

ALL THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Mississippi Levee and Railroad bill proposes to increase the company's bonds, principal and interest, at \$20,000 per mile, to be issued with the completion of each twenty miles of road and levee.

SENATE.—A bill was introduced allowing rum and alcohol contracted for and manufactured before the act of January, 1865, to be exported, if done within thirty days, on proper proof. Sherman claimed that this bill would open the door to frauds.

INTERNAL MISMANAGEMENT OF THE TREASURY was discussed at length. A bill constituting the secretary of war and treasurer and the attorney general a board to fix charges on the Pacific railroad passed.

THE SENATE TO AMEND JUDICIARY ACT, to appeal suits arising from the collection of revenues, passed with an amendment repealing so much of the act of February 5th, 1867, being an act to amend the judiciary act.

STANBERRY'S RESIGNATION has been accepted, and he will defend the president. The bill making a majority of the votes cast ratifying the Constitution, and allowing registered persons to vote anywhere in the State after ten days' residence, on certificate, affidavit or other evidence, is a law by the lapse of ten days.

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS have been confirmed by the Senate: Lewis Woolfery, collector of internal revenue for the First District of Louisiana; Charles Van Winkle, United States marshal for Virginia.

T. W. SCOTT, consul at Matamoros, Mexico. The republican majority in New Hampshire is between 2500 and 2800. The total vote is 77,000. Each party carries five counties.

IT IS STATED THAT CHASE FOLLOWS the president twenty or thirty days to prepare his case. Chase will insist on a reasonable time being given. The impeachment managers are very busy taking evidence.

THIRTY ADDITIONAL SENATE DOOR-KEEPERS have been employed. The president has remitted the sentence of the military commission at Vicksburg, May, 1867, whereby Abel Wall, a citizen, was sentenced to seven years hard labor in the Arkansas penitentiary; also, Richard Fitzgerald, of Panola county. These remissions are issued in a general order signed by Grant, on the president's order.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS \$398,000. There was a cabinet meeting to-day. All the members were present. The Star says: "There is good reason for saying that no decision will be rendered in the McCordle case for two or three days, and it is stated that should the amendment to the judiciary bill passed to-day become law, it will throw the McCordle case out of court."

THE FOLLOWING IS A FULL TEXT OF THE JUDICIARY AMENDMENT PASSED TO-DAY BY BOTH HOUSES: "Be it enacted, That so much of the act approved February 5, 1867, entitled an act to amend an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, approved September 24, 1789, as authorizes an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any such jurisdiction by the Supreme Court on appeal, which have been, or may hereafter be taken, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

THE ABOVE WAS INTRODUCED AND PASSED, though a single objection would have stopped it. The Democrats all laughed at it. Col. Moore, the president's private secretary, was before the impeachment managers to-day, and was subjected to a long examination.

THE ENTIRE CABINET OPPOSED STANBERRY'S RESIGNATION. Applications for tickets to the Senate galleries are coming by mail. As suggested in these dispatches last night, Mr. Stanbery formally tendered to the President his resignation as Attorney General. To-day the President decided to accept the resignation, and at a special Cabinet meeting this afternoon the following correspondence was read:

ATTORNEY GEN'S OFFICE, } Washington, March 11, 1868. } THE PRESIDENT.—Sir—I hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, to take effect on the 12th of the current month of March, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, H. STANBERRY.

ATTORNEY GEN'S OFFICE, } Washington March 11, 1868. } MR. PRESIDENT.—When you first expressed to me your wish that I should engage as one of your counsel in the pending impeachment, I felt an embarrassment growing out of my official position. I then said that although there was no legal incompatibility between my acting as your counsel in my individual capacity and holding at the same time the office of Attorney General, yet as the duties of counsel in such a case must engross all my time during its progress my attention would necessarily be withdrawn for an indefinite period from the discharge of official duties. When, after further consideration, I continued to feel the force of the objection, and said to you that I could not consent to hold my office and at the same time engage in your defense, you were further pleased, in view of the alternative, to reiterate your request that I should act as one of your counsel. I do not hesitate to meet your wishes or to resign my official position that I may perform a duty which under the circumstances, seems to me of paramount obligation. I enclose my resignation of the office of Attorney General and beg you, Mr. President, to notify me of your acceptance of it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, (Signed) HENRY STANBERRY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 12, 1868.

