

THE BOSSIER BANNER.

W. H. SCANLAND, EDITOR.

TERMS:

The Bossier Banner will be issued every Saturday morning. Subscription, per annum, Five dollars—in advance. Three dollars for six months. Two dollars for three months.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, of eight lines or less first insertion; 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal terms offered to yearly advertisers.

Professional and business cards of one square, inserted at \$15 per annum; \$10 for six months; \$7 for three months. Publishing announcements of candidates for office, \$15—to be paid invariably in advance.

Obituary notices, when exceeding a square, will be charged as advertisements.

All articles published for the benefit of parties or individuals, at their own solicitation, will be charged for as advertisements.

All monies forwarded us by mail, at our risk.

Agents for the Bossier Banner.

A. L. Hay, General Agent, F. W. & C. M. Smith, New Orleans, John J. Swindle, Plainville, W. J. Hughes, Rocky Mount, W. J. Holley, Fillmore.

BELLEUE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

During my absence, THOS. M. FORT, Esq., will represent me in all business matters connected with this office. W. H. SCANLAND.

What are the Prospects for a Cotton Crop the Present Year?

Our exchanges attribute the fall in cotton to the very flattering prospects for a cotton crop. If this Parish can be taken as an example, we can't see anything so very flattering. We have heard of the hands on several plantations taking a "stampede" and all leaving at once, without giving the planter an hour's notice. These stampedes may be expected often. The majority of the hands do a third less work than formerly, and at least a fourth of former field hands are not tilling the soil. The towns and villages have absorbed a large number of farm laborers, and it is a very common thing for the husband to enter himself as a hand, but keep his wife and small children, and occasionally a grown daughter, at home, to take care of his cabin.

Again, many rich farms are almost without labor, the laborers having hired themselves to poor men, who till poor soil, and have not the resources for combined labor.

Bread stuffs, it is true, are fearfully neglected; but unless the soil is tilled, cotton can not be made.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned at 12 o'clock at night, on the 22d ult.

By reference to our list of candidates, it will be seen that Mr. M. P. Long is announced as a candidate for Recorder. Mr. L. is the present incumbent, and thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the office.

Special attention is called to the announcement of Thomas N. Braden, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the District Court, to be found in another column.

Our esteemed fellow citizen, J. M. Sledge, is announced in another column as a candidate for the office of Assessor for the parish of Bossier. He bears on his person the marks of our late calamitous war, but is physically and intellectually able to perform the duties of the office he seeks.

Old Philo is again out for Sheriff. See his announcement.

The Nashville Banner says that owing to the persistent misrepresentation of the people of Tennessee by the Radical officials and press in that section, immigration and the influx of capital have almost entirely ceased.

A convention has been called to meet at Louisville on the first instant, which is intended to combine all shades of the Kentucky "Conservatives."

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that Confederate money deposited with a banker created to contract which can be recognized.

The Washington Republican, a Black Radical sheet, denounces the Pennsylvania Republican Convention as a set of hypocrites and demagogues. The editor ought to know his own friends best.

The New York Times has a long article on negro suffrage, which it winds up with the following just conclusion:

While it is a matter of comparatively little consequence to most the North and Eastern States, it touches more closely the sentiments and prejudices of the West, and is absolutely a matter of life and death to Unionism and loyalty among the masses of the people in the Southern States. The men who know most of the actual condition of the colored race in the South, do not hesitate to assert that no more fatal step for them could be taken than this; that it will intensify, inevitably and incalculably the hostility of races—already strong enough to demand the wisest and most careful treatment—and the chances are three to one that it will bring on collision, insurrection and rebellion, that may eventually wrap the whole country in the flames of a war tenfold more terrible than those we have just closed. These are considerations to which no wise man should willingly close his eyes; and they may at least give pause to the effort of those most exclusively devoted to the welfare of the colored race.

