

The "Advertiser."

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

Published Every Saturday.

WM. B. BAILEY, PROPRIETOR.

Vermilionville, La. Sept. 11th '69.

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

The Supreme Court began its regular session on Monday last. The docket we are told is very heavy and so encumbered that it will require several weeks to clear it.

The heavy rains of last week have been followed by cold north winds, not beneficial perhaps to the health of the country but certainly to the cotton crop. The caterpillars mentioned in our last number have disappeared and the only element to contend with now is the weather, good or bad, that is the question.

Some pretend that the town enjoyed most unusual peace and quiet this week. The Parish Judge and all the attorneys, had gone to Opelousas to attend the Supreme Court; but it seems that things were a little rough there.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Allison, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, which will be found in another column.

DEATH OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.—General Rawlins, Secretary of War, died in Washington on the 6th inst.

THE LETTER OF THE HON. THOMAS EWING.—Hon. Thomas Ewing has written a very able and elaborate letter against the whole policy of the Republican party, and particularly that of Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury. The letter affords abundant evidence that Mr. Ewing, who must be between three score years and ten and four-score, retains all the vigor and intellect which for forty years has rendered him an historical character. It is now a third of a century since Mr. Ewing was a Whig United States Senator from Ohio. Twenty-eight years ago he was the Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of Gen. Harrison. Eighteen years since he filled the same position in the Cabinet of Gen. Taylor. He has since, with one or two exceptions, acted with the Republicans and against the Democracy.—Commercial Bulletin.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston passed through Macon yesterday on his way from Upper Georgia to his home at Savannah. We had the pleasure to pass an hour with the renowned soldier at Brown's Hotel. He is in as fine health, in an excellent spirit, and as capable of mental and physical exertion as we ever saw him. We rejoice to learn that he is succeeding well in the business in which he is engaged. Every soldier in the old Confederate army will be glad to learn that their favorite commander is well and prosperous.—Macon Journal.

COTTON TAX CLAIMS.—We have seen a circular from Washington, which states that it is now certain that the entire Supreme Bench, with one exception, are of opinion that the cotton tax was unconstitutional, and will have to be refunded. A case is to be made in Court next December, and no doubt is felt about the ultimate result. It is further said, that a company is being organized in New York with a capital of five or ten millions to buy up these claims and that parties are now selling them for a song when they are worth their face. Planters and others, who have paid this tax, are earnestly advised not to part with their claims for the present. No doubt they will be collected at the proper time, at a very moderate percentage.—Macon Ga. Telegraph.

THE RES.—Our Charlemagne street contemporary has completed its forty-second, and enters upon its forty-third year with the fullest strength and vigor. It is the oldest paper in the city, and yet has as much stamina in it and as much vigor as any of us.

In its modest announcement of its birthday on Tuesday, it enumerates certain of its former conductors. Mr. Delcamp, its founder in 1837, yet alive, and the superintendent of its mechanical department; Dr. Harby, the indefatigable, courteous and assiduous; Alexander C. Bullitt, his predecessor, the polished, powerful and pungent, who has become associated with Gen. and Alexander Dimity, yet alive, the learned, eloquent and classical.

As the Res says of itself, it has always been Conservative; but in the days of its infancy it was Democratic, and in those of Bullitt and Harby as decidedly Whig as it is now again Democratic in its politics, but of all times Conservative and dignified in its bearing.—N. O. Pionier, Sept. 2nd.

Napoleon III is engaged on the second volume of the life of Caesar.

(Communicated)

FRATERNITY, Sept. 3, 1869.

Mr. Editor.—It must be a matter of surprise to every thinking man to see how little public spirit is manifested by the people of the Atakapas country. It has been truly said that no people ever stood still, they either go backward or forward. How is it with the people of this parish of our State? Let the people of each parish answer for themselves, and say what advances have been made within the last ten years to justify the belief that we are progressing in all that make a people great and powerful?

It is not to be denied that the war has had its effect; but how long shall we let this lethargy continue? When shall we awake from our Rip Van Winkle sleep, and set about the duties which we owe to ourselves and our posterity?

By what means shall we suggest these duties to our countrymen? Shall we have a public meeting and let our leading citizens lay before them the necessity of immediate action? Our people have long since become tired of such meeting no matter what their object may be and we believe nothing short of a grand display of fire works or the inflation of a balloon, to be given gratis, would secure a respectable hearing.

Shall it be through the press? Do they support the parish paper? Be it said to the credit of Northern people, that they subscribe to and support the country paper before any other. Is this the case with us, or does it not more frequently happen that our parish papers are left almost entirely neglected?