Hon. H. Stanbery, A. G. of the U. S. Dear Sir—I recognize the circumstances which seem to make it proper for you to resign. I appreciate fully your motives in doing so, and with deep regret accept your resignation as Attorney General of the United States. I am, with great respect, sincerely yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

During the session of the Cabinet, at which this correspondence was read, the President appointed Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, to be Acting Attorney General.

Late this afternoon, when there was slim attendance in both Houses, an important measure was passed in the shape of an amendment to a bill providing for appeals to the Supreme Court in certain internal revenue cases.

This amendment repeals a portion of the judiciary act granting appeals, and substantially prohibits the Supreme Court from having any jurisdiction in such cases before it, or to come up under the reconstruction laws.

It prevents, if passed in time over the President's veto, and any decision in the McCordle case.

The opposition members did not at the time notice the importance of the amendment, and discovered it only when it had passed both Houses. It will be sent to the President tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Crowds are standing upon the pavement along Pennsylvania avenue, en route to the Capitol, expecting to see the President and his attorneys going to the trial. There is also quite a large assemblage around the Capitol door for the same purpose.

The President's coach and carriage arrived with Mr. Cooper and two of the President's secretaries. In the carriage were Messrs. Stanbery, Judge Curtis and Mr. Nelson, the President's counsel.

Mr. Johnson is not to appear in person in the Senate.

All the seats are filled, and the galleries have in them a brilliant assemblage, principally ladies.

One o'clock.—The Chief Justice takes his seat. The Court is organized, and the House notified.

The application of the President's counsel for forty days in which to prepare for trial is resisted by the House Managers, who claim that the President should have appeared to-day with his counsel and his answer, and ready to proceed.

The Senate has retired for consultation upon the motion of Mr. Edmunds, that the President be allowed till the 1st of April to answer.

Each of us was sent you in the afternoon telegrams several motions were made which being amended provide for the trial upon the filing of the replication by the House managers. This was adopted, and the Senate as a court adjourned until the 23d inst.

The result of all the proceedings to day is in part the consummation of recent threats, and the avowed purpose of the Radicals to rush the trial through without reference to the practice in civil courts, and the occurrence of the day are cited by Bancroft as giving assurance that the trial will be over and Johnson deposed by the first of May.

Democrats now have no hope of a deliberate and fair trial since a majority of the Senate can control all proceedings, until they come to render a final verdict, which requires a two-thirds vote to convict.

In this vote is the only hope of justice; and from all that transpired to-day there is but little encouragement for belief that law, fact or justice will be regarded in the determination of the impeachment project but there is unfortunately almost conclusive evidence that the prosecution will be decided purely in the light of party beliefs, and therefore, of course, the President will be removed.

There is barely a probability, however, that seven or eight Radical Senators may rise above party and try the case conscientiously upon the oath they have taken. Such is to-night a reflex of the opinions of the best informed and most reflective persons here.

GEN. GRANT AND STREET CLEANING.—It would be giving to the action of Gen. Grant too reputable a name to describe as merely paltry his order directing the restoration to office of the Street Commissioner of this city, after he had been removed by Gen. Hancock under charges, largely supported by testimony, of misconduct in office. This intermeddling with petty things, about which he can possibly know nothing, on motives so transparently partisan and with a temper so unmistakably bad, marks a fussy, narrow-minded politician rather than a general or statesman.

We have, indeed, read of a Grecian general, famous in history, who, when retired from active life, was appointed scavenger in his native city with the intent of his adversaries to degrade him. He accepted the place, to do it honor and the public service.

But when Gen. Grant comes down from his high place and great occupations to be the volunteer scavenger of a party, and scatters his filth upon a community which offers by not forcing his ambitions aspirations, and to direct contemptuously against an honorable and gallant officer, who for the same reason has fallen under his displeasure, he displays traits so infamously mean as to invoke wonder, by what means he ever came to be a successful general.—[N. O. Picayune.

So far as we can perceive, he (the President) has not committed any overt act of a character sufficiently flagrant to justify his condemnation and expulsion from office; and until he has gone as far as this, it is at least inexpedient to bring him to trial, for impeachment is not properly a political proceeding. It is a most serious method for correcting the most serious wrongs, and it should never be undertaken unless the cause be unquestionable, the evidence ample, the law clear, and conviction certain.

Above all, the President ought not to be impeached so long as there is any possible doubt as to the constitutionality of the law he has sought to have transgressed. This question is now in the way of being settled by the courts, and at least till their decision is rendered, we trust that no conclusive action will be taken in Congress.—[New York Sun (Radical.)

