

The Lafayette Advertiser.

VOL. 5. VERMILIONVILLE, LA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870. NO. 50.

COOKING STOVES.



WATER OAK
Over 18 Years
In Daily Use.
NEW ORLEANS, April, 1869.
I have used the WATER OAK STOVE for over 18 years, and I can say that it is the best stove I ever used. It is simple, durable, and economical. It will burn any kind of fuel, and it will keep the room warm. I have recommended it to all my friends, and they all agree that it is the best stove in the world.

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OFFICIAL.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

To be submitted to the people of the State at the next General Election to be held on the Seventh day of November, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy.

No. 21] JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That at the general election to be held on the seventh day of November, 1870, an amendment to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection, in the words following: "Article fifty of the constitution, which reads as follows: 'The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected,' shall be abrogated and stricken out of the constitution, to wit: That at the said general election the said proposed amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection, in the manner following, to wit: Each voter shall have printed or written on a ticket the words 'Abrogate and strike out article fifty of the constitution,' or the words 'Retain article fifty of the constitution.' Upon the closing of the polls the tickets shall be counted, the returns made and the result declared in the manner and form of returning the elections for State officers, prescribed by the general laws relative to elections."

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the joint resolution shall take effect from and after its passage.

NORTNER CARE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 16, 1870.
H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
Geo. E. Boyer,
Secretary of State.

No. 25] JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing to Amend the Constitution of the State

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That at the general election to be held on the seventh day of November, 1870, the following article shall be proposed to the qualified voters of the State as an amendment to the constitution of the State, which, when approved by a majority of the voters at said election, shall become a part of the constitution, in the place of the article amended hereby, to wit: "Article 59. That no person shall hold any office, or shall be permitted to vote at any election, or set as a juror, in any court of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction."

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the article shall be in words and terms as follows, to wit: "No person shall hold any office, or shall be permitted to vote at any election, or set as a juror, in any court of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction."

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That the tickets of all persons voting upon this proposed amendment shall have written or printed thereon the words, "For the amendment of the constitution," or "Against the amendment of the constitution;" and the returning officers shall make returns of the votes thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by law for returns of elections, and the Secretary of State shall promulgate the same three times in the official journal. And if a majority of the voters at said election shall vote "For the amendment of the constitution," the words "For the amendment of the constitution," shall be printed in the constitution, and the returning officers shall make returns of the votes thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by law for returns of elections, and the Secretary of State shall promulgate the same three times in the official journal. And if a majority of the voters at said election shall vote "Against the amendment of the constitution," the words "Against the amendment of the constitution," shall be printed in the constitution, and the returning officers shall make returns of the votes thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by law for returns of elections, and the Secretary of State shall promulgate the same three times in the official journal.

NORTNER CARE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved February 16, 1870.
H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
Geo. E. Boyer,
Secretary of State.

No. 11] JOINT RESOLUTION

Submitting an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, to the effect that Article Fifty of the Constitution shall be abrogated and stricken out.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That at the general election to be held on the seventh day of November, 1870, an amendment to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection, in the words following: "Article fifty of the constitution, which reads as follows: 'The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected,' shall be abrogated and stricken out of the constitution, to wit: That at the said general election the said proposed amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection, in the manner following, to wit: Each voter shall have printed or written on a ticket the words 'Abrogate and strike out article fifty of the constitution,' or the words 'Retain article fifty of the constitution.' Upon the closing of the polls the tickets shall be counted, the returns made and the result declared in the manner and form of returning the elections for State officers, prescribed by the general laws relative to elections."

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

ADVERTISING.—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 YELLOW FEVER.—

Washington has been more fortunate this week. The sick are gradually recovering, and only one death has occurred—a carpenter named Celestin Vinsonneau, who died on the 19th, one mile from Washington. On the Wartelle plantation there are seven cases of yellow fever, three of which are desperate. We presume they are freedmen. Mr. F. Wartelle himself is out of danger.

There are several new cases at Washington, one of whom is Dr. J. F. Leigh, who was said to be dying on Thursday evening.

Only one more death has occurred at Barry's Landing—a young man named Legere. The sick are doing well, and we know of no new cases there.

