

The Conquest of Mexico.

Our city contemporaries have overlooked the main point our Statesmen should make in urging the conquest of Mexico. So far the question has been argued, and very properly, as far as it goes, upon the ground of the mere acquisition of the rich territory of that country; a country abounding in agricultural, mineral, and pastoral wealth, for the purpose of furnishing a peaceable and stable government to that revolutionary and distracted people, and developing its resources, by infusing Anglo Saxon vigor into the blood and business of Mexico.

Since Cortez and his band of Spanish nobles and heroes invaded the territory and crushed the power of the Montezumas, the conquest of Mexico has been the dream of Statesmen. Aaron Burr, a statesman too wise and far seeing for his day, was the first American who attempted to plant upon its soil Anglo-saxon manhood. Since his day we have had an Austin, a Houston, a Quitman and a Walker. All these were urged on by ambitious schemes. None by patriotic motives. Love of and desire for power and wealth were the main-springs to their desire for the conquest and annexation of the fertile soil of Mexico.

Mexico and its great fertility can hardly be described. The great mass of its territory consists of an elevated plateau formed by an expansion of the Cordilleras, from which slopes descend to the Atlantic on the East, and to the Pacific on the West. The climate from the rapid differences of elevation is temperate, and it is one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. All its riches lie, in a measure, undeveloped; its people as a mass are bigoted, intolerant, ignorant, lazy and revolutionary, although there are many of its best citizens who recognize the deplorable condition of their country, but they are powerless to check or eradicate the evils under which they labor.

The United States is at this moment, from the peculiar condition of her society, ready for the advance for this rich country. The late war engendered a military spirit in our population which is not compatible with a country so situated and governed as ours. A vast number of men are out of employment; and there is also a vast number who were never in employment—men reared under the sound of war and nursed upon the extravagance and crimes it bred. To these must be added the tens of thousands called from the cities of Europe to America when men as food for powder were in demand. These men are discontented, turbulent and in the volcanic matter at work within the bosom of our civil society. This class has no business with in the heart of stable governments, and when they reach strength in numbers they are a power that unthrones liberty and turn loose license. France and her days of horror, her reign of terror, were but the eruption of a maximum gathering of her volcanic classes.

It has been regarded, since reason and civilization have been injected into civil government, the height of statesmanship to preserve in society the sturdy citizen from the inroads of this lawless class. What better occupation could be afforded them than this contemplated conquest? What better reasons can be advanced for the acquisition of Mexico than that of furnishing war for a war-like class, in order to preserve our own civil society intact.

We are in favor therefore of the conquest of Mexico, because we

want peace at home, and to secure that peace we consider it to be the duty of the statesmen of America to furnish occupation abroad, to the war-like classes that are now tugging and seething in the bosom of our home civil society.

A war for the conquest of Mexico will do this, and the outlay will be amply repaid by the rich territory obtained, while we will have fulfilled a duty to God and civilization, by giving a firm and stable government to that now distracted country, as well as insuring peace, law, and order to all its citizens.

Let Them Mind their Own Affairs. To show the utter imbecility of the "apologising policy" adopted by some leading Democrats, confined mostly to the North, but found in localities here, we have but to refer to the late comments relative to the killing of the notorious Laws in Feliciana.

Laws, from all accounts, is of that class of scoundrels who, clothed with a little brief authority, rode down, or attempted to ride down, every semblance of decency in the State. Laws fled when the respectable people would no longer submit to his presence. After supporting Packard by testifying in New Orleans that every white man in Feliciana was a cut-throat and a murderer, and every white woman a viperous demon in petticoats, which testimony availed nothing for Packard, and that was no fault of the Laws' class; he returns to the country he ruined, and among the gentlemen and ladies he vilified and slandered, with as much impudence as a conqueror; the result is, Laws is killed by unknown parties.

No sooner does this bloody North as a bloody Southern outrage, and the entire Radical party from the Interior to his fraudulent, rise up on "their hind legs and paw the air with their fore legs, while the pukes of the South begin to slake in their boots and whine out sickening excuses, yelling all the time for Governor Nicholls to call out the militia and hunt down the "assassin."

We are no excusers of the killers of Laws, and we want the law, which has been outraged by these murderers vindicated, but we most emphatically deny the right of Mr. Hayes, or Mr. Evans, or Mr. anybody else outside this State, to interfere in the matter.

