THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEIX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday.

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NEW AGENCIES.

W. H. SIMONS.....Alexandria.
E. MONTAGNE.....New Orleans
A. L. HAY.....Travelling Agent.

NATCHITOCHES LA., JAN. 3, 1866.

Candidates.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of

R. W. McCONEL,

as a candedate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. W. L. BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES C. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. L. HAIN, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. J. RAINS, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches at the ensuing election.

W. R. COWSER, is candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

MAJORITY OF VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. FLEMING, as a candidate for Sheriff of Natchitoches Parish, at the ensuing election.

FOR RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce the name of LOUIS A. BOSSIER, as a candidate for Recorder of Natchitoches Parish.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. DERBANNE as a candidate for Recorder of Natchitoches Parish.

For Recorder.

GEORGE W. KEARNEY.

We are authorized to announce the name of COL. GEORGE W. MOUTLOWAY, as a candidate for Re[illegible] the next election.

[illegible] CLERK.

Through the solicitation of many of his friends, B. J. BOUIS has consented to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, at the ensuing election.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of JOHN B. CLOUTIER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, in and for the Parish of Natchitoches.

MANY VOTERS.

At the request of many voters, we are authorized to announce the name of JOHN J. BOSSIER, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. W. HAMILTON, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the [illegible] election.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM P. CANNON as a canditate for assessor at the ensuing election.

MANY VOTERS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NATCHITOCHES, Jan. 3d 1866.

KIND MISS—Your very polite and interesting note reached me a few days since, and in reply will state, that I acknowledge your kindness in forwarding to me, a list of young ladies who were the happy recipients of Ribbons distributed under the direction of the Superior of the *Sacred Heart Academy* It is with great pleasure, also, that I am enabled to record, the most perfect success of the management of the Academy in promoting the highest aims of society, by placing within our midst many young ladies possessing the greatest degree of talent, decorum and all the noble and amiable qualities, that constitute the perfect and accomplished lady and scholar. In the institution, which you are about to leave, perhaps forever, the same kind, yet imperative course will be pursued, in order to accomplish the just and liberal intentions of the institution, to subdue the [illegible] true christian [illegible]

[illegible] m are your- [illegible] ulations for [illegible] rest assur- [illegible] you have [illegible] on, will be [illegible] f the many [illegible] me to ex- [illegible] nture wel- [illegible] and class- [illegible]

[illegible] LEIX. [illegible] Times.

THE NEW YEAR—THE NATCHITOCHES TIMES—OUR TOWN.

Since the issue of our paper on last week, the New Year has come upon us, and we among the millions, recognize the birth of the new era and prepare for many changes in life's vicissitude. The old year passed quietly away, and well it might, for no period of a twelve months' ever bore a record of such distress and humiliation as that of 1865. Young and courageous at its first existence presented itself, it became exhausted from fatigue and overpowered by superior troubles and trials, and before the time allotted for its demise, it seen a people—a nation, bend the knee of submission to a more powerful and formidable host. The memory of the year of 1865 will live to all eternity—from generation to generation.

The new year came into existence on a sad, gloomy and melancholy day, but we trust in its administration, we may yet see the sunshine of happiness and prosperity. We need a ray of consolation of this sort to beacon-light us on our new journey in life—a ray of hope, however distant, will encourage us as a people to persevere and reach the goal of our former ambition and energy. We hope, that in the new year, we may not be called upon to record the misery, sufferings and privations that occupied our pen during the last year, and that a new leaf may be turned, and the past may vanish into chaos as among the things that were. We will hail new scenes with pleasure, and in fact all changes that will stimulate our people to their wonted industrial pursuits, and replace their lost wealth with counter irritants of ambition and determination to resume their high position among the nations of the earth. All we want, is to forget our losses for a time, so as not to occupy our mind with things that have vanished and fled forever, never to return in the self same shape. We are young as a people, and many centuries are before us to retrieve our pecuniary misfortunes. What! if the knee did bend, the mind, the wisdom, the fortitude, is yet unimpaired to do the bidding of the possessor. Energy, energy, energy, is the motto now, and if followed, health, wealth and all the blessings of the earth will once more shower in profusion over us.

Among the many changes that has been presented in the new year, is the vast improvement in the *Natchitoches Times*.