Opoleous Courier.

BRUTE FORCE.—

Muscular force is admired among the ruder sort of people in all countries. The first ladies of Rome clapped their jeweled hands when some gladiator hacked and thrust with peculiar energy, reddening the sand of the amphitheatre with the blood of a brave antagonist. The population of whole cities witness with enthusiasm the spectacle of a human bull bait. From pit to dome whole theatres become wild with delight over the bloodless combats of the stage. It is the same animal instinct of fear which makes the timid respect and obey the bold and the strong, that makes the sparrow hide from the hawk, or the gazelle to fly from the lion. The desire to excel in exhibitions of bodily prowess is kin to that emulation and love of glory which possess the conquering warrior's whole mind. The hero of a score of great battles is only a refinement upon the burly champion of the village green.

What does Reason say?

The first-mentioned white bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, out of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against an wholesome influence. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the insidious poison which governs disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials, assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperiled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a vicious reptile is certainly more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fever, bilious disorders, disturbance of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insidious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the sensitive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE BITTER QUART IMPROVES ENERGY and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

JUSTICE.
ALL persons claiming in Vermilion, in the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, who have sold and held receipts from the U. S. Government, for Taxes on cotton under the "Internal Revenue Law," and "Treasury Regulations," are earnestly requested to present their receipts to the undersigned, who will in return give them new receipts and valuable information.

All persons interested, particularly planters, will find it to their personal interest to call on
L. R. SILLER, Esq., at the "Red Store" Vermilionville, who act for us in my absence.
J. T. HAYES, Agt.
June 4th 1870.

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June 4th 1870.

New York is compelled to submit to the stern logic of facts and figures, which, according to the inexorable census takers, give her a population of 950,000, and no more.

Her claims to a million and a quarter fall to the ground; she may grow, but she must be content and modest for some time yet. The "curiosities" among such an aggregate of human beings are numerous. In the Eighteenth Ward a house was entered that was occupied by an old woman and her son. "What is your occupation?" asked the census taker, looking at him. "I'm a thief, and I don't care who knows it," answered the man gruffly. The census taker repeated the question, with a faint smile. "A thief," said the man angrily, "and if the police can catch me, why let them; nobody can prove that I ever stole anything, whether I have or not."

"Had you no other occupation before you became a thief?" said the census-taker. "No, I never did anything else in my life," said he with a frown; after which the census-taker left. Another census-taker interviewed a woman. The conversation was something like this: "What is your occupation? Woman—I work myself to the bone trying to get something to eat in the house and to pay rent. Census-taker—What does your son do, (a man of 22,) or what is his trade? Woman—He never had any trade, and he don't do anything to my knowledge but get drunk and come home and abuse his mother. Census-taker—What does your daughter? (a girl of eighteen, who looked on with a simper on her face). Woman—She used to work in a factory, but she don't do anything now but to gad the streets and leave me to do the work. Census-taker—Do the two children go to school? Woman—No, sir, I've tried to make them go to school, but a regiment of soldiers couldn't keep them there, so I let them go where they please, and maybe they'll live to repent it."

Bachelors, old maids, idiots, deformed and bed-ridden people, all were sought out and enumerated and the work seems to have been, in one city at least, thoroughly done.

During the trial of a case in Louisville last week, a witness persisted in testifying to what his wife told him. To this of course the attorney objected, and it was ruled out by the judge. He would proceed to tell "shust how it was," when the attorney would say out, "How do you know that?" "My wife told me," was the answer. This was repeated several times. Presently the judge becoming unable to contain himself longer, "Suppose your wife were to tell you the heavens had fallen, what would you think?" "Vell, den, I dinks dey were down."

The following statement of the provisions of the tax law of July 13, 1870, in regard to returns of taxation is given for the benefit of our readers:
"Taxes on gross receipts will come October 1st, 1870, except those on sales of Tobacco, Spirits, Wine and those paid by stamps."
"Taxes on income, including salaries, will be 2 1/2 per cent. on incomes over \$2000, instead of 5 per cent. on incomes over \$1000."
"The use of stamps will cease October 1st 1870, for Preliminary notes for less than \$100 for receipts, and for corned and preserved fish."

