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Feb. 15, 1868.—1y.

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[AVOCAT]
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aug2-3m

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OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

THOMAS H. LEWIS, of the above firm, will regularly attend the Sessions of the District Court of Calcasieu parish. 7

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Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in the Parishes of St. Landry and Calcasieu.
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Leesburg, Cameron Parish,
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LUCIUS F. SUTHON,
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Leesburg, Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

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JOEL H. SANDOZ,
NOTARY PUBLIC
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March 21, 1874-n2y1

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my9-tf H. D. NIX.

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Martial Interference.

About 9 o'clock last night an alleged usurpation of authority was committed by the officer of the day of the United States troops stationed at the Continental Hotel, in sending a squad of armed soldiers at a common woman's request. The reported facts of the case as obtained from a reliable source are as follows: A U. S. soldier determined to take a negress from Hattie Chevalier's house, located on Gravier street, near Dryades, last evening, and succeeded in getting the woman, but not her clothes. Returning a short time after he demanded the apparel, when Hattie closed the front entrance, and through a rear outlet proceeded to the barracks, corner of Julia and Carondelet streets. Upon seeing the officer of the day she called on him for protection, alleging the police were unable to secure her from molestation.

The officer, it is said, at once summoned a squad of ten men, armed with Springfield rifles, and marched them to the house and stationed them around the premises. Elated with their victory, the woman disturbed the peace until officers Henry and Masterson walked in, in the very face of the soldiery, and arrested the inmates. The excited crowd of about 300 people anxiously inquired whether the city was under martial law. After the arrest, the soldiers retired to their quarters.—N. O. Times, 28th.

Presidential Ideas.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The nomination for the Presidential election in November, 1876, is from twelve to fourteen months off. If Grant should now announce that he will in no event be a candidate for re-election, he might expect that many of his adherents would slacken in their allegiance and grow lukewarm in their service. The declaration would at once set every holder of Federal office, every dependent of each officer, every seeker of office and all his friends off in full cry after some other candidate.

The wild hunt for office would all at once begin with an eagerness that would go on increasing until the day of the election, and, in case of the election of the Republican candidate, until the inauguration. Meantime Grant would be forgotten as a dispenser of patronage. While all eager Radical eyes would be turned to look for the rising star of presidential glory the star that is setting would be forgotten. Even the creatures of presidential favor would sit upon the executive log and croak for the stork of 1877.

Such an announcement from Gen. Grant would break up all the State and city coalitions, cliques and rings through which the incalculable power of the Executive is now exerted. It is one of our political misfortunes that executive and administrative power throughout the entire republic centres upon the President, who, instead of exercising the simple functions marked out for him by law, has become the pivot on which official power rests and turns.

The President almost directly controls the political machinery of his party in all the States, naming candidates, distributing appointments, designating the State party leaders, through whom patronage is distributed, and calling to the Senate such as merit promotion by zealous service. This secures to the President an army of personal followers, under a regular organization, ranging downward from himself through a regular gradation of greater and lesser chiefs, to the lower ranks of incumbents of minor offices.

Let Grant once declare his purpose to abdicate the headship of the grand presidential establishment, and he would soon see his magnificent and well cemented array of followers breaking up into innumerable fragments, and he would not be long in finding himself solitary, isolated, and almost powerless. Even the army would lose something of the spirit of allegiance by which it is now bound to its soldier chief, and the prospect of a civilian as President would be felt by many wearers of regimentals as a damper upon their ambitious hopes.

Grant has held the high position of Chief Magistrate long enough to be familiar with all the motives and springs of action by which men are actuated and controlled. He has seen the subsiding glory of Presidents during the last months of their administrations, and has no desire to follow their example of waning influence and declining power. He has no wish to play the part of the old, decrepid and weak-kneed monarch who anticipates death by abdicating power in favor of the heir apparent, while retaining only the regal forms and semblance of authority.

The Radical party has long since discovered that when they took for their standard bearer a popular soldier they acquired a master; they have for six years encouraged him in an absolute sway over all party concerns; they can not now consistently complain when they find him determined to hold the sceptre with resolute persistence to the last hour of his administration.

The Redskins.

GOVERNMENT MAKING PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THEM.

Wallace, Kansas, April 27.—Lieut. Henly arrived at Fort Wallace yesterday with a number of soldiers in an exhausted condition.

Four hundred Indians were seen about fifty miles from Wallace, near the Kansas Pacific railroad.

The Government is making preparations for several attacks on the Indians.

TENNESSEE BUFFALO GNATS.

Memphis, April 27.—The planters are complaining greatly of unprecedented destruction of mules, horses and cattle by the buffalo gnats. It is estimated that within the past ten days $100,000 worth of stock have been killed by them within a radius of one hundred miles from this city, and in consequence there has been a heavy advance in the price of mules and horses.

A Cure for Consumption.

A correspondant writes as follows about the power of a well known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullein, steeped strong and sweetened with coffee-sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient. Young or old plants are good dried in the shade, and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens the system, and builds up instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood, and takes inflammation from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this receipt for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up, and keep in the house ready for use."—Exchange.

A lady at Memphis says she doesn't want any jewelry, hasn't a looking-glass in the house, and wouldn't take a silk dress as a gift. Memphis has another living curiosity—a cross-eyed cat.