Newspapers are said to be the pioneers of civilization, and we believe it to be a religious duty of every family to subscribe to the parish or some State newspaper; those who neglect to do this, neglect to educate their children—the first duty of the parent to the offspring.

The first question that we would ask our countrymen, could our voices be heard would be, are they willing to subscribe to and maintain Southern Manufactories, and, if so, to what extent? We feel confident that we can raise the means to start a manufactory of almost any reasonable magnitude, provided the shares were put low enough, so that any poor man by selling a few cattle (if he have not the cotton) sheep or calves, could purchase a share.

By subscribing one tenth of the money which we receive for the articles that we export, we could secure enough to start a cotton factory on a large scale. But if we fail in securing enough to start a cotton manufactory, there are others, which, although they may appear insignificant are fully as remunerative and as worthy of our support as those of the first magnitude.

If we fail to raise the amount in this parish, let us appeal to our sister parishes, and if they will not assist us, let us assist them. Providence helps those who help themselves.

G. O. A. HEAD.

Gen. Canby nullifies the orders of Virginia courts in the manner and form following:

The presentment by the grand jury of the county of Powhatan, Virginia, in the county court of said county, in the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Henry Gordon, is hereby quashed, the capias is null and void, and the security taken for the appearance of the said Gordon discharged. The case will be stricken from the docket of said court.

The Supreme Court of Georgia decides as follows:

In a contest about the possession of two minor children, between the mother and the testamentary guardian, who is the grandfather—when it is shown that one of them is only three years old, and the other one year old, and still at the mother's breast—this court will not, upon the case made by this record, control the discretion of the court below, whose judgment is in favor of the mother's right to their custody, till the period arrives when it is proper that the testamentary guardian take possession of the minors for the purpose of their education.

The freedmen have, according to reports, worked well this year, and those who are disposed to be industrious find steady and lucrative employment; in every instance where they were out of range of political influence we hear of them spoken of in the highest terms as laborers, and as such will soon gain the confidence of their employers.

So says the Macon Journal in its usual cotton statement. This is encouraging, and we would be glad to hear like reports from all sections. In every case where negroes labor steadily and faithfully, according to their contracts, with an evident disposition to advance the interests of their employers, they are entitled, in addition to punctual payment, to the approbation which their conduct merits. Not much inclined to volunteer advice, we would still advise that planters take special pains to gratify a love of praise, natural in the negro, just as often as his conduct deserves it. It really seems to us that there should be no trouble in getting on with these people. When employers are heartily desirous of promoting their interests and comfort they will surely find it out. Some may be insensible to approbation, and even ungrateful for favors, but the most of them will appreciate the just praises of their employers and be duly thankful for kindnesses extended to them and their families.—Commercial Bulletin.

AN APPEAL TO THE BAYONET.—The following article from the New York Herald is worthy the consideration of the people. The predisposition of the Administration to thrust the bayonet between the people and their rights is not the least alarming feature of the times:

"Military here, military there, military everywhere, seems to be the order of things. A local judge can not make a decision involving a question of State authority over a prisoner, but we have the force of a military demonstration, and that, too, by order of the President of the United States. The military straps of the South are ever present, and put their hands, or rather their swords, into all the political and social affairs of the people. One decides this way to-day and another that way to-morrow, and the unfortunate Southerner, whether they have gone through the process of reconstruction or not, are kept in a state of fermentation and disorganization. Everybody, as a consequence, appeals to the military. We take the latest news from Virginia as an example of what is occurring in other parts of the South under this system of military rule. In the news from Richmond it is said: 'Accounts have been received at headquarters of riots and disturbances between the whites and blacks in various portions of the State. Several parties have been killed during the week. A negro was shot yesterday in a riot at Haverhill by a white mob. A sailor was arrested by the military commissioner, but the citizen the same night released him from jail. A white man named L. H. murdered a deputy constable in Brunswick, on Tuesday, who was trying to arrest him. Gen. Canby has sent detachments of troops to the several counties where these acts of violence have been committed. The Government authorities will say, probably, that these disturbances show the necessity of military action. But it is the military government over the South and its incessant meddling with the local affairs of the people which cause these disorders. Let the Southerners govern themselves and let the civil law be supreme, and there will be peace. Under the existing state of things both the Government and the people will be imbued with the military idea. It is high time that the President, Congress, and all the subordinate officers should divest their minds of this idea, and restore self government and the civil law to the people.'

When are we to get rid of this reign of bayonets? When is the military to be brought again into subordination to the civil authorities? When is arbitrary power to give place to the influence of a well defined popular judgment in the government of the people? Not while the Radical party is in power.

