

The Lafayette Advertiser.

VOL. 4.

VERMILIONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

NO. 49.

Probate Sale.

Succession of Michel Bourg, deceased.
No. 1228.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. Parish Court, there will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest and last bidder, on
Wednesday the 20th day of October 1869,
at the last residence of Michel Bourg, by the Sheriff, the following property belonging to said succession to wit:

A tract of prairie land in this Parish, containing 80 acres bounded North and South by lands of Olivier Banchot.

A tract of wood land in this Parish, containing nine arpents, bounded West by land of Alexander Simon, South by land of Widow Marin Mouton.

A tract of wood and prairie land in this Parish, containing 4 arpents front by 40 arpents in depth, bounded West by land of Joseph Boudreaux and South by land of Eloi Simon.

Dwelling and out-Houses—400 panels of fencing—Cart—Caleche—Beavers—Cows—Yearling cattle—Hogs—Instruments of husbandry—Crops, &c., &c.

Terms & Conditions:—On a credit of One, Two and Three years from day of sale, purchasers to furnish their notes with personal securities in solid to the satisfaction of the administrator to whose order and at whose domicile said notes are to be drawn payable, conditioned to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from maturity until final payment. All property sold susceptible of mortgage, are to remain mortgaged and hypothecated with vendor's privilege in favor of said succession until full and final payment of purchase price and interest that may accrue thereon.

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

A. MONNIER,
Sept. 18th 1869. Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
PARISH OF LAFAYETTE.

Placide LeBlanc, vs. Theodore Lormand & Jean Duhot, Sr.
Parish Court, No. —

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued in the above entitled suit by the Parish Court in and for the Parish of Lafayette, and State aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House of said Parish on
Saturday the 2nd day of October 1869,
between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.,
FOR CASH, all the right, title, interest and demand of Theodore Lormand and Jean Duhot, Sr., the defendants in and to the following property seized to satisfy said writ, to wit:

One Dwelling house.
Sheriff's office, Vermilionville, this 18th day of September 1869.

GERARD LANDRY, Sheriff.

Tax Collector's Sale.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF LAFAYETTE,
STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
September 8th 1869.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

VS.

JUSTIN JOLIVETTE.

BY virtue of the power in me vested by the Acts of the Legislature of this State, approved Sept. 29, 1868 and March 9, 1869, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court House, in Vermilionville, on Saturday the 9th day of October 1869, at 12 o'clock M., FOR CASH, the following described property, to-wit:

Fifty acres of land, bounded North by Simon Soumier, South by Mrs. Antoinette Domingues, East by lands belonging to the succession of Francois Senegal and West by Dupré Chissano.

Also One Dwelling-house and Two Hundred and fifty panels of Fencing.
Said property having been seized to satisfy a debt due the State of Louisiana, under the "Special one per cent Tax," approved Sept. 29, 1868.

F. MARTIN,
State Tax Collector.

On Saturday the 4th

at the Court House of this Parish, the undersigned offers a liberal reward to any person who will furnish information leading to the apprehension of the full rigor of the said brand, and return it to him at his store in Vermilionville.

ABRAHAM HAAS,
Sept. 24, 1869.

Whom It May Concern.

Who is hereby warned against any person who may be guilty of any violation of the full rigor of the said brand, and return it to him at his store in Vermilionville.

E. J. MONTGOMERY,
Sept. 24, 1869.

The "Advertiser."

—TERMS—

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

Per 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:

FRANCOIS ABADIE, Carancero.
M. G. BROUSSARD, Queve Tortue.
VALSIN BROUSSARD, Côte Gélée.
DIENVENE ROY, Bayville.

ASPIRATIONS.

Our aims are all too high; we try to gain the summit at a bound. When we should reach it step by step. And climb the ladder round by round. He who would climb the heights sublime, Or breathe the purer air of life, Must not expect to rest in ease, But brace himself for toil or strife.

We should not in our blindness seek To grasp alone for grand and great, Disdaining every smaller good, For trifles make the aggregate. And if a cloud should hover o'er Our weary pathway like a pall, Remember God permits it there, And his good purpose reigns o'er all.

Life should be full of earnest work, Our hearts undashed by fortune's frown; Let perseverance conquer fate, And merit seize the victor's crown. The battle is not to the strong, The race not always to the fleet; And he who seeks to pluck the stars Will lose the jewels at his feet.

The Recent Horrible Accident in the Avondale Coal Mine.

Another account gives the following description of the finding of the bodies: After exploring along the vault and chambers nearly 1500 feet, a sickening sight was revealed. At this point about seventy five dead bodies were found, and these were lying literally in a heap. Fathers were found locked in the dying embrace of their sons, strong limbed and strong hearted men were discovered with their limbs entwined about each other.