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer in his dispatch of the 9th says:

The mystery which surrounds the impeachment conspiracy thickens and can not be dissipated for some days. There is authority, however, for contradicting the statement that the President and his counsel have agreed on his defence. An absurd report is also in circulation that the President's counsel will object to certain Senators as competent judges, and failing in the trial, will refuse to proceed with the trial. His resignation and appeal to the people is also a *quandary*. There is a complete division of opinion as to the result of the trial, and his friends are confident of his acquittal unless the Senate is determined to sacrifice truth, honor and justice to promote party ends.

MISSED IT.—"Do you believe in appearance of spirits, father?" asked a rather fast young man of his indulgent sire.

"No, Tom, but I believe in their disappearance, since I missed my bottle of Bourbon last night," replied the old gentleman.

Democratic Protest in the House Against Impeachment.

In the House on the 2d, Mr. Eldridge rose and said: I am instructed by forty-five members of the House of Representatives to present a communication from them to the House. It is respectful in terms and is, in my opinion, privileged.

The Speaker.—The gentleman may consider that a protest is privileged, but a digest should and is not so considered in parliamentary law.

Mr. Eldridge.—I ask consent to present this communication from forty-five members of the House, and on that propose to submit a motion.

Numerous objections were made on the republican side.

Mr. Eldridge.—Then I ask consent to have the communication printed in the Globe.

Numerous objections were made. Mr. Farnsworth made the point of order that under the order of the House no proposition can be entertained, but that the house should proceed to vote on the articles of impeachment.

THE PROTEST. The following is a copy of the protest sought to be presented: The undersigned, members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly or in principle, more than one-half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby, in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of the people, solemnly protest against the usurpation and in violation of the sacred rights of free debate and unrestrained deliberation upon the greatest question ever brought before the American Congress. The rules of the House, made for the protection of the minority, and by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from the irregularities and abuses which wantonness of power is but too apt to suggest to large and successful majorities have been, during this entire Congress, in violation of their true spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedently suspended, and set aside, not upon particular and pressing matters, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that, by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of rules, and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been entirely disregarded. The House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled, to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained that measure affecting vitally the whole country, and the dearest interest of our constituencies, tending, as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature demanding the care and attention of the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration, without the opportunity of the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the rules operating order enforced by the majority as the order of the House. These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand this formal protest, if we were not forced to believe that a determined intention exists with a majority to revolutionize the government by destroying the other co-ordinate branches and vesting all the powers of government in Congress. In the steps taken to depose the president of the United States, we are astonished that there is no, and to the oppressive measures to trample the power and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was pushed through the House under the operation of the previous question, referring the matter to the committee on reconstruction. The committee in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered and by a strict party vote adopted and presented to the House for its action; and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parliamentary body. Members were allowed some thirty minutes, some twenty some ten, and some one minute only, to discuss the most momentous question ever presented. Many could not even get one minute under the arbitrary rule of the majority, and more than half of those even of the party voting to enforce the previous question who desired to be heard, were permitted only to print speeches in the Globe after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which are never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves, the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings; but this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the community were in session upon further proceedings to remove the president and in acceptance of his action under the operation of the previous question; without debate, in violation of express rule, new, special, and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing without previous notice the rules of the House were adopted, to further limit debate, and completely place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other co-ordinate departments—the executive and judicial—endeavoring to subjugate and bring them both under the will and of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the republic.

We do therefore most solemnly protest against the indecent and unbridled haste with which the majority of the House unadvisedly presented and rushed through by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, the resolution demanding the impeachment of the chief magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which this attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom; to the peace and property of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge. We do most solemnly protest against this hasty repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the government through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against a person who, by the Constitution, is in rightful and conscientious discharge of his functions, and consuming the precious time which ought to be devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the suffering of the people, the restoration of this distracted country to union and good order, and the pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to a point of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

We do again most solemnly protest against, and profoundly deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other, of the departments of the government upon a mere question of constitutional jurisdiction or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belong exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and we hereby warn the people of the United States that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow.

We do further most solemnly protest against that wild radical spirit of innovation upon the only and well settled practice of the government—a practice estab-

THE BLACK AND TAN CONSTITUTION.

Refusal of Certain Members to Sign the Proscriptive and Oppressive Instrument.