Louisiana is a sovereign State, amenable to no authority on purely State matters, and she is fully able and willing to suppress all crime within her border, but her people indignantly repel the attempt of Mr. Hayes, or any of his party, or any other party, for that matter, not residents of this State, to dictate to their sovereign authorities in any matter whatsoever.

Louisianians do not justify the killing of any man, but they insist they shall not be held responsible for the acts of murderers and assassins, and they propose to hunt back such accountability to those who charge it, not by excuses, whinnings, and expressions of sorrow, but by indignantly telling those people of the North, who seem to make it a point of attending to every one's business but their own, that this is no affair of theirs, and they had better look at their own out-laws at home before they throw mud at other, and better people than they are.

The Southern people have no apologies to make to Molly Maguires—not will they whine out excuses to any set of men who, backed up for ten years the venal and corrupt horde of rascals who left Louisiana a desert, and her people starving.

Weather and Crops. The weather at this present writing is hot, dry, and disagreeable. In the afternoon clouds gather sufficiently to give promise of a much-desired shower, and the stars shine forth bright and brilliant, and hopes for rain must be credited to the coming morning. The mercury now begins to range up in the nineties, during mid-day, and the sun's rays are excessively hot, parching the grass, withering the corn, and stunting the cotton. The cry comes from all parts of the country for rain! rain! and many planters have already despaired of making a full crop of corn. In some favored sections the people have been blessed with refreshing showers, but they have been confined to very small circumscribed localities. And thus it is "no-day, man puts forth the tender leaves of hope," but alas! no fruit-time may come for him, although through no fault of his. The cotton is reported doing well, stand good, and grass all killed; this plant can stand long droughts after it gets up and under way, the "lap root" having the facility to seek the moisture, however deep it is to be found.

The prospect stands about thus at this present time—corn crop light, cotton, with no future accident, good.

Do We Mean to Purify.

The New Orleans Democrat some time since sounded a note that met responsive echo throughout the State which was the vigorous prosecution of those radical officials who have for the past eight years unblushingly violated law and the rights of the people.

The Democrat very wisely selected the heads of the judiciary of our State, the late members of the Supreme Court, as fit subjects upon whom to begin the work of political purification and we have anxiously looked over our city files in hopes that our Attorney General had "planted one foot before" upon a march that would not end till these malefactors had disgorged the sums of their robberies or that they were safely secured in the penitentiary as a warning to future official plunderers. We are pained to say that our research has not been rewarded with a word or line which would justify our applause.

And the Democrat has become suddenly and ominously silent! What does this mean? We would be pained to say that the soothing effect of the usual Sirun that sings on the flags of our "business center" had had its influence upon that clarion voice that awoke to life the manhood of North Louisiana. It will be a fitting time to die when we are convinced that Hearsey, he "whose words were bonds, his oaths oracles," to all of this section, had been bulldozed by the trimmers into a disgraceful silence.

But this sudden dropping of a subject which is so vital to society and our cause in the State, is certainly strange to the people.

Has the filthy fingers of the trader smirched the snow-white escutcheon of our victory with "dirty soap?"

Does disgraceful traffic underlie the sheen of the bayonet that gained our independence? Forbid it Heaven!

The constitution of this State, as amended by the Supreme Judges but these judges, by a statute lobbied through the corrupt legislature of February, 1871, have drawn an increased amount, contrary to that constitution, of \$2,500 yearly for six years, or \$15,000 in all.

Where are the promises made the people of this State by the Democratic officials to discharge their duties fearlessly and without favor? Are they the pie crust of the hustings, made to be broken? We demand in the name of the people an enforcement of the law! We insist upon the purification of political society and political morals by promptly punishing political malefactors. No man has a right to engage in peculating and robbing the public treasury and escape punishment.

If any trades or bargains have been made by which thieves and malefactors were to have gone unwhipped of justice, the people demand that the condoners should be punished as well as the criminal. No official has a right to compound a felony, and be high or low, he should be promptly punished.

Let the Attorney General do his duty, no matter who those are that tread upon and if any of these rascally radical thieves present the plea of a promise not to prosecute, from any democratic official or citizen, prosecute that official or citizen to the full extent of the law. He has compounded a felony and deserves the utmost rigor of the law.

We await with painful, anxious patience the Attorney General's action, and we are listening for the Democrat upon the subject.

Enemy Within the Citadel.

When it was promised Packard that he should not be prosecuted for past political as well as personal offences, was it understood he should remain in the State in order to telegraph North every killing of a negro, distorted into a political murder by his fertile brain and facile pen?

