

OFFICIAL Paper of the Parish and City of Natchitoches. JAN. H. CONROVE, Editor. SATURDAY, - - JUNE 28, 1879.

The defeat of the repudiation element in the Democratic caucus of the Constitutional Convention has been as signal as it is satisfactory to those citizens not run mad with the idea that all our ills flow from the State debt—who believe that relief can be afforded our taxpayers without resorting to such extreme measures as were advocated in the majority report of the Convention.

The result of this caucus meeting portends a happy and satisfactory settlement of the differences on this debt question—differences which at one time were near disrupting the Democratic party to its foundation base. In common with the great majority of leading Democratic newspapers in the State, we have isolated from the first that the Convention should consider the debt and its settlement as a political question. For this we, the New Orleans Democrat, the Shreveport Times, and other Democratic journals have been derided. Perhaps it is due to our readers and those of our friends who have relied upon us always in moments of need, to explain why we have seen fit to oppose the debt, which has been, by republishing "organs" without editorial reply. Not only has there been abuse, but wilful misrepresentation; a distortion of our every act into an effort for personal gain.

These papers and people have never been anything but followers. Powerless to grow in the respect and confidence of the masses, they are content to wallow in the pool of nothingness, bespattering with slime every thing within reach and attempting to drag down to their insignificant level all who, from consistent and conscientious efforts in behalf of their State and party, have been rewarded with the confidence of their people. They have never understood the motives which prompted the fight of the Democrat, the Times and the Vindicator, against the public auditor. We question if they ever will have the brains to understand it.

The Democrat, Times and Vindicator properly conceived that it was necessary to discuss thoroughly the principle claimed as the basis of the debt by its advocates—the principle that the debt was a contract which the State was inhibited from violating by the Constitution of the United States, and which she could be compelled to observe through federal courts. When this question was under discussion not a single one of those shallow pated newspapers ever opened their mouths. They could only howl "fraud" and yell "the people" as they have done since.

We realized that infamous doctrine so consistently that we can point to the fact that delegates to the Convention, with but few exceptions, had the film of scolding Louisiana, and the head of himself has been compelled to rely upon the honor of this Commonwealth and its people for the final settlement of his claims.

The point being gained by the Democrat, Times, and ourselves—that public debts are pledges of public honor, we moved for law, it was in the very essence of the victory that we should observe the debt to its utmost footing; offering such settlement, which our poverty demanded, as would be satisfactory to our creditors.

This is all there is in the whole matter, and is a terse explanation of the essence of these three journals, and are not the slandering accusations of the time of peace—peace only by legal hearts and brave arms, which these pigmy sheets, pigmy brains and character, enjoy in slandering their betters in every respect.

The Convention at last accounts had adjourned to all and until the Commission was completed, "if it took all manner."

It would seem that the common kind of common sense might be proved a man from having taken simply because he was not a member of the Convention. But we will not say so, and we will not say so.

A Question of Policy.

The situation of the debt question is such at present as to be properly handled. The exactions of those who would demand the "pound of flesh" has been broken down, and we can now consider the debt and its settlement upon its proper basis.

The 5 1/2 mill tax to create a fund with which to pay 7 per cent interest had advocates, but their sweeping defeat is a good omen for the Democratic party and those of its leaders who achieved so telling a victory for our people.

It is now morally certain that, failing to discover and fix fraud upon any of the funded debt it will be recognized at its face value, but great relief will be given our people in a reduction in interest. A number of delegates favor a reduction to 2 per cent for the first 10 years, 3 per cent for the next ten, and 4 per cent for the balance of the time for which the bonds are to run; while yet a number contend for 3 per cent interest for the first 10 years and 4 per cent thereafter.

Each plan has supporters who are able and patriotic and whose motives none can question. In considering which plan to be adopted there will be much to do, and properly, to what is the best policy for the people in the end. The advocates of the lower rate of interest bring forward strong reasons in citing the poverty of the taxpayer and need of an extremely low rate of taxation, in order that our material interests, prostrated by bad government and the general crisis wide-spread through the whole Union, may recover. The advocate of the 3 and 4 per cent plan, equally strenuous for low taxation contend that Louisiana requires vast capital to cultivate her lands, particularly those producing rice, sugar and cotton; that bonds bearing 3 per cent can be used by banks as collateral upon which monies can be borrowed from New York, the banks in turn will aid the commission merchant who must assist our agricultural community. They say that a 2 per cent bond will, of course, afford relief for the time being, of \$120,000 per annum, but the want of capital will be a greater loss than that to the State.