Twelve months ago we presented the *Times* to you in its infancy. Gradually, it grew into powerful manhood, and to-day, stands the tallest among its country contemporaries, as the most reliable, and punctual—largest circulation, and advertising patronage. We appreciate the motive of our friends for their very liberal and generous assistance, and cherish a hope that we may please them in every capacity in guiding our journal, and that our gratitude may be fully expressed and [illegible] by our untiring energy to place before them every article of worth and appreciation. We [illegible] with a lasting pride that our efforts and [illegible] have been amply repaid by the marked esteem and approbation extended to us, not only by the citizens of Natchitoches Parish, but by many other Parishes in the State and numerous counties in the State of Texas. We will endeavor to merit the kind feelings and encouragements meted out to us by an intelligent and impartial public. In conclusion, our heartfelt thanks to the patrons of the NATCHITOCHES TIMES for their kind assistance in placing it in such a condition as to ensure a prosperous and beneficial end.

The town of Natchitoches, since the surrender of the Confederate army of the Trans Mississippi, has improved beyond description. We do not mean to say that the presence of a gallant C. S. troops was a particular hindrance, but by the dissolution of that army, opened the blockade, by which means, commercial intercourse resumed its prosperous activity. Every store in the place is occupied, and one of the largest amount of goods ever brought here are on exhibition in town. We refer our readers to the advertising columns of the *Times*. The trade seems to be liberally divided, and merchants of every description are making money. There are at present some forty business houses established here, in a place containing a population of about fifteen hundred persons. This is what we call a business place. There is no necessity for our citizens to go to New Orleans for their supplies, as they can find anything they need in the well-filled stores of our merchants.

Our streets are being rapidly placed in a good condition. New bridges are being built, side walks renewed, and in fact there has been a general transformation of corporation duties for the past three months. The past old days of do-nothingism, are forgotten almost, and every one is on the *Qui Vive* to bestir himself to perform some herculean task towards placing Natchitoches ahead of her sister towns in the State. All, is activity and energy. We advise the lazy not to come here, as this is no place for that quality of *genus homo*. We enjoin the mechanics of all professions to emigrate to this point, as we need them, and such useful members of society are liberally patronized. They can make a fortune here, by attending to their duties and being punctual. We have an excellent climate, the best society in the world and the most enterprising people that can be found.

NEW AGENTS FOR FREEDMEN.—Capt. W. H. Henderson, of the U. S. Regular army, has been appointed Agent of the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for this, and some nine Parishes of North Louisiana, entered on his duties here, on the 1st inst. Planters and others desiring to contract with Freedmen, will read circular No. 29 in this day's *Times*, and govern themselves accordingly, as the strictest compliance to the letter and spirit of the law, will be required. In our next we will speak further on the subject. Capt. Henderson's office is on St. Denis Street.

There is a spring in the center of Huntsville, Ala., from which flows a stream of water large enough to float a thirty-ton batteau. It is believed to be the largest spring in the world and is an object of great interest to the people of the neighborhood and visitors. It [illegible] her in Florence in that State, throws [illegible] body of water estimated at 17,000 cubic [illegible] per minute.

[illegible] ed River is rising very fast since

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

OFFICE OF AGENT OF BUREAU Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, 26th District, Louisiana

Natchitoches La. January 2d 1866.

Circular, No. 1.

The following Circular from Headquarters Bureau of Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands State of Louisiana is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Contracts made otherwise than as thus prescribed will be disapproved by these Headquarters, and will not merit the interference of the Bureau, except for the protection of the laborer.

Blanks Forms may be procured at these Headquarters upon application.

The undersigned begs leave to ask the hearty co-operation of all in carying out the views of the government in regard to the Freedmen, and in return will afford the employer as well as the employee every facility which may not be inconsistent with existing orders.

W. H. HENDERSON,
1st Lieut. U S A and Agent of Bureau Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands 26th Dist of Louisiana.

Contracts Between Employers and Freedmen.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of La., New Orleans, Dec 4. 1865.
[Circular No. 29.]

The following rules for the interpretation of contracts between employers and freedmen are announced:

I. Blank forms will be distributed from this office for the purpose of securing uniformity in contracts and to indicate the matters concerning which the parties should contract. Beyond this the bargains must be entirely voluntary and unconstrained.

Laborers shall choose their employers, and it is their privilege, as well as their duty, to obtain the best terms they can for their services.

All contracts for labor should be made in triplicate, and should be approved by the Agent of this Bureau, for the Parish in which the parties reside; one copy to be retained by the employer, and the other two copies sent to this office—one to be forwarded to Washington.

Contracts made otherwise than as thus prescribed, will not be regarded as binding by the Bureau, nor as meriting its interference to enforce them, unless for the protection of the laborer.