It was a ghastly spectacle, and when the men returned to the pure air above, and stood face to face with the thousands of anxious souls that were impatiently waiting to hear the result, and announce the hideous discovery that had been made in the regions of death, a shudder vibrated through the multitude, and a wail went through Wyoming Valley such as has not been heard there since the historic massacres which Campbell has immortalized in verse.

As had been promised, it was found that at the first alarm of danger these brave men had not been appalled, but taught by instinct and experience, and knowing the horrible fact that there was no means of egress from the mine except by the shaft, then choked with fire, they fled to the farthest parts of the mines. They had not fled in panic, but had gone back in order and with full knowledge that their lives might depend upon their actions, for they had but closed all the air-tight doors behind them, and thus kept the fresh air already in the mine and the foul air out. When they had retreated behind the last door, and found poisonous vapors still following them, they had then hastily thrown up the barricade and filled the interstices with clothing, which they had stripped from their persons.

It is said that Louis Napoleon used to smoke sixteen cigars a day. Recently he has had to reduce the number to six on account of evil effects upon his health. But for this last fact we should propose an international smoking match for the championship between him and General Grant.—*Ex.*

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

An old wag who thought he was dying was assured by his nurse that he would not die so long as his feet kept warm. "But I have heard of a man who died with very warm feet."

"Who was he?" "John Rogers," replied the incorrigible wag.

PRAIRIE DELL, Sept. 20, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—If Providence helps those who help themselves, we must first help ourselves, or we can never expect His assistance. We must make a start at some time or other, if it be a sufficiency to put in operation only twenty or thirty looms, or even less, it will be a beginning. Let those laugh who will—I mean those who ridicule every new project, you will find that the twenty or thirty looms, once started will ere long be doubled.

It is a fact as stated in the *Planters' Banner* over two years ago, that some of the largest manufactories now in operation in the Northern States, was started by one individual, his own labor being his only capital; his business increasing, he hired an assistant, then another until finally, his establishment reached its present proportions.

This is not so apt to be the case with us, because we are more of an agricultural than a mechanical people. Unless we hold out inducements with promise of assistance to manufacturers and artisans, it will be a long time before they will venture in this upon their avocations. We must say to them that we will raise such articles for them as our farms will produce; we will sell them at as low rates as we can afford the first year; we will buy of them such articles manufactured, in preference to purchasing elsewhere; we will give them all the assistance in our power, provided we are not losers, and on condition that they come recommended with a good character.

As before mentioned, if the means cannot be raised for a cotton factory, it is more probable that enough can be subscribed to establish a boot and shoe factory, a broom and brush factory, a blacking, or even a match factory. There will always be a demand for these necessities.

It is not because labor is so much cheaper at the North that they can sell these articles for a less price; but it is principally from the facility with which they are made by machinery.

During a trip to the North a number of years ago, a northern man remarked, that if he was a single man, he would go South and make a fortune manufacturing blacking, that he felt confident that he could make a fortune at that business, as his father had done making brooms.

Up to this time there is not a factory of this kind in any of the Gulf States. I do not think that it would require a capital of fifteen hundred dollars to start one on a large scale.

Matches it is said, are split at the rate of twenty thousand a minute, and that after they are split, boys and girls do most of the work.

It must be borne in mind that some things which are necessary for manufacturing purposes cannot be made at home, the last few years; such for instance as shoe lasts, broom handles, etc., although they will be eventually; the demand will increase.

There must be in this parish, as in every other, some man that every one can trust; the people feeling assured that by placing their money in his hands, they would not be swindled, will give the necessary assistance.

I trust, sir, that your readers will spare their criticisms and give the subject a careful consideration.

G. O. A. HEAD.

NOBODY HURT.—This was the remark of the "late lamented," used in derision of the attitude of the South. Facts are coming to light which show that he was slightly mistaken. The Quartermaster General is publishing what he calls the roll of honor, and his late book contains the record of 22,900 interments, the names of 11,530 being unknown. The whole record shows that 303,000 graves are filled with Union soldiers, of which number the names of 100,000 are unknown. Here is a good chance for some of the honest official to manufacture pension rolls, which will not be overlooked. We regret to note that so many lives were sacrificed for the exclusive benefit of the present party.

If these dead and nameless heroes had learned in early youth the couplet which Butler and Banks impressed upon their minds—

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day—

they would now be enjoying the good things of this world as well as those two doughty heroes.—*Picayune.*

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.

The Boston Post says: "The reason Gen. Butler didn't accept the invitation to go forward when he was urged to approach the altar at the camp meeting, was that he considered himself past praying for."

[From the Opelousas Journal.]

SUPREME COURT.

DECISION OF THE PARISH JUDGE QUESTION.

Appeal from the District Court, St. Landry.

G. W. HUDSPER, Dist. Atty., vs. A. GARRIGUES.

Hova, J., read the opinion of the court.