RENDERING WALLS OF HOUSES IMPROVED TO DAMP.—Inquiries are often made by persons about to build houses, or suffering in those already erected, as to the best means of preventing or curing damp walls. Apart from the precautions to be taken when building, in regard to the tightness of the roof of the house, the exclusion of moisture from the outside soil or the cellar, the integrity of the water pipes, etc., it is recommended by an English writer to coat the walls with a thin layer of cement, mixed with some plaster of Paris, and when perfectly dry to paint it with a mixture of boiled linseed oil and red lead. If the wall is to be had finished, it may be coated with a mixture of plaster of Paris and sulphate of zinc in a thin solution of glue. This when dry, may be rubbed quite smooth with pumice stone. Another suggestion is to use a paint of fifty parts white sand, fifty parts of marl, nine of litharge and nine of red lead mixed up in boiled linseed oil.

Carry a turtle a thousand miles from his native waters, and set him down upon a rock and he will start off in the direction of the nearest pond.—Take a carpet-bagger and turn him loose in the South, and he is unerringly makes for "the hidden wealth of the country" in which he is turned loose.—And the resemblance between these creatures does not stop with instinct; both alike carry all their possessions upon their backs. A turtle is at home in his shell, whether he may be a carpet-bagger will retire to the seclusion and protection of his carpet-bag with equal, if not greater confidence in its powers of preservation, no matter how grossly he may be wronged in his feelings or how impending the disgrace and infamy which threaten him. But there is this to be said for the turtle; he will bite or snap; the carpet-bagger only whines, or envenoms himself under the shield of "loyalty" or the protecting arm of the military.—Ouachita Telegraph.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, for the last eight years consul at Birmingham, England, has established in that city an agency to facilitate the settlement, in the United States, of English farmers, mechanics and laborers of all occupations, and to assist farmers and farmers' sons, who desire to try their fortunes here, to purchase lands in good situations, and on favorable and honest terms. He also proposes to supply all who desire them, competent and trust-worthy English servants, guarantees being given and received "that confidence may be mutual." Mr. Burritt's friends state that he has given to his agency a mixture of that humanity and good will, with which his own life has been so highly favored, and that he will no doubt make his agency of good service to many on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

Radical Hule in St. Mary.

The Judge of our District Court, the district Attorney, parish judge, sheriff, and members of the Legislature, of St. Mary, are all Radicals, and in our view have seen criminal law so utterly disregarded in the parish as at the time we write. There is one young negro running at large, who killed an old negro at M. S. Port's by beating his brains out with a hoe, with the slightest imaginable provocation. The same negro lately stabbed a hand that was chopping wood above this place. The wound is thought to be dangerous.

Another negro is running at large who stabbed his mother in law to the heart on the P. O. Alto plantation.

Another is at large who killed a negro in the lower part of the parish.

Another who killed Jim Williams, at Mr. Garrett's plantation, last Thursday morning, shooting him dead as he was standing working at his rice in the blacksmith shop.

There are other negro murderers at large and the Radical officers pay no attention to them. Menz, we believe, never attempts to arrest anybody, black or white.

One year of Radical rule in St. Mary has produced more lawlessness among the black population than ever existed among them before. They shoot and kill each other for the most trifling insults and provocations. And when one negro kills another, not only do the civil authorities pay little or no attention to it, but the Radical editors shut their eyes to the fact and help smother it up. Radicalism in St. Mary is crime, outrage and lawlessness. It studies to produce crime for political purposes, and when the object is attained, the Radical officers take no pains to bring the criminals to justice. They do not even attempt to punish the crimes of "the Rebels," as they love to call the white people, being satisfied with the fruits of these crimes, and also satisfied that they are generally the fruits of a Radical conspiracy.

Do the better portion of the black people like this kind of rule? Do they think their lives under such rulers are safe? When they protect murderers and encourage crime, do they favor any but the worst of the black people? They protect the bad, and add to the insecurity of the good among the colored population. If this lawlessness is not checked up by a better administration of justice, murders among negroes will soon be of weekly, and almost daily occurrence.—Planter's Banner.

Carlyle on America.