CAN'T PLEASE THEM.—Notwithstanding all that the "freedom-shriekers" have done, and are still doing, for our noble fellow-citizens of African descent, they remain dissatisfied. In vain is it reported of Congress every day, in the Senate—nigger; in the House—nigger. In vain do they table the resolution, offered by Mr. Ross, to devote one day in the week to the public business, to be known as the "white man's day." Samba still grumbles and refuses to be comforted. That distinguished personage, Fred Douglas, declared publicly that they have been "betrayed" by their pretended radical friends—"basely and wantonly betrayed." In a speech at Baltimore the other evening, this popular black orator accused his white brethren in Congress of giving them back again into the hands of their enemies. "The signs of the times," he said, "portend this." His lecture was upon "Assassination and its Lessons," and he remarked to his mixed audience of white and blacks, that "had Mr. Lincoln lived, loyal black men would not have been insulted as they were by President Johnson, by having a sermon preached to them about going to work." That's where the shoe pinches; what is freedom worth to Cuffee if he has to work, just like the "poor white trash?" Fred expressed the opinion that "the plan proposed at Washington for bringing back the Southern States was a most dishonorable abandonment of the friends of the Government."

Such a speech from Douglas, so closely following that of Stevens, must cause considerable excitement and consternation in Washington. With Thad. and Fred. combined against him the President had better look out for his "head." In the meantime Mr. Johnson is reported in excellent health and fine spirits, and does not seem at all oppressed with the badgerings of Radicals and negroes.—[Missouri Republican.

RADICAL MINORITY IN THE HOUSE.—The radical strength in the Washington House of Representatives was shown by the test vote on Thad. Stevens' substitute for the Freedmen's Bureau act, as it came from the Senate. The substitute embraced his favorite theory, that the Southern States are no longer in existence, and that the whole South is more conquered territory, to be parcelled out at the will of the North.

The yeas and nays being demanded, only thirty-seven votes were cast for his pet substitute, and one hundred and twenty-six against it.

Thus we see that the real strength of the Jacobins in the House is only thirty-seven votes—a most hopeless minority. Only thirty-seven members believe that the Southern States no longer exist legally. Only thirty-seven members endorse the extreme views of Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania. Only thirty-seven members are directly opposed to President Johnson's policy. Against this little clique the great body of the House is arrayed.—[New Orleans Southern Star.

Hon. C. C. Langdon of the Mobile district, in writing from Washington, says, "outside of Congress the feeling toward the South, is exceedingly mild and liberal, but the Black Republicans in Congress, under the lead of Sumner in the Senate, and Thad. Stevens in the House, are as savage and blood-thirsty as tigers."

There are thirty-six States in the Union; consequently, there are seventy-two Senators. One half of this number is thirty-six. Two-thirds is forty-nine. The radicals have not to exceed thirty-one or two members.—They have less than half of the Senate, if all the States were represented. Yet they talk of excluding, by force and violence, eleven States, and then setting up the pretext that they are two-thirds of the remaining ramp, and so passing all of their retaliatory measures. We shall see if this game of exclusion and violence can succeed.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

A young lady who was thunderstruck at hearing of her friend's engagement, has since been provided with a lightning-rod.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—The New Orleans Crescent speaks as follows in relation to our Legislature just adjourned:

"During the session, which is just about to terminate, the Legislature has passed one hundred and twenty-seven bills, of more or less importance. This fact alone is sufficient to refute the assertion that our General Assembly has been lax in industry and zeal. Some of the acts passed required the utmost care and study, for they were intended to provide for contingencies of which the history of mankind furnishes no example. Every word had to be weighed with the utmost care; every clause debated, lest our watchful enemies should discover something which could be turned into a weapon against our sincerity. Happily, our legislators have been equal to the emergency. Whilst they have acted with commendable independence and self-reliance, they have at the same time shown due consideration for the change in the affairs of the nation which four years of contest have brought about. They have sustained the dignity of the State, and have enacted laws which guarantee all the rights and privileges of the citizen; and, at the same time, the freedmen are protected in their new and anomalous condition."

The Legislature has done its duty conscientiously and fearlessly. Its members will return home with the proud consciousness that every patriotic and sensible man in Louisiana approves of their labors, and they can refer to the subjoined list of their acts as a proof of their diligence, their forethought and ability."

REPUBLICAN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—The negroes in the Michigan colored regiment who have come back from the war have gone to suing Col. Henry Barnes, a super-loyal and high flamed fanatic, who first organized the regiment, for the recoveries of their bounties which Barnes thrust into his own pocket. Some forty suits have already been entered. Barnes at the time he was thus stealing from the darkies, was editor of the republican paper at Detroit, and was scolding severely at the copperheads for their want of sympathy for the negroes.