We hope in common with a majority of our citizens that whatever plan is adopted it will be by the consent of the majority of the delegates of that party which is responsible for the calling of this Convention, and whose tenure of power depends upon the wisdom they show while on this trial.

The Constitutional Convention, now in session in this city, is the most orderly and dignified of its kind ever seen—far more so than it is indebted to its able President.

A handsome and well deserved compliment to Gov. Wiltz from the Louisiana, Times, edited by two colored men, Messrs. Tucker and Kennedy.

To-day we commence publishing extracts from our country exchanges to show how the question is viewed in the different portions. So far the extracts show our contemporaries to stand two against the majority report to one in favor of it. In several portions where there are two papers published one favors the adoption of the majority report and the other opposes it.

Quite true as our Baton Rouge contemporary, the Advocate, says, and to which it may add over two to one of the Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention.

The Convention referred the debt question to a special committee of eighteen Tuesday. Nothing definite has yet been reached, but it is known that a majority of the committee favor scaling the debt to fifty cents on the dollar, with four per cent interest. The knotty problem will doubtless be unravelled by this committee without much trouble.

The above prophecy from our esteemed contemporary, the Capitoline of Baton Rouge, just missed it two—the vote on 50 cents being 37 for, to 39 against.

OUR RECORD.

Right Through. (July 11th, 1878.) "We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the advocates for a Constitutional Convention have never intended a purpose to repudiate the State debt. This charge has come twice from the same source, the New Orleans Times, and is calculated, not to injure the cause of the Constitutional Convention, but the credit of the State. The basis of a debt which cannot stand on a honest constitution is poor indeed; but what most we think of the wretch who would charge the majority of Democrats in Louisiana with being dishonest repudiators; for the assertion that a Constitutional Convention is fatal to our State credit can be constructed in no other way.

"Blame upon the outbreak that would utter such a falsehood!" (July 31st, 1878.) "As a sweet moral," these people who oppose an honest constitution, continually roll under their tongues the state said that the "conventionists" favor the repudiation of the State debt and destruction of the State credit.

"Such a charge as that made against honest and honorable men only shows to what desperate straits these people are reduced in their loyalty to bad in order to meet our arguments. In order that this charge may not have longer the semblance of a contemptuous allusion which it deserves, we desire to state most emphatically that we are in favor of the most rigorous payment of every dollar of our State indebtedness. We accepted the scaling law as a compromise with our creditors, and we intend to insist that it shall be maintained to the payment of the utmost farthing. This, too, is the sentiment of our people, and we call upon all our co-workers in favor of a Constitutional Convention to give the lie, for once and all, to this state charge of our being repudiators."

(February 23d, 1879) Much is being said in this State of repudiation, and some of our city contemporaries have gone so far as to insinuate that the country parishes are in favor of a total repudiation of the State debt. We heard more of that kind of talk from Times and Poygore, than from the "country people" and will only believe that they desire to dishonor themselves when it is attempted, not upon the vile charges of the paid journals we have named.

(March 15th, 1879.) It is the settled purpose of the taxpayer to adjust the State debt. Of this there can be no doubt whatever, and they cannot, will not be shaken from that position. The bondholder seems equally determined not to yield a point in his demands for the pound of flesh, blood and all. The people have never yet considered nor advocated repudiation as charged against them. The ravings of some few demagogues to that end has been taken for their utterances, but, no honorable nor honest citizen has ever entertained such a fatal, dishonest idea.

(June 7th, 1879.) In all the years preceding 1861, Louisiana's paper on the market was the commercial insignia of her honor, and no man dare ask whether its principle was secured by a "contract," or its interest made certain by a tax, "specially, separately and constitutionally levied, of 5 1/2 mills." It has been left for these degenerate days—the days when men swear oaths to observe law, and do their duty as often as they get their mouths full of this strange doctrine of judicial coercion come upon us, followed by its train of evils, leading the van of which is the master, repudiation. And here it is where our friends made their grave mistake, in supposing that it is necessary, in order to controvert the hideous doctrine advanced by run-a-d credit—we should as a State renounce our unsullied honor, we should take refuge in black diggers.