Radical Objections.

The following protest of Messrs. Cooley, Harrison, Dearing and Ferguson, was ordered to be spread on the minutes:

I refuse to sign the Constitution adopted by the Convention for the following reasons:

1. Article 13, of title 1, Bill of Rights violates the rights of private property; and this, to do that which legislation has always failed to effect, viz: social equality, and a social equality which is abhorrent to all our traditions, and repugnant to the laws of nature.

That this violation of the rights of private property, for the purpose, was deliberately designed and intended, is evident from the proceedings of the Convention. Article 13 was hurriedly passed under the operation of the previous question, which prevented all amendments, so that, with a view of testing the sincerity of delegates who claimed the intention of forcing social equality, I offered the following proviso: Nothing contained in article 13 shall be construed to give greater rights to any persons, of whatever race or color, than are now possessed by persons of the white race.

This proviso was almost unanimously voted down. Thus, the colored delegates declared positively and emphatically that they were not satisfied for themselves, with the rights now possessed by white men.

This article, so subversive of all the rights of property and designed to force such an unjust and unnatural equality, bears the number thirteen. It is hoped by the undersigned the usual misfortune which is said to attend that number, may not fall when this constitution is submitted to the people of Louisiana for ratification.

2. The Governor of the State under this Constitution, is only required to be twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the State for two years preceding his election. I believe the chief magistrate of a great State like Louisiana, should be more than a mere youth, and possess a better knowledge of its laws, traditions and necessities than can be acquired in the space of two years.

3. Contrary to the custom in every State, and therein following the example of the constitution of 1864, the present constitution allows the Lieutenant Governor a salary of three thousand dollars per annum for the performance of no other service than those of presiding officer of the Senate for sixty days! This is an unheard of and extravagant waste of the money belonging to a people already ruined, and that merely to gratify a set of vampires on the public treasury.

4. Article 75, in proscribing the qualifications of the Judges of the Supreme Court, only requires that the lawyers appointed to that bench, shall have practiced law for three years in the State. It is a notorious fact that our system of laws cannot be mastered in three years; and that in such a short space of time, only a rudimentary knowledge of it can be acquired. This article was adopted with a view of filling our Supreme Bench with lawyers who have only recently been practicing in our State. These latter will be less competent at the end of three years practice with us, than one who began the study of the law with our system, because during those three years they will have two very different tasks to perform, to learn a new system and forget an old one. The last bulwark for the security of titles in this State will be a bench totally unfit by previous education to understand, and consequently expound our laws.

5. The qualification of practice for two years in this State, required by the district judges, by article 84, is not sufficient, and when I reflect that these judges are made elective by the people, who at the best are totally unqualified to appreciate the merits of a lawyer, I cannot help the conviction that such a system with such qualifications required, will overthrow completely the object of a judiciary. In fact, the State will have judges, but not a judiciary.

6. The Constitution has adopted partially the old probate judge system, simply adding to the jurisdiction of our ancient parish judges some matters properly belonging to the ordinary civil jurisdiction of courts. But all successions are required to be opened and finally settled in the parish courts. (See Art. 87.) And for a court having matters of successions, the judge is made elective by the people; and he is required to possess no qualification, except that he shall be a citizen of the United States. Even the nominal qualification of "learned in law" was stricken out. And I heard delegates say this was done to enable the freedmen to hold the place of parish judges.

7. Independently of the above specific and detailed objections, I have a general one to the whole judicial system established by this constitution. I refer to the elective system adopted. The evil effects of that system have been too severely felt by the people of this State to permit me ever to consent to its re-establishment.

8. Article 99, regulating the exercise of the elective franchise and the right of holding office, is anti-republican, in direct conflict with the principles already established in the title of the "Bill of Rights," and will disfranchise a large class of the people of this State; and that class is composed of the very material which past events have proven to us we must draw from, if we wish competent men to manage the affairs of State. The condition upon which they are offered the exercise of the elective franchise and the capacity to hold office, is unjust, illiberal, ungenerous and humiliating, and unworthy of being considered as emanating from an American head and American heart.

9. The oath of office required by Art. 99 is simply an absurdity, and exhibits in its clearest light, the total incapacity of the members of the Convention to fulfill the trust confided to them. What security will the colored race have in the oath of an office if the Constitution which he himself has made does not afford it to them?