Carlyle was found by a New York Tribune correspondent in a long gray robe, something like a surcoat, reaching from the chin to the feet, closely buttoned, and giving the impression of an inmate of a medieval religious house. Of about the middle height, he stands firm and erect. His head is not of unusual magnitude, his brow broad rather than high, and his dark eye of brilliant vivacity. He has hair, to a great degree, retains the color of youth. The expression of his face indicates self-reliance and decision. His voice is clear and animated, rising in conversation to the highest notes, and with a strong Scottish accent. Mr. Carlyle descended freely upon the condition of America. "As sure as the Lord reigns," said he, "you are rushing down to hell with desperate velocity, the scum of the world has got possession of your country, and nothing can save you from the devil's clutch." "Not, perhaps," he cried, raising his voice to its fullest notes "a hell burning with material fire and brimstone, but the wide-weltering fire chaos of corruption in high places, and the miracle of the people. A fine republic, that! England follows in the train, and is even now on the brink of the infernal precipice—and hell below!"—Boston Advertiser.

Ah! this beautiful world! I know not what to think of it.—Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and hearken it self lies not far off, and then it is suddenly changed, dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us, there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in arms. Then a gloomy hour, when the fire will not burn on our hearts, and all within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrow, which the world knows not, and oftentimes call a man cold when he is only sad.—Longfellow.

REPUDIATION IN OHIO.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, speaking of political affairs in Ohio, says: I learn from Democratic politicians who have just arrived here from Ohio and other North-western States, that the mass of the people are conscientiously and obstinately opposed to paying any more of the principal or the interest of the public debt. The policy of absolute and entire repudiation is likely to prevail in the West at no distant day. The railway projects of Mr. Pendleton and others do not meet the present views either of tax-payers or non-tax-payers. Senator Sherman has thought that is pending scheme would appease the Western clamor against the debt. But he will find it to be useless. The people care nothing about the rate of interest proposed by Senator Sherman. They are against paying any interest. The non-payers who are, nevertheless, voters, oppose the payment of any of the debt as a dangerous example either for the public or private transaction.

A GOOD STORY OF JOHN M. DOUGLAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A writer in the following anecdote tells: "J. M. D.—g—s, the able and efficient President of one of our most important railroads, in early life hung out his shingle in Galena, a place which has since proved so prolific in public men. Among his first clients was a well-to-do farmer, whose land contained a valuable 'lead of mineral' on which a miner had 'squatted.' While the rights of the proprietor were clear and unquestionable, the sentiments of the miners in those 'diggings' were with the trespasser, and the farmer found it necessary to resort to the law to reinstate him in his property. Suit was instituted, and the trial came off. The courthouse was filled by an audience of miners, whose sympathies for the defendant were so emphatically expressed that the jury were overawed and brought in a verdict in accordance with the popular sentiment. But the Court, on application, regarded the verdict as contrary to law and equity, that it at once granted a new trial. After these proceedings were had, Squire B.—k—, who still lives in the neighborhood in the enjoyment of a green old age—and 'long may he wave'—stepped up to D—g— and remarked:

"Young man, I have a fellow feeling for you. In this trial you haven't had a fair shake. When it comes off again, I will see that you are righted."

"At the next term the courthouse was filled with spectators, as usual; but just before this case was called, they were observed to issue in a steady stream out of doors, until no one but the officers of court, the jury, lawyers, clients and witnesses were left. The case was tried, and the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. D—g— was at a loss to account for this sudden exodus; but when he came to go out, he found that Squire B.—k— had opened a faro bank near the courthouse steps! This attraction was too powerful to be resisted."

NEW SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Salem Observer, in an article on the political situation in Massachusetts, asserts that there is "a secret, powerful, fresh and insidious element" at work in the politics of that State which claims to be based upon the strength of fifty thousand votes, and which will operate in the field without much regard to party politics or to prohibition. It refers to the Crispin lodges and similar working-men's organizations. The Observer adds "that labor questions are becoming of vast importance in this country, and the organizations of laboring men are becoming constantly more numerous and influential. Ordinarily, Massachusetts, side movements like that of the Crispins would not amount to much, but under existing complications they may exercise considerable influence."

Garibaldi says: "I do not suffer so much, but I feel I am growing old. I am a weather-beaten hawk, which has made many a voyage; a plank is at one time wanting, at another a nail—always something; but an earnest will supplies all deficiencies, and when the country may need the last timber of the old large, I shall willingly make the sacrifice."

Proceedings of the Police Jury.

Regular Meeting, S-pt. 6th 1869. MEMBERS present: Messrs. Cormier, Arceaux, Caffery, Broussard and Le Bin; absent: Messrs. Landry and Hebert.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Annual Report, was read and adopted.

The report of the committee appointed to receive the Treasurer's bond, was read and adopted.

A communication from Col. D. Dennett was read and action upon the same deferred, and the Clerk instructed to reply to Col. Dennett and assign the reason of the Jury therefor.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That Ernest Constantine, Parish Tax Collector for the years 1865, '66 and '67 is hereby allowed thirty days from this day, to complete the collection of said taxes and to make a final statement with Messrs. J. J. Caffery, M. G. Broussard and R. C. Landry, committee hereby appointed for that purpose.