We stand upon higher ground than that it is upon the recognition of our people, which are the results of bad government preceded by a ruinous war, and which are temporary. They demand a rest that they may recover, but they ask it not at such fearful price as degradation.

(June 7th, 1879.) In all our arguments on this question we have stood firmly by the doctrine that we should firmly by it to day, that the only policy is to pay for the debt as it is. It is a fact fully recognized; but the debt question has been settled by scaling the interest, the principle being left in tact. The majority report supporters are afraid, however, to concede, or compromise with our creditors, until majority report is voted down in Convention, which will probably be done at once. After which those delegates will be free to support a scale of the interest. The adjournment of the Convention last night was due, on motion of Mr. Lott, of West Carroll.

All indications point to three per cent interest on bonds for ten years—four per cent thereafter. Bondholders yielding up to the State this year's interest amounting to over eight hundred THOUSAND DOLLARS. If this is applied to the purchase of Bonds at market value, over a million reduction in the bonded debt will be effected—reducing it below eleven millions.

It is now determined to finish the Constitution before adjourning. Opinions are expressed that it will be the latter part of July or first of August before the Constitution is fully framed.

The Democratic members of the convention, in caucus to-night, voted on several propositions respecting the debt question. All propositions respecting the debt question. All propositions were defeated by vote as follows: To scale the debt seventy-five per cent. Lost—eleven to sixty-eight. To scale sixty per cent. Lost—twenty to sixty-seven. To scale fifty per cent. Lost—forty-three to forty-four. To scale forty per cent. Lost—twenty-one to sixty-three. To adopt the majority report of the committee on state debt. Lost—thirty-five to fifty-one. In favor of reducing to two per cent for three years, then three per cent and after seven years four per cent. Lost—twenty-one to sixty-one. For three per cent for ten years, and four per cent thereafter. Lost—thirty-two to forty-nine.

ITEMS.

HEROES OF 14TH SEPTEMBER. We extract the following from the memorial presented by the White League of New Orleans, and signed by such men as Ogden, Pleasant, Southmayd, Bruns and others, to the Constitutional Convention, against the adoption of the majority report and in full accord with the plan of settlement proposed by the VINDICATOR. We are perfectly willing to be classed with these gallant men—nay, we are anxious for that honor.

We have reason to believe that a large majority, if not all of the holders of State bonds, accede to the justice and need of the people in their demand for a low limit of taxation, and that they will accept a rate of reduced interest upon their bonds, which will afford the people the relief needed. Let the Convention, then, starting on a basis of a reduction in assessments this year from \$177,000,000 to \$150,000,000, fix the limit of taxation for all purposes at six mills, and fix a poll tax of not less than \$2.50 on every voter, making the yearly payment of this poll tax the necessary prerequisite for exercising the right of franchise, the revenue would be— Six mills on \$150,000,000 = \$900,000 From poll tax (100,000 voters) 250,000 Licenses from lotteries, bars, rooms, corporations, beer and concert saloons, etc., (remitting licenses on small trades, etc.) 500,000

Total revenue \$1,650,000 We believe that a proposition to pay 3 per cent interest for five years and 4 per cent thereafter would be needed for interest during the first five years 3 per cent on \$12,000,000, \$360,000, leaving a surplus of \$1,290,000 for expenses of the government, schools, sinking fund, etc., including delinquents.

UNCLE GABE. The Evansville (Indiana) Journal says old "Uncle" Gabe Porter, a well-known colored man, died at the poor-house in that city last week. Old Gabe was ninety-two years of age and had an eventful history. He was a body servant of the celebrated Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston during the Texas revolution, and nursed his master when suffering from the wound received in a duel with Gen. Felix Huston in 1837. The Journal says: Just before the war of the rebellion Gen. Johnston gave him his freedom, and he drifted to Henderson county, in Kentucky, where he married a slave woman, and voluntarily went into servitude to be with her, although he was not a slave. After emancipation he came to Evansville, and has lived here ever since, working as a old chore which his old age allowed him to do. He was the dwarf of "Gen." Jim Porter, the dwarf, who died recently. "Uncle" Gabe was a good old man, and his soul is now marching on with John Brown's GROWLING. Eads has just walked off with another half million out of the national treasury. If he makes that month of the Mississippi any bigger all the rest of us will starve to death—[Galveston News.