The white people of the country parishes desire to know, and they have a perfect right to be informed just how long it will be necessary for the officials they elected begin the work of purging this State. Especially do they demand that Mr Packard and his criminal gang be summarily dealt with by our courts.

Since these radical officials are such sticklers for the punishment of criminals it is nothing but just and proper they should be punished for that array of crimes of which they stand charged, and which decent people are made sick to contemplate.

Who is the greater criminal, Kellogg and Packard who outraged and murdered liberty and law in Louisiana for four years, or the man who revenges his private wrongs upon a private individual?

Mr. Packard has a perfect right to live in Louisiana, but he has no right to make himself the public accuser of its people; he should be dealt with in some way and summarily for such a crime as the continued defamation of a whole people.

We, in the name of the people, call upon the officers of the law to drive out this enemy from the citadel.

There seems to be reason to believe that England, France, Germany and Austria will soon be mixed in with the war. Keep the flour barrel in the shade.

To the Patriotic Taxpayers.

The Police Jury has passed an ordinance requiring the payment of licenses for 1876 and all forfeited bonds in currency. This we consider an ordinance wise and patriotic, notwithstanding the fact that the law quibblers have risen in arms, as it were, against it.

The cry has gone up for years against, not only mismanagement of parochial affairs and the squander of public moneys, but every one has expressed shame that our parish issue should be hawked about as worthless for want of a buyer; and many that poor men have been compelled to attend courts, have done work and furnished material to this parish and were forced to take worthless paper as a representative for money.

The present Police Jury have determined to follow a line of financial policy which they have formed and digested and which will place this parish upon its feet financially once more.

The law of the legislature forbids under extreme penalty, the issue of any warrants after the first day of October next and the law gives that length of time simply to allow police juries to prepare their financial conditions to meet that wise change. It would be the height of folly to suppose that an intelligent police jury would set down and issue certificates on up to the first day of October, hoping that a "Micawber turn up" would relieve them and the parish from a rut we have dragged in for ten years or more.

The issue of all paper has been stopped. Witness and juror certificates alone excepted and they are receivable for current taxes. Some money is required to meet daily expenses; to meet the entire expenses of the present District Court; to pay these very witness and juror certificates with, in fact, and the police jury have set aside and named a part of the tax due the parish which they require shall be paid in currency in order to meet these expenses and carry out their plans. They rely upon the patriotic taxpayer to respond to their call and they insist that the clamor of those who do not understand or will not understand, that the way to resume currency payment is to resume at once, shall not be allowed to bias their faith in the work for financial redemption now going on.

The present police jury will make all classes of paper now out 50 per cent better than at present if—the taxpayer pays his taxes—that's all.

The Abuse of Wiltz.

There are a certain class of slippered, obese growlers, who persistently abuse any attempt of a young man of talent to rise above the common level of a follower of the "oldest and the best." These are those who would have assisted in crucifying Christ, had they lived in his day, simply because he confounded the learned doctors at the early age of twelve, not that he was smart, but because he showed it when he was; to them, entirely too youthful. The main objection these played out fossils urge against our Lt. Governor, Wiltz, is that he is too young and too ambitious, and that he is not Conservative. In other words, Lt. Governor Wiltz has developed THE MAN at an earlier age than they think is right, and he has preserved, in all the dirty week of political bummerism in Louisiana, unsoiled skirts, and is load and clarion-toned in his war against fraud and its creatures, the rings of New Orleans.

We opposed the nomination of Mr. Wiltz upon our ticket as Governor, but we were for him strong for the second place; our opposition sprang from no such causes as are put forward as arguments against him by those in whose way he stands in the accomplishment of some sinister end.

Mr. Wiltz is too popular; his honesty of heart and patriotism of purpose are too well known to be affected by the clamor of these fellows who do nothing for the State and people themselves, but furnish a certain amount of paunch and ponderosity to the party which they flatter themselves, renders it respectable.

We hand down these few remarks, as a "congratulation" to the members of Mr. Wiltz, by certain parties in New Orleans, and they are welcome to all the comfort they can find in them. One thing they can be assured of, Mr. Wiltz is in full accord with the people of this State, and his views find response in the heart of every man in this section. They want no dilly-dally with the enemy, but a sound Democratic State government.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge David Pierson opened Court last Monday with a full attendance of the Bar. It was really refreshing to see once more a Judge on the bench whom the people had elected. From the manner in which he went to work, it was evident he was *au fait* at his business. The docket is a lengthy one, and Judge P. has a laborious task before him for this hot weather. However, we think him quite equal to the task, and feel assured he will acquire himself with honor and dignity, and give general satisfaction, except to the guilty.