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.—Our readers have already been informed by the telegraphic dispatches of the expulsion of this talented and eloquent gentleman from his rightful seat in the House of Representatives. The action of the Republicans in this case is wholly indefensible, there not being the shadow of right or justice in the claim set up by his competitor, Mr. Voorhees was a Democrat—in that consisted his sin. He was able, and for that the Republicans feared him.—He was a lion in their sides, and for that they expelled him. The people of Indiana will reverse this iniquitous judgment next fall.—[Low Courier.

"Beast" Butler is still howling for the blood of Davis and Lee, and whets all the Southern lands confiscated and divided out. While Generals Grant and Sherman, and nearly all of the real heroes of the late war, are willing and anxious that the generous and manly terms of capitulation to which the Confederate leaders promptly acceded, shall be strictly respected by the nation, and when we hear every day of the exchange and interexchange of friendly greetings between the distinguished Federal and Confederate officers, how shocking and disgusting is it to a generous and powerful nation, for such creatures as Butler to lift his voice in a wolfish howl for blood and universal confiscation. His attempts for such creatures as Butler to lift his voice in a wolfish howl for blood and universal confiscation. His attempts to secure the applause of the mob reminds us of the frantic efforts of a condemned spirit to extricate himself from the depths of the Slough of Despond.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic State Convention of the Keystone State has just finished its session at Harrisburg. It is conceded that the assemblage was more enthusiastic and numerously attended than any of its predecessors of the kind for the last ten years. There was a strong contest for the nomination, which is regarded as a most hopeful sign for the campaign, it being an old maxim that a spirited canvass for the nomination is a sure sign of the success of the party at the polls. The platform was adopted with great harmony, the leading feature of which was the full endorsement of the President's policy towards the South.—[Exchange.

The Democracy of the old Keystone State is moving timely. The sanguine temperament of the Democrats of Pennsylvania is a good omen. Pennsylvania is pretty equally divided. In the next contest we believe the Democrats will carry the day.—[Jackson (Miss.) Standard.

"BLOODHOUNDS OF ZION."—The Meriden (Ohio) Recorder says: "Andrew Johnson's late treacherous actions and disgraceful immoral conduct, has elicited severe criticisms on every hand. Last Sabbath, one of our clergymen prayed: 'Not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done; but if it be consistent with Thy holy pleasure, we would that Thou speedily telegraph to President Andrew Johnson to come up to heaven.'"

Address of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COM. ROOMS, } Harrisburg, March 10, 1866. } To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The events of the last political canvass are yet fresh in your minds.

You announced your unequivocal endorsement of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and denounced the doctrine of negro suffrage.

Your opponents affirmed their support of the President, and evaded the issue upon the question of suffrage.

A powerful organization, large official patronage and an unscrupulous use of money, secured to them the victory.

The record of the past month strips the mask from the face of the victors.

They treat with derision the declared policy of the President. They have placed the Government of the Constitution in abeyance, and its legislative and executive functions are usurped by a cabal of men, who in obedience to caucus, govern the nation through the form of a dictionary.

The right of each State to regulate the qualifications of its electors is denied; the will of the people of the district is overridden, and by an almost unanimous vote. The republican party in Congress and in the State Legislature accord to the negro equal political rights with the white man.

The initial step towards a war of races has been taken, and a consolidated government looms up in the distance.

The tenets of the President upon these points are our cardinal doctrines. In sustaining him we vindicate them. Organize in every nook and corner of the Commonwealth.

Organize to sustain the President, to maintain your principles, to restore the Union, to vindicate the supremacy of your race, and to bring in political oblivion the men who have been false to the Union, false to their pledges, false to the instincts of their blood, and true alone to the madness that rules the hour.

By order of the Democrat State Central Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—This Bureau, as it has existed heretofore, has been nearly an unmitigated nuisance. The expense of it to the Government has been enormous. The history of no nation can furnish an instance of a more profligate expenditure of the public money than that which has been thus wasted, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the rights of the negro, but really for no other end than to feed and fan the flames of undying fanaticism. The entire administration of this Bureau, from its first organization, has been not only non-beneficial, but thoroughly mischievous. Its designs and its career have not been conservative and humane, such as good men could approve, but for the most part, brutal and incendiary. Instead of bringing the negro and his former proprietor together on a platform where they could enter into favorable arrangements with each other, their principal aim has been to inspire the negro with unevolved feelings, and puff him up with false ideas, the natural effect of which has been to make him pert, turbulent, saucy and unwilling to work. This is the unanimous opinion of the planters, scattered throughout the country, in respect to its earlier operations.