Yet if that "half million" had been expended in "deepening Galveston's harbor" the Texas contemporary wouldn't have complained. Our Galveston friend evidently pines for some of the government funds. After having argued the difference between a third term and three consecutive terms, after having gone with Gen Grant half seas and all the world over, the New York Herald now coolly delivers itself of this singular utterance: No sincere friend of Gen. Grant but must earnestly wish, in view of the much talked-of Grant movement, that his first act on returning to the United States might be a formal and solemn public declaration that he also, following the illustrious example of Washington, refuses absolutely to accept a party's nomination to office. His silence hitherto on this subject has not raised him in the esteem of good men, but his public renunciation of all political purposes as soon as he lands in San Francisco would be received with shouts of acclamation from the mass of his fellow-citizens. We think it not impossible that he may do this.

FULLY EXPLAINED. Dr. S. O. Scruggs fully explains the charges made against him recently, in the following letter to George Nicholson, Esq., which we reproduce from the New Orleans Picayune, with pleasure: CLOUTIERVILLE, LA. June 17, 1879. George Nicholson, Editor Picayune New Orleans: I was utterly surprised to find it reported in the Picayune of Saturday last that I had reported yellow fever in New Orleans, and that I had seen six cases in that city during my recent visit. As a matter of justice, will you give me a place in your columns for a short explanation of my connection with this extraordinary report.

On returning from the city, some time since, on board the steamer Danube, I believe it was, the question of yellow fever, together with that of cholera, was under discussion among the passengers. We spoke more particularly of cholera, many cases and some deaths, occurring during the time that we were in the city, resembling in many respects that terrible disease. I remarked that I had seen six cases, and had heard of a good many more, all bearing the type of cholera. Mr. Paul, coming up asked, how many cases? And I said six. The conversation on both cholera and yellow fever was so complimentary that Mr. Paul evidently believed I meant yellow fever, instead of cholera, and so innocently reported it. I made no statement to any man

at Alexandria on the river, at Natchitoches or at my home, (which goes very far to show that Mr. Paul misunderstood me on the Danube) that the yellow fever was in New Orleans. I am, sir, one of Louisiana's oldest citizens; have always been a friend to New Orleans, and my social position in the State, both personally and professionally, has always been unimpaired, and I am satisfied that no one in the State, who knows me, would believe for a moment that I would wilfully perpetrate a slander of any kind whatever. S. O. SCRUGGS, M. D.

A Strange Tradition. Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the world he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned, and after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them to leap in and wash. One of them obeyed and came out fairer and purer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, became muddied, and when he bathed he came out copper colored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, he gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were open, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engine of the mind—the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. VEGETINE IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL Valleys Stream, Physicians. Valleys Stream, Queens Co., Long Island, N. Y. Mr. H. E. STEVENS:— Dear Sir—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia for over forty years, and have tried most every thing; was given up to die and an hour a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, would kindly recommend it to try for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier. I testify, by Dr. R. Forbes, M. D. for Mrs. W. H. FORBES. Vegetine—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, every change of weather or of climate, and every irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE FOR CANCERS AND CANCEROUS HUMORS. The Doctor's Certificate. Read it. Mr. H. E. STEVENS:— I have been afflicted with a Cancer of the Breast for several years, and have tried most every thing; was given up to die and an hour a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, would kindly recommend it to try for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier. I testify, by Dr. R. Forbes, M. D. for Mrs. W. H. FORBES. Vegetine—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, every change of weather or of climate, and every irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

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VEGETINE I regard it as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE. Mr. H. E. STEVENS:— Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family, with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly yours, REV. WM. McDONALD. The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known throughout the United States as a minister in the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the General Assembly of the Synod of the South. He is a man of high standing and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He is a man of high standing and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

VEGETINE The M. D.'s have it. Mr. H. E. STEVENS:— Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and I have given most excellent satisfaction. S. B. DE FRIEST, D. D. Druggist, Hartford, Conn.

VEGETINE. PREPARED BY H. E. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. TWO MULES: One heavy built iron-gray mare, about 16 hands high, with the other a very dark bay mare, and as heavy as the iron-gray, and about 16 hands high, and has two collar marks on her shoulder. Both had on four feet. I will pay the above reward for their delivery. H. KAFFIE & BRO. City of Natchitoches. June 28th.