10. The system of public education adopted in the constitution, article 134 will defeat the ends proposed by its advocates; beside being unjust to the white people of the State, who will be called upon to pay ninety-nine one hundredths part of the funds to carry it out. It is also another attempt to establish, by law, the social equality of all classes and colors. I believe the system will work irreparable injury to the colored race—because the whites will never mix with them or allow their children to go to the same schools—and without the help of the whites, they

THE BLACK AND TAN CONSTITUTION.

cannot establish and carry on a system of public education.

11. Because by Art. 124 abolishing tacit mortgages for the future, as well as those existing in the past (the latter after a certain time) the Constitution violates the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the divestiture of vested right and the impairing of obligations. And also, because the same article by requiring that every species of privilege, without any distinction whatever, and of whatever amount shall be registered to be effectual, will cripple and paralyze commercial operations—and thus ruin the commercial industry of the State.

12. Because the schedule reports certain laws—and from these laws certain rights have already accrued to private individuals; which repeal is a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

13. Because the ordinance attached to the constitution is unjust and unfair calculated to open every door to fraud and corruption—and merely intended to secure the election of certain parties to office, without consulting the general good.

Generally, I would state, I accepted a position in this body with a view of doing all the good I could for the people of this State black and white, believing it best to accept the situation, if I found it; believing also, the freedmen of the State could be made to understand their best interests. I have been sadly deceived.

W. H. COOLEY, Delegates from Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge.

We, the undersigned, concur in the reasons assigned by Judge Cooley for refusing to sign the Constitution, and adopt them as our reasons for refusing to sign the said Constitution.

Geo. W. DEARING, Jr., of Rapides, TROUS. P. HARRISON, G. W. FERGUSON.

The State Election.

It will become our people to look with great caution upon the question now before them. It is palpable that the new Constitution cannot be defeated, because Congress has made an *ex post facto* amendment to the reconstruction act, by which a majority of votes cast for the Constitution will secure its adoption. There are certain obnoxious and insupportable provisions in this instrument. They have not been put there with the consent of the governed. They will, sooner or later, be stricken out, because they were not demanded by either the white or black people of Louisiana—We, of course allude to a few such provisions as the following:

All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

This proposes what cannot be effected—the social amalgamation of races. Persons who come here to agitate do not appreciate the settled determination of white people to choose their own associates. They will see this more clearly if they remain until this Constitution shall be enforced. In the meantime, however, it becomes our citizens to determine what shall be done in the premises. The Constitution cannot be defeated by non-action on the part of the Conservatives. They must choose, then, between submission without effort and the exercise of political exertion in their power. It is assumed that the Constitution is inevitable, then the property holders and business men who expect to make Louisiana the home of themselves and children must take active part in the election and strive to secure such representation in the Legislature and in the State office as will enable them to amend the Constitution hereafter, or will at least alleviate by just administration the obnoxious features to which we have referred.

Our readers will now see why we have always regarded the defeat or modification of the Constitution as indispensable to the success of a Federal party! Suppose we let this Constitution and the elections to be held under it go by default? What chance will we have to send a member to Congress, or to the electoral college? And if we can send neither, what use will Louisiana be to any political party at the North? Our interest in this question is social and commercial. We feel the intense mischief to result from the embodiment and confirmation of the obnoxious provisions quoted and alluded to. We desire to secure the safest organization and the earliest repeal of the obnoxious features, because they are impediments of the social and industrial reconstruction of the South. We are not politicians, and any competent persons are welcome to the offices and patronage to result from the action which we suggest. The election will take place within the next month; which will fix upon our representative officers and official policy for some years to come. Let our citizens take counsel together what is best, to be done in the emergency.—[Bulletin.

A Louisville vagrant, who had been fined regularly every week for drunkenness, requested the magistrate to fine him by the year at a reduced rate.

An editor in Michigan talking of corn, professes to have a couple of ears fifteen inches long. Some folks are remarkable for the length of their two ears.

The girls of Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor a bouquet of tansy and wormwood. He says he'd care—he'd rather smell that than matrimony.

MARRIED.—On March 11th 1868, Mrs. AUGUSTUS JARREAU, to Mrs. LOUISE HUPP, No cards.

HAZILIAN EMIGRATION AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

CHARLES NATHAN'S CONTRACT. DEPARTURES OF FIRST STEAMERS.

THE FIRST class, fast, Iron Steamship TARTAR (one of the Cons. Morgan line) will leave New Orleans for Rio de Janeiro, on Saturday the 11th of April next.