The Sultan of Turkey says that the women are to blame for this European war.

Beginning of Court.

His Honor Judge—opened court with all the dignity suitable to the occasion. The first thing entered into was the hearing of the excuses of the jurors anxious to get back home, and to be relieved from serving their country at a dollar a day. The first juror J. Smith came forward and said he wanted to be excused if the judge would so allow. "State your grounds for excuse" said his Honor. "Well judge" said Smith, "you see my family is all sick, crop in the grass, and no one to attend to all these matters but myself." "Your grounds not sufficient," raled the Judge, and up stepped Jake Agnader, "Why should you be excused," queried his Honor. "Well you see Mr. Judge, I see him jurymen afore, and dozent tink its far to make one man do all de work." "When seie you a juror," asked his Honor. "Las court, sah, las court sure." "Who was judge at that time," demanded the court. "Dat gemman settin rite dar, Mars Chapman," (pointing to Judge C—) "You can be excused," complacently remarked the court. Next was John Adolphe. "Why should you be excused," interrogatively said his Honor. "Mars judge, I see an old chicken, you bet. Why fore de Lord dis chile had grand children when Sam Huston went from hiar to fite the Mexicans." "What year was that," chronologically inquired the court. "Don't no bout years, Mars judge, but I see been hiar too long not to be out'en the jurymannum." "Where were you born?" locally questioned his Honor. "Rite hiar, Mars judge, rite hiar down cross de river when a squit cold jump de Bonja." "Have you any registration of your birth," asked the court. "Oh no Mars judge, us called pussans had no 'stration papers in dem ber times, its only since 'lection times us has dem papers." "The juror is excused," blandly remarked his Honor. Next came up a tall, thin, sanctimonious compound specimen of humanity and said he was a minister of the Gospel. "Are you regularly licensed for the calling?" asked the court. "No, sir, but I am regularly called for to preach," meekly responded the juror with eyes upturned to the ceiling. "The excuse is good and the preacher may go," said his Honor. Next man came up with a sullen air and defiant look. "What excuse have you to offer," sharply asked the court. "In de first place Mr. judge, I am not a democrat and what's more sah, I neber will be. Now my comprehension ob de business is dis—dis a democrat court and bein a good publican voter, its my position not to sarve with any of dem white leaguers." "Well sir unless you retire, determined to do your duty as a good citizen, the chances are that you may serve in jail," quietly remarked the court. Whereupon the ambitious politician retired somewhat crestfallen. Henry O'Brien came forward asking to be excused. "Why should you not be willing to serve your country?" asked the court. "If yer 'onor please, I have no country to sarve, entirely." "How is this?" said the court. "Well yer see yer 'onor, last Fall in New Orleans I los' my naturalization papers and the darn radicals would not give me my registration papers; therefore I have concluded not to be a citizen of any country." "This country will henceforth protect her citizens in all their rights, whether native or foreign born, whether they hail from Greenland, icy mountains or India's coral strand, the protectingegis of the law will follow. Go, and when the Sheriff calls, answer to your name, re-estate yourself in the role of your country's honor, and when election times come around, the beneficent blessing of the elective franchise will be restored to you. Sheriff proceed with the regular business of the court."

This is about what might take place in any court room in the South at this time.

In 1876 Kellogg "requested" that an indictment against Cain Sartain for robbery of the School Treasury, should be quashed, and the Democratic press and people were justly indignant. We understand that a certain Democratic State Senator approached the District Attorney of this District, and stated that proceedings against M. H. Twitchell, the notorious bummer and thief of Red River parish, be delayed, postponed, or something of that sort, at the request of the Democratic Attorney General of the State!

It is in order to inquire whether this man so gloriously (?) won, or is it a little continuation of the rule of the usurper, Kellogg?

The people demand that the Attorney General stand up like a little man and speak out! They insist on knowing, and knowing immediately, whether or not they have simply changed masters.

The Record, established in this city some six weeks since upon the ruins of the pap organ, the Republican, lived through five issues and threw up the sponge in disgust. Independent journalism in country parishes went pay, as the Record managers have sadly learned. The material of the Republican (late Record) has been purchased by Mr. John Hewitt and will be removed to Mansfield, DeSoto parish, where he will establish a "Simon pure" Democratic paper.