ECLIPSE STABLE! NELS TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR. THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE THE NEW ENGINE HOUSE. ALEXANDRIA, LA. HORSES KEPT by the Day, Week, Month. The STABLE is the LARGEST and MOST COMFORTABLE in the State. Particular attention paid to Horses left on KEEP, or for SALE. TO DROVERS! SPLENDID MULE PENS. Will rent STALLS by DAY or WEEK FOR HORSES. HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND for SALE. April 5-15. FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 1st. A lot on Sibley street, in the town of Natchitoches. 2d. A house and lot corner Second & Horn Sts. 3d. A tract of land on Clear Lake, 30 acres. 4th. A house on Old River, 4 acres. 5th. A house in township 12, range 12, 160 acres. 6th. A tract of land on Red river, bounded above by lands of W. W. Brazzale and J. U. Payne, and below by G. W. Morse, 30 acres. 7th. Four lots in the town of Grand Ecore, designated as lots 22, 27, 33, & 41. Also a lot of ground in the town of Natchitoches, on a tract of land, being Rio Hondo claim No. 162, containing 239 1/2 acres. 8th. A tract of land in township 10, range 5, containing 530 acres. 9th. A tract of land in township 12, range 6, and township 12, range 5, containing 48,120 acres. 10th. Also an undivided one-third of a place known as the Boyce place, containing 1290 acres, being section 31 and 32. 11th. A house and lot on Jackson Square. 12th. A lot of ground on Jackson Square. 13th. A tract of land in township 8, range 9, known as claim 36, containing 530 acres. METEER WEIS & CO. Apply to L. CASPARI. June 14-6m.

ESTRAYED. A Bay mare mule about 15 hands high, branded "C" on the right shoulder. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying cost of advertisement. JONES JOHNSON, Lake Acas, 15 miles south of Natchitoches, La. June 14.—3t \$3.

ESTRAYED. Natchitoches Parish, La. May 3rd, 1879. ESTRAYED before the undersigned authority by L. W. Stephens, a bay horse branded JB on the left shoulder; three white feet, a white blaze on his face. Appraised at forty dollars. D. F. WILLIAMS. June 14.—3t.

FOR SALE. ONE of Leeds stationary engines with fifteen horse power; a lot of useful wrought iron consisting of cart and wagon axles and six feet of 60 lb horse power, saw mill fixtures, a lot of old castings, and a new gin brush for saw Pratt stands, to be had at a bargain. For particulars apply to HENRY M. HYAMS, Gaienne Plantation near Camptre. June 7-4t.

BLOODED STOCK. THOROUGHBRED Short Horned cattle, the Cotswold and Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. D. L. PALMER, District Court, Parish of Natchitoches, where the stock has been pastured since the Fall of 1877 and 1878. Terms Reasonable. Apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG, Feb 8-1y. Alexandria, La.

FOR SALE. ONE Second hand Ruggles Jobber, in good condition. For Terms and price apply to E. C. PALMER & CO. N. W. ORLA, LA. Feb. 2-4t

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS. Judgment. Philippine Kahn vs. Isaac Kahn, her Husband. District Court, Parish of Natchitoches. June Term, 1879—No 8228. In this case, by reason of the law and the evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff Philippine Kahn and against the Defendant, Isaac Kahn, her husband, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between the said Plaintiff and the Defendant, her husband, be dissolved; that she have the separate control and administration of her separate property, as described in the petition; that she be and is hereby do red the owner of her following described separate property, to wit: "A certain lot or parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City and Parish of Natchitoches, on the West side of Seventh street, having a front therein extending street, and running back for depth, between parallel lines, Bayou Jacko, subject to a deduction of the quantity of two acres, and of the stock of merchandise, described in the petition; and that the costs of this suit be paid by Defendant."

Thus done and signed after having been read in open court, on this 21 day of June A. D. 1879. (Signed) D. PIERSON, District Judge, 17th Judicial Dist. Court. State of Louisiana, Parish of Natchitoches. I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original judgment in the suit entitled "Philippine Kahn vs. Isaac Kahn, her husband," D. C. No. 8228, on file in my office. Witness my hand and official seal, on this 21th day of June, A. D. 1879. JOHN LAPLACE, Deputy Clerk 17th District of La. June 28-3t.

