams to visit America," said the Emperor to our informant, "and next year I shall see New York and Niagara Falls."—Appleton's Journal.

Cure your chills with King of Chills King of Chills cures effectually and permanently. Better than quinine. King of Chills The great malaria antidote. King of Chills.

A Prominent Senator's views of the Revenue Laws.

A prominent United States Senator writes here that the expression of public opinion, elicited by recent dispatches from this city, indicating a movement in favor of the repeal of the present income tax, is strongly in favor of a modification of the revenue laws, looking to a result so desirable and so popular. He further says that who advocate the deduction of five per cent, by the Treasury Department, when persons are paid, claim this as the most equitable and economical plan for the collection of income tax on a man's wealth.

At least \$1,000,000,000 of United States six per cent bonds are held in Europe, and on the interest paid on these bonds not a cent of income tax is returned to this Government. Citizens of this country are obliged to pay the five per cent, tax on the interest received by them, while the foreign holder is exempt. He thinks as a government we have no faith to keep with the foreign holders of our securities.

The United States negotiated her loans with her own people, and not until after the complete re-establishment of the supremacy of the Government did the Europeans take our bonds freely, and then the bonds were purchased of or through American bankers, and should be subject to the same taxation in foreign hands as they were in the hands of the original holders. He thinks Secretary Boutwell will be justified in recommending to Congress the repeal of the present income tax as an appropriate practical exhibit of the fruits of his official labors with Commissioner Delano to collect the taxes.

Sufficient can be realized from whiskey, tobacco, stamps, licenses and a modified tax, to meet the Secretary's budget of expenditures. If Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano can and will relieve the people from the inquisitorial and unpopular income tax, it will be a difficult matter to prevent the masses of the people from testifying their appreciation of the public services of these gentlemen.

In conclusion, he says he will fight the recently expressed theory of Senator Sherman to the bitter end.

The "Water Famine" in Philadelphia.

The scarcity of water in Philadelphia is causing quite an excitement in that city. The *Lequirer* says:

There is no material change in the aspect of the Schuylkill water question, and those having a thorough knowledge of the state of affairs are of opinion that Saturday evening, at furthest, will find all hydrants dependent on Fairmount reservoir for a supply as dry as tinder. Yesterday afternoon there was four feet one inch depth of water in Fairmount reservoir, which is, to be sure, a gain of thirteen inches over the previous day, but it must be remembered that this increase is only the natural result of drawing out our last reserves, the upper dams of the Schuylkill, which are owned and controlled by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Yesterday afternoon the water was eighteen inches below the dam at Fairmount. At the same time there were 6 feet 5 inches depth of water in the Kensington reservoir, 15 feet in the Conshohocken reservoir, and 6 feet 4 inches in the Spring Garden reservoir. Already the loss to manufacturers, factories, mills, etc., that are dependent upon water power, is very great, but if the drought continues these losses would be incalculable, and many thousands of operatives will be thrown out of employment. Some of the city factories have commenced to provide for a partial supply of water power by excavating the old pump wells that have been walled over for so many years, and it is contemplated to pump water from them, but how the arrangement will work remains to be seen.

The *Lequirer* says: The proprietors of all the factories, refineries and other establishments using a large quantity of water have been notified by the authorities to desist, and some of them have been compelled in consequence to suspend operations entirely, while others are taking measures to obtain a supply by sinking wells. The low stage of water in the Schuylkill prevents boats from passing through the canal this side of Phoenixville. At Conshohocken and below Norristown a large number of boats are laid up. The street sprinkling companies obtain water from the Schuylkill and the Delaware rivers to enable them to fulfill their contracts.

A NEW STYLE OF FLOOR COVERING.

An exchange says: "Save all your newspapers, and when you get enough for the purpose, make a paste as for putting on the wall, and lay them down one by one, pasting them till your floor is covered, then let it dry; then lay another in the same way. When again dry get some wall paper of a suitable color, and paste all over it. When dry, go over it again with a coat of varnish, and you have a nice covering for your floor, which will wear as long as a carpet, and look as well as oil cloth. This is a cheap method of covering bedrooms which are not much used."

The authorities at Richmond, Ind., must be of Miesian extraction. Witness the following gorgeous ball:

"In case of the death of any policeman, he shall immediately deliver his emblems and other insignia of office to the Mayor!"

Col. J. F. H. Claiborne's Views.

This gentleman, who formerly exercised very great influence in the politics of Mississippi, and for a while here was potent as a leading Democratic editor, was lately called upon to run for Congress from Southern Mississippi. He declines in the following letter, which contains some marked and remarkable opinions:

SHREVEPORT, Miss., Aug. 10, 1869.

Capt. P. K. Mayers, Editor Haudsboro Democrat.

My Dear Sir—I have seen in your issue of the 31st ult. the card of a number of distinguished citizens of Harrison county, inviting me to be a candidate for Congress in this district, and your kind endorsement thereof. I am deeply impressed by this manifestation of confidence on the part of leading Whigs and Democrats who have known me intimately for 25 years, in happier times and in our latter days of humiliation and distress.

Were I, like most of those who have signed this call, in the prime of life, with energies unimpaired, and with talents equal to the emergency, I would make any sacrifice for our stricken country. But I am a man of the past; too enclined in my habits; too much wedded to the theories of former times; too full of personal recollections of the great statesman of the Republic—to be a fit representative of any of the parties of to-day.