We claim for the VINDICATOR the largest circulation of any country paper in the State, and our already flattering circulation is constantly increasing. Our influence and readers are not purely local; Sabine, Grant, Winn, Vernon and Red River, come within the scope of our weekly visits; besides which, the VINDICATOR is well known in all parts of Louisiana. Advertisers who desire to reach a custom far their business will certainly consult their interest by supporting the VINDICATOR.

Mr. H. H. Baker, of New Orleans, is our only authorized agent for that city and our business men are respectfully referred to him for terms and rates of advertising. Mr. Baker can be found at the Democrat office.

The interest of New Orleans demand that she should strive for the trade of this section, which St. Louis and Cincinnati are fighting her for. No letter aid to our home metropolis can be found than the PEOPLE'S VINDICATOR.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

OFFICE OF STATE TAX COLLECTOR, NATCHITOCHEES, LA., JUNE 8, 1877. ATTENTION of Tax Payers of this Parish is called to Sec. 51 of the Revenue Act of 1877, as follows:

Sec. 51. Be it further enacted, etc., that as soon as furnished with blank licenses the tax collector shall give notice to each person liable to the payment of a license tax that payment thereof must be made within fifteen days, and in case of failure to pay such license he shall, within twenty days from said notification proceed to seize and sell, after ten days advertisement, property of the delinquent to satisfy said license. Sec. 53 directs the Collector, on the 1st Monday of November to file with the Recorder a list of all unpaid taxes. The filer operates as legal seizure of the property and will bear 8 per cent interest. On the 1st Monday in December all property so seized will be sold at public auction, without appraisement, being mandatory, the Collector has no discretion but to execute the law, and it will be done to the letter. J. N. LANE, Tax Collector. June 9.-11.

Estray Notice.

I HAVE taken up and estrayed two horses, one brown, with left fore foot white, and both hind feet white, left ear cropped off. Branded on the left shoulder JD (connected) and counter-branded under it, the same JD, and branded on the left hip AH (connected). Also one light brown mare branded JW on left hip. JOSEPH WELCH.

Estray Notice.

I HAVE taken up and estrayed one sorrel mare, no brand to be seen; two years on the right jaw. JOSEPH K. WALKER.

NOTICE.

SUCCESSION OF Eleonore Gouin, dec'd. J. LACOSTE, Administrator of the Succession of Eleonore Gouin, dec'd., having filed in this office his final account of administration, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to make their objections thereto in ten days, otherwise the same will be adjudged and made the Judgment of the Court, and the administrator's bond cancelled. Witness the Hon. P. A. Simmons, Parish Judge, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1877. JNO. LAPLACE, D'y. Clerk. June 9-21.

CONSTABLE SALE.

L. Charleville, vs. M. H. Hendricks. 10th Justice Court. By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me directed, I have seized and offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, at the door of the Tenth Justice's Office, in this town of Cloutierville, on Thursday, June 21st, 1877, the following described property, to wit: One Sorrel Pony. Terms of sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement. C. E. COMPERE, Constable 10th Ward. June 8th, 1877.

REGISTRATION AND ASSESSMENT.

THE Taxpayers and voters of Natchitoches parish are hereby notified that I will visit the different polling precincts of the parish, on the following days, for the purpose of assessing property for State and Parish taxes, and of Registering voters, to wit: Ward 2, H. H. Hathorns, Friday and Saturday, June 22 and 23. " 3, Grappe's Bluff, Monday and Tuesday, June 25 and 26. " 3, Broadwell's, Wednesday and Thursday, June 27 and 28. " 4, Camppe, Friday and Saturday, June 29 and 30. " 4, Butler's Store, Thursday and Friday, July 5 and 6. " 5, Beulah Church, Monday and Tuesday, July 9 and 10. " 6, Glover's, Wednesday and Thursday, July 11 and 12. " 7, Zion Church, Monday and Tuesday, July 16 and 17. " 8, Beasley's, Wednesday and Thursday, July 18 and 19. " 9, E. Ross' and Monday and Tuesday, July 23 and 24. " to Cloutierville, Wednesday and Thursday, July 25 and 26. " 11 Carroll Jones', Friday and Saturday, July 27 and 28.