This action was instituted in behalf of the State under the provisions of the act of October 15, 1868, and a judgment was asked, decreeing the defendant to be an usurper of, and intruder into, the office of parish judge of St. Landry, and ordering him to deliver the office, with its appertenance to John Amrein who was made a party plaintiff. The petition alleges that the defendant unlawfully holds the office, being prohibited therefrom by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the United States; and by the provisions of an act of congress of June 25, 1868, admitting the State of Louisiana to representation in Congress; it being averred that he took an oath as a judicial officer (of the State) to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the same, and gave aid comfort to the enemies thereof. It was also alleged that he had forfeited his office, and the same had become vacant by his failure to file in the office of Secretary of State, the oath of eligibility prescribed by Act No. 39 of the statutes of 1868.

The defendant answered by a general denial; asserted that he was qualified to hold the office, and had been duly elected and commissioned, and denied that Amrein had ever been legally appointed or qualified.

After a trial upon the merits, the court gave judgment for plaintiff, and the defendant has appealed.

The evidence in the case is chiefly documentary, and it appears that the defendant had the office of parish judge, before the rebellion, and as such, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that on the 7th November 1861 he was appointed Clerk of the District Court for the parish of St. Landry to fill a vacancy; and that he had the office for some years thereafter. The first question that arises in the case then, is, in the language of the plaintiff's brief:

"Was holding the office of the clerk of the District Court in the parish of St. Landry during the rebellion, and under the authority and jurisdiction of a State acknowledged as one of the Confederate States of America, after having held the office of parish judge, engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof?"

In solving so doubtful and delicate a question as this, we must not be unmindful of the complicated nature of modern civilization. The State is not a tribe of barbarians, who may be engaged in a rude agriculture to day, and transformed, in toto, to a band of warriors to-morrow. The necessities of civil life will still exist in a civilized society, no matter how extensive and desolating may be the ravages of war. Property must be bought and sold, offenders against the criminal laws must be arrested and punished, private rights must be opened, the claims of heirs, minors and married women must be ascertained and protected; and, therefore, it might well be that in the Parish of St. Landry, during the late rebellion, the office of a clerk of court might exist as a necessity, without the discharge of its duties being considered in any enlightened view an engaging in insurrection or rebellion, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. If, in 1861, every citizen of this parish, except those who were absent in the rebel army, had been a devoted friend of the United States, would it have been their duty to refrain from holding these minor local offices, and by leaving them vacant, allow society to relapse into a chaotic condition? We think not. On the contrary, we apprehend that there could be nothing in the discharge of the legal duties of such officers that could be considered as a taking part, for or against, or giving aid and comfort, to either one side or the other, in the great controversy. And in the special case before us, we are constrained to think that if the defendant confined himself to his legitimate duties as clerk, (and there is no evidence that he did not,) the fact that he held the office simply, would not go to disqualify him under the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, admitting La. to representation, and the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

If in legislative or other official capacity, he had been engaged in the furtherance of the unlawful purposes of the insurgents, where the duties of his office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion; if he had held a position created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on

hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause; or if he had in the same way misused the office he did hold, to forward the designs of the enemies of the United States, the case would have been very different. But so far as we are advised by the record, he performed only clerical duties, such as belonged to a state of peace, and were designed to preserve civil order and administer civil law.

The point, that the defendant has forfeited the office he now holds, by failing to file an oath of eligibility, as required by the Act No. 39 of the laws of 1868, has already been settled adversely to the claims of plaintiff, by the decision lately rendered at Monroe, in the case of Downes vs. Townes, and is now insisted upon by counsel.

We are of opinion that the plaintiffs have failed to establish their case by sufficient evidence.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the judgment appealed from be avoided and reversed, and the suit dismissed at the cost of the co-plaintiff, John Amrein.

TO EMIGRANTS.

Recently, we have received several letters from the North and West, from parties asking information about this country, saying that they and their neighbors are interested in South-western Louisiana, and think of coming here to locate. In order to answer these questions to their satisfaction, as well as for the information of emigrants in general, we have thought it best to make our reply public.

New Iberia is the parish seat of the new parish of Iberia, situated on the Bayou Teche, 143 miles from New Orleans, and 60 miles from Berwick's Bay, the present terminus of the Opelousas Railroad, (now Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad,) and is in the heart of the Attakapas country, which is noted for being the very "sugar-bowl of Louisiana," and is unsurpassed for productiveness by any country in the United States. Here may be found plantations that have been under cultivation over one hundred years, and have never been manured, yet to-day are yielding as well as the freshest soil of the West.