Passage for adults \$150. in gold. Children 3 to 10 years old half price. Should the Emigrant desire to be carried to any other Brazilian Port than Rio de Janeiro \$20 in gold, extra will be charged. Emigrants' personal effects and agricultural implements carried free of charge.

P. S. Bills of exchange given to Rio de Janeiro.

P. S. A circular with further details of Mr. Chas. Nathan's Contract, will be forwarded on application.

Parties desirous of securing passage should apply early to E. L. HART, Agent, Post Office Box No. 1906; Office No. 20 Union St., New Orleans. March 11th.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Etienne Boudard vs. Johnson & Durr vs. John R. Williams vs. Edward Dupasse vs. John R. Williams vs. John R. Williams vs. C. H. Stocomb vs. Minors Williams vs. John R. Williams vs. John R. Williams.

Ninth District Court, Parish of Rapides—State of Louisiana.

BY VIRTUE of six writs of Fieri Facias issued from the Honorable the 9th District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suits—I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of APRIL, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., at the premises of the Defendant, on Bayou Robert, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following described property, seized as the property of the Defendant, to-wit:

22 Mules, 3 Horses, 10 head of Cattle, more or less, 3 Wagons, a lot of parts of Wagons, a lot of old iron, a lot of old Flows and Plow Gear.

Terms of Sale—CASH in United States Treasury Notes, subject to appraisal. A. J. STYPER, Sheriff. March 13—tds—Printer's Fee \$5 25.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

George Coleman vs. Parish of Rapides—Meredith Colburn & (State of Louisiana)—Wm. S. Colburn. No. 864.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued from the Honorable the Ninth District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 4th day of APRIL, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door, in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendants, to-wit:

One Engine and Boiler on the Wells Place, one Engine, two Boilers and fixtures on the Meredith Plantation, also one Engine and Boiler on the Mirambe Plantation.

Terms of Sale: Twelve Months' credit or Bond, the purchaser being required to furnish good and sufficient joint security with vendors lien and privilege retained on the property sold, bearing five per centum per annum interest from the day of adjudication. A. J. STYPER, Sheriff. March 13—tds—Printer's Fee \$5 00.

SUCCESSION SALE.

No. 1198. Pursuant to an order directed to me from the Honorable the 9th District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, dated February 13th 1868, commanding and directing me to sell for the payment of debts, the property hereinafter described, I shall offer for sale on the premises at Auction, on Saturday the 21st day of March 1868, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property belonging to the said Succession, viz: one Saw Mill, one boiler & Engine, one steam mill, a lot of connected machinery, a lot of Shafing, a lot of Furniture, a lot of Ground being lot No. 2 of square No. 41 with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale—CASH—in U. S. Currency subject to appraisal.

A. J. STYPER, Sheriff. July 19 1868 P. M. No. 818.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court. NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Succession of Pierre Lacour, Account of Administrator. No. 876.

WHEREAS Malafret Laysard Office administrator has filed in this office his account with the Succession of P. Lacour dec'd; Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, within 30 days from the date hereof, why the same should not be homologated.

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., March 6th 1868. J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk. Mar. 11st

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court. NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Sach of Dr. Levin Lockett, Adm'n. and Inventory etc. No. 1.

WHEREAS Robert L. Lockett, Executor, has filed in this Court the final account of the Succession of Dr. Levin Lockett; Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, within thirty (30) days from the date hereof, why the same should not be homologated.

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., March 6th 1868. W. W. WHITTINGTON, JR., Deputy Clerk.

Lost or Destroyed.

A Certain Bond, for the sum of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred dollars (\$12,500) payable to the order of Mrs. Maria B. Williams, Tattler. Parole of Mrs. Williams, dated April, 1868, on parole of Mrs. Williams, with day of April, 1868, on parole of Mrs. Williams, interest payable annually. Said bond parolapha ne varietur by B. M. Kilpatrick, Recorder, dated Alexandria, La., 11th day of January A. D. 1860.

All parties are hereby warned against trading or negotiating for the said Bond as payment has been stopped. M. B. WILLIAMS, Tattler. March 18. 1m.

B. JARREAU, JR., FAMILY GROCER, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchant, Pineville La. March 18 Jy.

HAZILIAN EMIGRATION AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

CHARLES NATHAN'S CONTRACT. DEPARTURES OF FIRST STEAMERS.