SUCCESSION SALE. Succession of C. E. Sompayrac. BY virtue of an order of the Hon. Parish Court of the Parish of Natchitoches, do I direct, I will offer for sale at public outcry, to the last and highest bidder, at the place of last residence of the deceased, 10 miles below the city of Natchitoches, on Cane river, in this parish, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1879, all of the rights, credits, movable and immovable property belonging to said Succession, being the one undivided half

community interest in said property described on the Inventory, consisting of: Promissory Notes and accounts. Household and kitchen furniture. Farming implements of all kinds. Cart, carriage and buggy. Horses and mules. 15 head of cows and calves. 80 head of sheep.

Also the undivided half interest in a following real estate: One lot of land in the following described tracts of land, to-wit: One tract containing seven hundred and ninety-three 64-100 acres, on the right bank of Red river, and one lot of land on the left bank of Red river bounded by lands of Achille Prudhomme, and below by lands hereinafter described, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the property of Achille Prudhomme and wife, by authentic sale passed on the 3rd day of December, 1839, of record in the Recorder's Office of this parish. Also a tract of land adjoining the above, bounded above by said tract of land and below by lands of Widow Planche, containing five hundred and sixty-six 50-100 acres. Both of two tracts of land form the plantation of said C. E. Sompayrac, and being the same on which said deceased last resided.

The undivided interest of the deceased being 16 55-100 in and to a certain lot of ground situated in the city of Natchitoches, on the south side of St. Denis street, bounded north by said street, south by property of H. Liechtenstein, east by property of T. Contout, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, known as the St. Denis Hill Ball Room. The undivided half interest in another lot of ground in the city of Natchitoches, on the east side of Jefferson street, measuring one hundred and two feet front on said street, with a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, more or less, parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded north by lot of Widow Jules Lambert, and the south by a lot formerly belonging to Widow Alexander Bard, and bounded on the west by Jefferson street.

Also the undivided half of the undivided one-half interest of the deceased, and to the southwest quarter of the southwest fractional quarter of section 2, in township 8, of range 7, in the 10th district of lands subject to sale at Natchitoches, La., containing thirty-nine 39-100 acres, as per Patent Certificate No. 604 in the names of Emile Sompayrac and Achille Prudhomme. Also the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 7, in same township and range, in the District of lands subject to sale at Natchitoches, La., containing thirty-eight 38-100 acres, as per Patent Certificate No. 10,908 in the names of Emile Sompayrac and Achille Prudhomme; these two tracts forming what is known as the Chalybeo Springs place.

Terms of Sale: Cash—subject to appraisement. L. A. DEBLIEUX, Sheriff. May 31-td.

Sheriff's Sale. Louis Duplex, Administrator, vs. Louis D. LaPalmer. Parish Court—No. 1274. BY VIRTUE of a writ of F. F. issued by the above entitled and authorized, and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder at the door of the Court-house, in the city and parish of Natchitoches, on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following tract of land, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Parish of Natchitoches, containing seventy-eight 78-100 acres, being the same land acquired by Mrs. Virginia Bowler at the execution of the effects of Nishla St. Amans, made on the 7th day of December, 1871, and described in a said process verbal of sale as No. 101, containing forty two (42) acres and No. 102, containing thirty-six 36-100 acres, acquired by Louis D. LaPalmer from Mrs. Virginia Bowler by act of sale passed on 27th day of Feb. 1875.

On a credit term of one year from the date of sale for what it will bring; purchaser to give his twelve months bond, with good personal security, with special privilege and special mortgage retained on the property sold. L. A. DEBLIEUX, Sheriff. May 3-tds.

Sheriff's Sale. Amire Vasconce vs. D. L. Gillan. District Court, Parish of Natchitoches, No. 8245. BY virtue of a writ of F. F. issued by the above entitled and authorized, and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder at the door of the Court House in the city and parish of Natchitoches, on Saturday the 5th day of July, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The plantation whereon Victor B. Breviere formerly resided, situated in the Parish of Natchitoches, on the west side of Bayou Bourbeau, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, containing 140 acres, more or less, but that portion of the west half of Bayou Bourbeau, containing 40 acres more or less.

Also another tract of land, being east half of north east quarter of section No. 6, township 10, range 7, containing 60 60-100 acres, being the same property acquired by D. L. Gillan by Act of date 27th October, 1871, before A. Barlow, D. Y. Recorder of said parish. Terms of Sale: On a credit term of one year from the date of sale for what it will bring; purchaser to give his twelve months bond, with good personal security, with special privilege and special mortgage retained on the property sold. L. A. DEBLIEUX, Sheriff. June 14.

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