The Attakapas country comprises the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette and Vermilion—the three first named lying on both sides of the Bayou Teche, which is navigated the entire year by a daily line of steamers; and through the last two runs Bayou Vermilion, which will also be navigable at all stages of water when the bar at its mouth is removed—thus affording ample accommodations for the shipment of produce to market. Added to these natural outlets, we will soon have one or two lines of railroad, from New Orleans to Texas, crossing our prairies, when every settler throughout this vast country will be within five miles of either rail or water communication. As it now is, nowhere in Attakapas can the settler locate more than ten miles from a navigable stream.

The Attakapas parishes are bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the north and east by Grand Lake and bayous, thus making the climate delightfully cool and healthy in summer, and mild and pleasant in winter. The weather is so mild that oranges, figs, bananas, pine apples and other varieties of tropical fruits do well with a little care, and many varieties of berries yield as well as anywhere in America. The greatest abundance of blackberries grow everywhere, strawberries do equally well, and the grape grows wild in every forest. When the attention of German emigrants is called to the advantages this region possesses for grape culture, it will become a great vineyard. Our mild climate and proximity to the New Orleans market offer unusual inducement to fruit-growers to locate among us.

As a stock country, South-western Louisiana is unsurpassed. Now, while the country is thinly settled, thousands of cattle are scattered over our prairies, doing well the entire year without being either fed or sheltered; and as the country fills up, by proper attention to raising blooded stock, it will prove a most lucrative business, since we have a great market at our very doors. This region should and no doubt will in a few years supply New Orleans with milk, butter and cheese, as well as with meats and fruits.

But, after all, the great staple of the country is sugar. Every man is ambitious to become a sugar planter, and hence we find that many minor and equally necessary branches of agricultural industry are neglected. This can only be remedied by increased population; and when emigrants have assurances that they will find profitable employment to start with, they will be more anxious to locate among us. But improved sugar machinery will soon re-

volutionize the business, enabling the poorest farmer to make as much per acre from his little place as now does the rich planter. Throughout this whole Attakapas country there are now for sale tracts of any required size, improved or unimproved, which can be had at from \$3 to \$10 on the prairie, and at \$15 to \$50 on the bayou, every acre of which will produce one or two hogheads of sugar, worth at least \$150 each; and a few years hence these lands cannot be bought for any price, after they fall into the hands of men who can cultivate them. All should know that since the war, white men everywhere in Attakapas work in the field without injury from the summer's sun, and that it never is as hot as farther north.

Cotton and corn do as well here as any place in the South, though they are not as certain of full yield every year as cane; while tobacco grows as well as in Virginia or Kentucky, and rice yields as largely as in South Carolina—in fact, in many portions of this parish we have seen rice growing on the high lands, and the crop this year is very good, as well as that grown on the low lands.

Nowhere does vegetation grow faster and more luxuriantly. Crops of both sweet and Irish potatoes can be grown on the same land in one season. Poultry of all kinds can be raised both winter and summer, an abundance of wild game abounds everywhere, and the streams are filled with fish. What country offers greater inducements?—*New Iberia Times.*

"Try" is a great word, though it musters only three letters. It is the story of every achievement, from great to small, that the world has ever seen. The presence or absence of its spirit is the mark which distinguishes the difference in men. The lad or young man who says he will try, and means it, is the one who by and by will succeed. The head on his shoulders is the go-ahead, the kind which all good folks admire, and which is a credit and profit to itself.

The reliable, Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu is the favorite Gravel cured with Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu Trahan & Rose, Agts. in Vermilionville.

A VALUABLE "GAL"—A Missouri paper says it knows of a girl there who, "one night last summer, attending a ball, danced all night, went home in the morning, got breakfast, dinner and supper for ten hours, did a two-weeks' washing, and the milking, made a calico dress, practiced her music lesson, went black berrying, gathered a gallon, walked in town in the evening to attend a concert, and walked home again before bed-time.

WITTY.—Punch, speaking of the French cable, says: "Straight from Brest of the shore, it plunged into the Bosom of the ocean."

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

The commission issued by President Grant to General Sherman as Secretary of War, bears date of the 9th September, and supersedes the *ad interim* commission dated the day before. It was issued to obviate the requirements of the law, which requires that *ad interim* appointments of cabinet officers shall not last longer than ten days.

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.

Not many years since a certain Vermont church was in need of a pastor. One Sabbath the minister supplying the pulpit, well known for his eccentric turn of mind, prayed for "a man from Lord" in this fashion: "Send us not an old man in his dotage, nor a young man in his gossamerhood, but a man with all the modern improvements."

A gentleman of Boston was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He told his footman, recently come into his service, to go to the mantelpiece in his sitting room and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was told, retained the articles to be used as he was told, and off started the gentleman, sending in the footman with cards whenever the "not at home" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to his servant with the question:—

"How many cards have you left?" "Well," said the footman, "the ace of hearts is all that remains."

He had a pack of playing cards.

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

TRAHAN & ROSE, Agents, Vermilionville.