I have no disabilities to remove, but have scruples to overcome, and an invincible repugnance to the strife of politics. For fifteen years I have not attended a political meeting. Since the surrender I have not written a political article. It has been my misfortune, or my weakness, to differ with all parties too much, to expect to be popular with either. I differed with the Democrats in their ill advised and abortive attempts to organize the State Government under the prompting of Andrew Johnson. I witnessed, with regret, the gross and unaccountable blunders committed by their Legislature and convention. I differed with them when they elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, certain to be rejected; when they blindly advised the people not to vote for delegates to a convention, after the election had been ordered, and thus threw the great responsibility of making a constitution into the hands of their opponents, and superinduced most of our present difficulties. I differed with them in their opposition to the removal of political disabilities by application to Congress, and in their refusal to accept office—especially the appointment of a registrar—from the military authorities, thus compelling the commanding generals to confer commissions chiefly on strangers. I personally know that they would have given the preference to established citizens.

I differed with the Republicans in the implacable resentments they manifested for the vanquished; in the political superiority they desired to confer on an inferior race, by disfranchising a heroic people, glorious in their struggle for independence—more glorious in their fall. I know very well that I have friend throughout the district who remember my name and services in the past. It would be a satisfaction to unlearn what I know I still retain, of old time popularity. But I stand without a party—owing allegiance to none; in fellowship with none; asking favors of none; under obligations to none; and I can bring no strength to those who wish me to unfurl their standard.

Excuse me, then, to our friends when I decline, as I am constrained to do, their kind and flattering invitation. Very respectfully and truly, your,

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Prince Arthur—A Reminiscence.

Will the Jenkins appointed to "do" Prince Arthur upon the arrival of that lively young gentleman in Canada be kind enough to ask his Royal Highness if he remembers the following incident: It was at the Hotel Belvedere, Interlaken, Switzerland, the month of August, the year 1854. The prince, in charge of his tutor and a gentleman in waiting—Major Gray, we believe—had apartments on the first floor, the windows of which opened upon the roof of the portico at the main entrance to the hotel. On the afternoon in question there had been a heavy hail storm, piling the icy missiles in great heaps wherever they could find a lodgement, and driving the guests who were strolling about the gardens, to seek shelter within the portico.

The Prince, who had impatiently witnessed the storm from his apartments, could not resist the sight of the shining pebbles, which rested so invitingly just outside the window, and so, raising the sash, he slipped out, gathered a handful, and leaning over the balcony, discharged them upon the head of a lady who was standing immediately beneath him on the piazza. This sport continued until some gentleman shouted out from below to "stop that d—d nonsense." An instant after, as the Prince was exploring his magazine for fresh ammunition, the stentorian voice of the Major was heard lustily calling, "Come in, this minute, sir." The royal scion cast an imploring glance in the direction from whence the voice proceeded, clutched a last handful of the frozen projectiles, and with his right arm raised for a final volley, laughingly exclaimed, "Just one more shot, Major; I want to smash her waterfall!"—N. Y. Com.

An inquisitive archer in the old day, while reciting a lesson, (says an exchange,) from a sermon on Mount, took out:

"Ma, did Jesus get \$2000 a year preaching?"

"No, my child; he did not get anything."

"Why didn't they pay him?"

"Because He refused to preach for the devil offered Him a big salary for it, but He would not accept the offer."

A poor man who had been ill, on being asked by a gentleman whether he had taken a remedy, replied, "No, I ain't taking any remedy; but I've taken lots of physic."

The King of Bavaria has determined hereafter to celebrate annually the last days of Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven and Weber, by gala performances at the Munich theatre.

KING OF CHILLS.

Cures all forms of chills and fever. Cures chills after all else fails. Cures chills of swamps and bayous. Cures every other and every third day chills.

Nothing else equals King of Chills. King of Chills cures old and young. The planter's best friend. King of Chills. A cheap chill remedy. King of Chills.

Keep Red Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. R. D. R. is not a hot stringent. R. D. R. cures and quiets the inner man. R. D. R. has no equal for children.

TRAHAN & ROSE, AGENTS, Vermilionville.

English Female Bitters strength to females. Husbands should buy E. F. B. for sick wife. E. F. B. brings health and induces appetite. Complaints peculiar to females cured with E. F. B. Trahan & Rose, Agts. Vermilionville.

The reliable, Dromgoole & Co.'s Buckle Dromgoole & Co.'s Buckle is the finest Gravel curd with Dromgoole & Co.'s Buckle Trahan & Rose, Agts. Vermilionville.

PIEDMONT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF— RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Capital paid up and secured on Real Estate, \$1,000,000. Income to August 1, 1869, over \$1,000,000. Total losses since organization, \$1,000,000. Number of policies issued to date, 500. Pays to policy holders 8 1/2 per cent of Receipts premiums in gold, and profits in gold. Leads funds acquired from Louisiana estate in Louisiana. Requires real estate as security for all Rates of insurance unusually low. Declares dividends annually, and pays dividends annually after second year.

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For Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Warehouse keeper, inform their friends and the public generally, that the strictest attention will be given to the shipment of all goods consigned to them, as well as to the delivery of all goods consigned to their care.

The road between Vermilionville and St. Martinville is fully seven miles shorter than New Iberia, and is always in good order.

DUCHAMP & Co., St. Martinville, Sept. 4, '69.

STATE OF LOUISIANA PARISH OF LAFAYETTE Parish Court.

WHEREAS Cassire Bousquet, parish of Lafayette has died, and Administration of the succession of said Bousquet, deceased.

Any person intending to contest the said appointment will file a petition in said Court in the town of Vermilionville, within ten days from the date of this notice, otherwise said appointment will be made.

[L. S.] Given under my authority in the town of Vermilionville, this 31st day of August 1869.

A. J. MOSS, Parish Clerk.

Office of Secretary of State, HOPE LODGE, No. 146, Vermilionville, August 31st, 1869.

A stated meeting of Hope Lodge, No. 145, F. A. M., will be held at the Lodgeroom on Monday 20th of September at 6 o'clock P. M. WM. BRADY, Secretary.