As the time for completing the rolls is very short, the taxpayers are requested to prepare full descriptions of their Lands, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wagons, and all kinds of taxable property, and have the lists ready on the days, and at the places above designated. Under recent laws, the Assessor is charged with the duty of Registering voters, and in order to vote at future elections, it is absolutely necessary that the names shall appear on the new rolls. I will be in my office at all times up to 24th of June, and on all days not set down above for appointment. Parties may therefore make their assessments to me at any such times.

J. P. JOHNSON, Assessor, Natchitoches Parish. Offices with Tax Collector, St. Denis St. Natchitoches, May 21st, 1877.

C. A. BULLARD. N. H. CAMPBELL. Bullard & Campbell, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, And General Merchandise. Corner FRONT & LAPAYETTE Streets, Natchitoches, La. HIGHEST cash price paid for cotton and country produce in cash or merchandise. March 25-1y.

New Advertisements.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, (Late of New Orleans), ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, COUSHATTA, RED RIVER PARISH, LOUISIANA. Will practice in Coushatta, Natchitoches, Mansfield, Many, and in every part of North-west Louisiana. Special attention given to Land cases and Successions. June 9th, 1877.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A SMALL Sorrel Pony, with streaks in face, black eye on left hip. Had on saddle and bridle when missed. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the pony. JOHN DUNLEAVY. June 9-21.

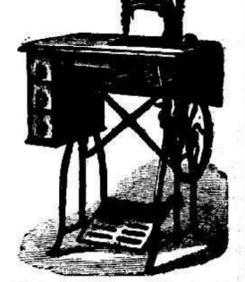
NOTICE.

All east bills due me as Clerk of the Court, have been placed in the hands of Daniel Scarborough for collection. All persons are notified to pay to him, and him alone. H. P. MEZIERE, Clerk. June 9.

Special Notice.

MINDEN, June 4, 1877. On and after to-day, all messages received by the Merchant Union Telegraph Company for New Orleans, the tariff will be fifty cents for ten words, and three cents for each additional word; the tariff from Natchitoches to New Orleans is one dollar; all offices on Merchant Union Co., 50 cents. ENGLISH.

WHEELER & WILSON NEW NO. 8 MACHINE.



Highest Premium at Centennial. PRICE, \$75 to \$100. Also the Famous No. 1 & 2 FAMILY MACHINES.

The Qualities which Recommend them are

- 1. Beauty and excellence of such as on both sides of the fabric sewed. 2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel. 3. Economy of thread. 4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials. 5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish. 6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction. 7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement. Parts, such as oil, needles, &c., always on hand and for sale by J. P. JOHNSON, at M. H. Carver's. Sold on easy monthly terms.

NOTICE.

PARISH OF NATCHITOCHEES, State Tax Collector's Office. May 22d, 1877. This office is now open for the collection of LICENSES and TAXES, due the State and Parish. L. N. LANE, Collector. May 26th.

For Rent.

The Marietta Dwelling House, on Texas Street. Apply to J. TRICHEL, Agent. April 21.-67.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AT GRAND ECORE.

Pictures! Pictures!! Pictures!!! You can have Three Card Pictures taken for FIFTY CENTS, at the Photograph gallery at Grand Ecore, La. A. G. RUDD, Photographer.

Dissolution. David Pierson having become District Judge, the Law Firm of Jack & Pierson is dissolved. The unfinished business of the Firm will be conducted and settled by the undersigned. April 28-47. WM. H. JACK.

EXTENSIVE SELL OUT.

Uncle Sam's sold his constitution For 14 Amendments. U. S. Grant swapped Sam Tilden For Hayes and Casey. Hayes swapped Packard for Nicholls. Chamberlain sold his tax collectors To Wade Hampton. Packard gave the State House as a donation Moria Case to Francis T. Nichols. Jacob A., sold his stock of goods, yard and ward house business, to Joseph H. Wolfson.

In retiring from the trade I have been in for the last 32 years, in this parish, I desire to express my thanks to my friends and customers and commend them to the new firm who purchases my stock and have the facilities required to supply their wants. Very Respectfully, JACOB A. WOLFSON. Grappe's Bluff, March 5, 1877.

Leopold Cartel COFFEE HOUSE

Corner FRONT and HORN Streets. March 25-1y Lunch free every day.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Wm. TRAMMELL'S STEAM SAW MILL, Five Miles South of Natchitoches. Is prepared to furnish at short notice below cash prices. Wm. TRAMMELL. Feb. 21-ly.