Up to the end of last year, the subordinate officers of this bureau, who really administered its affairs, and who, from the opinions they expressed, and the steps taken by them, proved themselves to be approved agents of the now defunct Abolition party, and while they kept a tolerably fair face to our planters, were constantly disfiguring into the minds of the negroes notions utterly incompatible with their new condition, and with any expectations they had a right to entertain.—The natural disposition of the negro is a respect for superiors; but, elevated above his natural sphere, he uniformly becomes impudent, and his bearing insufferable, while his invincible indolence leads him to eschew all labor.—How could a people of such a genius, and under such teachings and such circumstances, be induced to enter into contracts, or to respect them when made?—[N. O. Times.

Two men, having one wife between them, had a shooting scrape at Louisville, Ky., a few days since. One of them pulled his hat over the other's eyes, but the latter went it blind, and shot his wife's copartner three times before the pistol ceased firing. The firm dissolved business the next day; the Police Court advertised the dissolution.

Hume in his essays on national character, makes this general remark: Mankind is composed of three or four different races, and there never was a polished society but of the white races, to which all others are inferior.

It is to be inferred that Hume never saw any negroes.

The Memphis Avalanche has discovered that "the bully boy with the glass eye" is no less a personage than one Daniel E. Sickles, commanding in South Carolina.

A horse thief, by the name of Bowling, and six of his associates, were summarily executed by citizens of Itawamba county, Miss., a few days ago.

PRENTICE ON SUMNER.—The Louisville Journal thus frails the hero of Brooks' rattle for his attack on Gen. Grant:

As the New York World says, what Gen. Lee failed to do, Mr. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, has undertaken to accomplish. The American people who believe that the republic owes something to the soldier who led our armies to final victory over the rebellion, will be edified by the modesty of the Massachusetts senator who the other day assailed, scrap-book in hand, the honor and veracity of Ulysses S. Grant.

Gen. Grant has seen the South. Mr. Charles Sumner has never ventured beyond the line of our national bayonets arrayed for war. Gen. Grant defeated the gallant armies which, for four years held at bay the whole power of the Union. Mr. Charles Sumner was ignominiously thrashed with a cane by a South Carolina representative, long since dead and turned to dust.

The hero of a hundred fights recommends that the Southern people be entrusted with the control of their own affairs. The victim of Mr. Preston Brooks, writing still with an impotent lust of personal vengeance upon the innocent fellow-citizens of a rash and hasty man whom God has removed from all human retribution, speaks out foul mouth abuse of the President, and clamors for a practical abolition of the Constitution and the Union.

Heaven forbid that we should insult the common sense and patriotism of the American people with argument in such a case as this. Never were the man and the fanatic more sharply brought face to face than here. Gen. Grant fought to save the Union and the Constitution. Did the heroic Americans who fought under Gen. Grant, and with him, fight to save the wells and scars scored upon the broad back of Mr. Charles Sumner by a dead Congressman from South Carolina?

"When rogues fall out honest men get their dues." The quarrel between Gen. Grant and the Beast is about to develop some facts in connection with the exchange of prisoners not generally known, and which it is the interest of certain parties to keep concealed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says: One of the features of personal gossip current since the last appearance of Gen. Butler here, is that the latter in uncoiling his bottle for the benefit of the Lieutenant General, will give to the world a dispatch received from Gen. Grant when Gen. Butler had charge of the exchange of prisoners, in which Gen. Grant says the exchange of prisoners must not progress, as the North cannot stand it—receiving poor, starved soldiers, and giving strong, healthy rebels in return.

The Supreme Court of both Mississippi and Tennessee, decide that notes given for slaves purchased before emancipation took place, and unpaid, are good, and can be collected by law. That individuals cannot be held responsible for the action of the Government.

SHOWING UP BATTLE FIELDS.—The Richmond Dispatch tells the following story: A Confederate General recently met an Irishman who had served gallantly under him in the war. He was seated on the box of a hack, wielding the whip over a pair of horses that had been overfed. Halting him and interchanging expressions expressive of mutual satisfaction at meeting, the General inquired: "And how are you getting along, Pat?"

"Finely, General," said he, "I took to this business immediately after the evacuation, and I have made twenty dollars a day by visiting the battle-fields. You know, General, that I know nothing about them, yet I take the travellers to them and talk as if I know'd everything. I took a party of Bostonians the other day to the Seven Pines, and showed them the hottest part of the fight. I saw a pile of bones in the midst of it, which belonged to some animal or other, and pointing to them said: 'There lay the bones of the vilest Rebel General that fell in the fight.' Don't you think, General, if they didn't believe it, and each of them put a piece of the bones in his carpet-bag to take home with him?"