AFRICAN HOSPITALITY.—De Chaille, reading after a long journey, had the good fortune to be considered a spirit by the old men of the tribe. Early one morning he was surprised to see between six and seven hundred young women of the tribe march up and form a circle around him. An old man stated that, as he wished to have him stay with them, they had brought their young women to him so that he might choose a wife. The noble benefactor appeared quite willing to make him happy, and so expressed themselves. De Chaille said that, as he was a good spirit, he did not wish to make all the others unhappy by choosing but one. The old man withdrew and consulted together. At length the order of the occasion appeared and said, "You spoke what was true. If you took one the rest would be unhappy. Take them all." De Chaille traveled the next morning.

TREVOUS IN THE ELDEST TOWN IN PRUSSIA. It was captured by Julius Caesar, before Christ was born, and made the Capital of Gaul. It was in French hands in the last century but was given back to Prussia in 1612.

CHARACTERISTIC SAYINGS BY AMERICANS.

The Boston Transcript gives the following characteristic sayings by Americans: Benjamin Franklin, as Poor Richard, said: "God helps them that help themselves;" and, Three removes are as bad as a fire. Wm. C. Bryant, in his "Forest Hymn," writes:

"The groves were God's first temples."
Whittier, in "Maud Muller," writes,
"For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are those, 'It might have been.'"
John Trumbull wrote in "McFingal":
"No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."
James Russell Lowell, in "The Capture," said: "Before man made us citizens,
great Nature made us men."

Daniel Webster, on the 17th of July, 1850, said: "I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American."
Jonathan M. Sewall, in an epilogue to Cato, a hundred years ago, wrote,
"No part-up Ulice contracts your powers,
But the whole bosom's continent is yours."
Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," writes the famous words: Boston State House is the Hub of the Solar System. You can't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar."

Fitz Greene Halleck wrote of Robert Burns:
"Such graves as the old pilgrim chimes,
Singles to no end or creed confound—
The dolphin valve, the Palestine,
The Necess of the mind."
Ralph Waldo Emerson said:
"Out from the heart of Nature rolled
The burden of the Bible old."

In Mr. Emerson's hymns sung at the completion of the Concord monument, are the lines:
"Hear once the embattled farmers stand,
And fire the shot heard round the world."
Lydia Maria Child, in her historical novel, "The Rebels," makes James Olin, in a supposititious speech, say: England may as well dam up the waters of the Nile with beirakes as to fetter the step of Freedom."

Eufus Chloa, in speaking of the Paritane, in a New England Address, said:
"There was a State without King or Noble; there was a Church without a Bishop."
Washington Irving, in the "Cocle Village," speaks of "The Almighty Dollar," that great object of universal devotion throughout our land.

A Good One for Smokers.—An aged negro whose piety had secured for her an extensive reputation, is walking her usual round of visits dropped in upon a neighbor who was equally well known as a temperance man and a lover of tobacco. After being courteously received the negro pulled from her pocket a long pipe and commenced smoking some very "G-nice" tobacco, to the infinite disgust of her host. The man maintained his composure several minutes, but the fumes and smoke became too powerful for him, and rising from his chair he said: "Aunt Chloa, do you think you are a Christian?" "Yes, brudder, I speaks it."

"Do you believe in the Bible, aunt?" "Yes, brudder."
"Do you know there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the kingdom of heaven?" "Yes, I've heard of it."
"Do you believe it?" "Yes."

"Well, Chloa, you cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven, because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?" "Why, I specks to leave my beef behind me when I go to heaven."

AFRICAN HOSPITALITY.—De Chaille, reading after a long journey, had the good fortune to be considered a spirit by the old men of the tribe. Early one morning he was surprised to see between six and seven hundred young women of the tribe march up and form a circle around him. An old man stated that, as he wished to have him stay with them, they had brought their young women to him so that he might choose a wife. The noble benefactor appeared quite willing to make him happy, and so expressed themselves. De Chaille said that, as he was a good spirit, he did not wish to make all the others unhappy by choosing but one. The old man withdrew and consulted together. At length the order of the occasion appeared and said, "You spoke what was true. If you took one the rest would be unhappy. Take them all." De Chaille traveled the next morning.

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