On motion, a certified copy of the above resolution is ordered to be served on the Collector, by the Constable.

Resolved, That one hundred dollars be appropriated, payable to M. F. Girard Esq., to assist in purchasing an Iron Safe for the use of the Parish.

Resolved, That any person having and depositing a dead animal, or causing the same to be done, on a Public Road, shall be fined twenty-five dollars, recoverable by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

The following accounts were approved and warrants ordered to be drawn for the same on the Treasurer: Edward Comeau \$4 20, R. L. McBride \$42, Ford Hopwood \$2 75, Peter Stutes \$4, Juste Brinot \$13 80, P. E. Broussard \$137 50, A. Mounier \$11 75, R. Leblanc \$14, P. S. Arceaux \$81 60, Pierre Cormier \$21, D. A. Coltrane \$79 40, L. E. Siller \$116, Gilbert Emer \$.

On motion, the Police Jury adjourned. A. J. MOSS, Clerk. P. S. ARCEAUX, President.

"Ma," said a juvenile grammarian, when she returned from school. "Mama, I take some of the currant jelly on the side-board?" "No," said the mother sternly. "Well, then, ma, mayn't I take some of the ice-cream?" "No," again replied ma. "It was not long however, before the young miss was found 'digging' into her mama's 'side-board'." "Did I not tell you," said the maternal parent, in a somewhat angry tone, "not to touch them?" "You said so, ma, and said the precious girl, 'and the school-mistress says that two negatives are equal to an affirmative; so I thought you meant that I should eat them.'" The mother set down upon the sofa, and said that the latest school people's children had for learning was astonishing!

Cure your child with King of Galls King of Galls cures all kinds of worms, Better than quinine, King of Galls. The great medicinal antidote, King of Galls.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, United States Internal Revenue, 6th Division, Second District, Louisiana, Opelousas, Sept. 10th 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall be in the Town of Vermilionville, Parish of Lafayette from Sept. 21st, until Oct. 2nd, for the purpose of collecting taxes due under Internal Revenue Law of the United States from all persons residing or doing business in said Parish.

The full penalties of the law will be enforced against all delinquents failing to pay within the time specified above.

I. C. ALLISON, Deputy Collector.

Tax Collector's Sale.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF LAFAYETTE, STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, September 2th 1869, STATE OF LOUISIANA, JUSTIN JOLIVEITE.

By virtue of the power in me vested by the Acts of the Legislature of this State, approved Sept. 23, 1865 and March 9, 1869, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court House, in Vermilionville, on Saturday the 9th day of Oct. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., FOR CASH, the following described property, to-wit:

Fifty acres of land, bounded North by Simeon Sonnier, South by the Antoine Domingues, East by lands belonging to the succession of Francois Semp and West by Dupre Chasson.

Also One Dwelling house and Ten Hundred and fifty panels of Flooring. Said property having been seized to satisfy a debt due the State of Louisiana for the unpaid Special one per cent tax said Stat., approved Sept. 29, 1869.

S. F. MARTIN, State Tax Collector.

Lost.—On Saturday the 4th

instant on Queen Tortue one Irish Bannet. The undersigned offers a liberal reward to any one finding the said Bannet and returning it to him at his store in Vermilionville.

ABRAHAM HAAS, S. pt. 11th 1869.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF LAFAYETTE, Parish Court.

WHEREAS Joseph T. Bernard of the Parish of Lafayette has filed a petition in said Court praying to be appointed Administrator of the Succession of Ed. Guidry, deceased.

Any person intending to make opposition to said appointment will file the same in said Court in the town of Vermilionville, within ten days from the publication of this notice, otherwise said appointment will be made.

[L. S.] Given under my official signature in the town of Vermilionville, this 10th day of September 1869.

A. J. MOSS, Parish Judge.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Lafayette, Parish Court.

THE Creditors of Elot Guidry deceased are hereby notified that a Meeting of the Creditors of said deceased, will be held on the 25th day of September 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., at the residence of William Brandt, Recorder, at his office in Vermilionville, in said parish.

Given under my official signature in the town of Vermilionville, this 11th day of September 1869.

A. J. MOSS, Parish Judge.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Warehouse keeper, 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 longer than to New Iberia, and is always kept in good order.

DUCHAMP & CO. St. Martinville, Sept. 4, '69.—3m.

Office of Secretary.

HOPE LODGE, No. 145, F. A. M., Vermilionville, August 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. BRANDT, Secretary.