Washington papers say that startling exposures of official corruption, on the part of Federal officers in the South, are alleged to have recently come to the knowledge of the Government. During the past year, it is said that more than "two million of dollars" have been fraudulently taken from the coffers of the Treasury, through the thrifty proceedings of these brawling patriots who now rule in the South.

The New York World learns positively that Admiral Semmes is to be discharged without trial, the Government having decided that his parole of surrender protects him from arrest so long as he may faithfully observe it. This is extremely gratifying news, and the general application of the rule will allay a great deal of irritation of feeling, growing out of a sense of breach of faith toward paroled Confederate soldiers.

THE NEGRO BEFORE THE WHITE MAN.—Not less than four hundred widows in this city are applicants for aid from the Bangor Fuel Society.—Bangor has a population of less than 17,000, and is largely in favor of the National nigger boarding-house, and goes in considerably in contributing moral pocket-handkerchiefs to the gorrillas of equatorial Africa, but has no time left, after getting through with such philanthropic labors, to attend to its own starving and freezing white widows.—[Bangor (Me.) Whig.

Within the last ten days there has been a decline of twenty per cent. in the price of domestic goods in this market, and of twenty-five per cent. in foreign goods. The tendency is still downward.—[True Delta, 24th ult.

ANOTHER VETO.—We learn that intelligence of another veto by the President came over the wires yesterday. It was the "civil rights bill," (so-called.) guaranteeing to every person, without regard to color, a recognition of citizenship, and protection in their civil rights. It was sugar-coated with a disclaimer that the bill had no reference to suffrage. The President vetoed it on the ground that the question of citizenship belonged to the States.—[Texas Republican, 30th ult.

Since the above was in type we have seen this veto message of the President, in the Picayune of the 29th ult. It is able, cool and dispassionate.

Any person wishing to purchase good boots, shoes and hats, should give J. B. Lewis, jr., Texas street, Shreveport, a call. He keeps the very best article, in his line, constantly on hand. His terms are moderate.

Announcements.

For District Attorney. We are authorized to announce JOHN R. GRIFFIN, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, of the 10th Judicial District. Election, 1st Monday in May.

For Sheriff. We are authorized to announce JAS. S. HERRING, as a candidate for Sheriff of the parish of Bossier, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce PHILLO ALDEN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for Sheriff of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

For District Clerk. We are authorized to announce T. N. BRADEN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

For Recorder. We are authorized to announce M. P. LONG, the present incumbent, as a candidate for Recorder of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

For Assessor. We are authorized to announce J. M. SLEDGE, as a candidate for Assessor of Bossier Parish, at the ensuing May election.

Notice. FOR all my notes, made since the surrender, I will pay, in lumber, a premium of ten per cent.

Persons will take due notice and charge nothing to my account without an order from myself or Capt. John W. Smiley. ap. 7 tf H. R. L. WINFREY.

Succession Notice. State of Louisiana, Parish of Bossier Clerk's Office, 10th District Court. Notice is hereby given that Drucilla J. Platt has this day filed in the office of said clerk, her application praying to be appointed administratrix of the succession of Mrs. Mary W. Platt, deceased.

Now, therefore, this is to admonish all persons concerned, that if opposition is not made thereto within the time prescribed by law, the said Drucilla J. Platt will be appointed and confirmed as prayed for.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Bellevue, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1866. A. J. BRADEN, Deputy Clerk.

Succession Notice. State of Louisiana, Parish of Bossier Clerk's office 10th District Court. Notice is hereby given that Epy A. Childers has this day filed in the office of said clerk, her final account and tableau of debts of the succession of D. A. Childers, deceased.

Now, therefore, this is to admonish all persons concerned that if opposition is not made thereto within the time prescribed by law, the said final account and tableau of debts will be homologated and approved as prayed for.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Bellevue, this 4th day of April, A. D. 1866. T. N. BRADEN, Clerk.

Succession Notice. State of Louisiana, Parish of Bossier Clerk's office 10th District Court. Notice is hereby given that Epy A. Childers has this day filed in the office of said clerk, her final account and tableau of debts of the succession of D. A. Childers, deceased.

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