II. As far as practicable, all the members of the same family should contract conjointly for their labor, so that the number of useful hands and the number of infirm who have to be supported may be regarded in fixing the rate of pay. The labor of minor children to be contracted for by their parents or guardian, and, in the absence of either, by the Agent of this Bureau.

III. The monthly wages must be a just compensation for the labor required to be performed.

IV. Twenty-six days, of ten hours each, in summer, and nine hours in winter, between the hours of daylight and dark, shall be considered a month.

V. Any work in excess of this will be considered as extra labor, and six hours will be considered as an equivalent for a day's work, and fractional parts of the six hours will be paid for at the same rate.

VI. Laborers working extra time will be allowed a half ration extra for each and every [illegible] labor performed.

VII. In addition to the monthly wages paid to laborers, good and wholesome rations, comfortable clothing and quarters, medical attendance and just treatment, the opportunity for instruction of children will be furnished free of charge; but the rations, clothing and quarters, fuel and all other privileges granted by the employer are part of the consideration which he pays for the services of the laborer, and are as really and fully wages as the money contracted to be paid, and are always taken into the account in fixing the amount of money wages to be paid.

VIII. The Sabath Day being set apart for the worship of God, no laborer will be required to perform any work on that day except works of necessary or mercy.

IX. The ration furnished to laborers shall be as follows: One peck of corn meal and [illegible] pounds of pork or bacon per week, and the money value of this ration will be taken into the account in fixing the rate of wages to be paid.

X. The allowance of clothing will be two summer and one winter suit for each laborer or member of the family, or clothing may be commuted at the rate of three dollars per month for first class hands, two and one-half dollars per month for second and third class hands, and one and one half dollars per month for children—at the option of the laborer.

XI. Quarters shall be such as to protect the laborer and his family from the inclemency of the weather, and must contain accommodations for cooking, and, in addition one half acre of land contiguous to the houses, will be set apart for each family for garden purposes.

XII. Should the contracting parties prefer it, the laborers can engage to furnish their own food and clothing, their wages to be regulated accordingly. These supplies may be purchased from the employer, who must, if he undertakes to supply his hands in all cases keep a regular book account for each hand, and credit at usual market rates, which accounts must be open at all times to the inspection of the agents of this Bureau; this mode of a contract is recommended to the freedmen. Should they desire to contract for a certain portion of the crop, they can do so, and the employer, in all contracts of this kind, will be required to comply with Section XVII of this circular, and also to pay over to the agent of this Bureau one-twentieth of the value of the laborer's share of said crop monthly or whenever demanded for school purposes; this estimate to be based on the average production of the land under cultivation.

XIII. Five per cent of the monthly wages of the laborers will be retained in the hands of the employer and paid over when demanded, to the agent authorized to receive it, to be used for the purpose of sustaining schools for the education of the children of the freedmen and for no other purpose; and if not demanded for the purpose designated, during the year, the amount so retained will be paid over to the laborer at the settlement of his account. One-half of the balance of the monthly wages will be paid to the laborer on the last day of each month, and the remaining one-half will be retained by the employer until the contract is fulfilled, when it will be paid over to the laborer.

XIV. Should the laborer refuse to do the work contracted for, or should he leave the plantation or place on which or employer for whom he has engaged to work for the purpose of avoiding labor, without just cause or provocation, which will be determined by the agent of the Bureau for the parish in which he resides, upon application—and failure to make application for redress by the laborer will be considered as *prima facie* evidence against him—he shall forfeit all wages that may be due him at the time of leaving to his employer; and should he refuse after having voluntarily entered into an agreement to labor, or fail to comply with, and be governed by, such ordinary and reasonable rules as may be adopted by his employer for the systematic carrying on of his business, or fail in any way to be a good and faithful laborer according to his contract, or be wanting in due respect and obedience to his employer or his family, in the performance of his or their duties, he may be discharged, and obliged to remove his family from the premises of his employer, by application to the agent of this Bureau for the parish in which he resides. For failure to be at the appointed place of labor at the usual hour of commencing work, unless in case of sickness, the employer may deduct twice the amount of money wages for the time lost, to compensate for clothing and rations, as well as lost time.

XV. Planters and others employing labor will, when the nature of their business requires that work be performed at nights and on Sundays, during certain periods, distinctly specify in the contract that the employees agree to do such work, at such time as it may be required—the consideration for which must be distinctly stated in the agreement.

XVI. No restraints or disabilities shall be imposed upon freedmen that are not imposed upon white men. They are amenable to the same laws, and can only be restrained in the free exercise of their rights and privileges, by reason of a violation of the laws of the land, as made and provided for the Government of white men.

XVII. Should the agent deem it necessary, he will require the employer to give security that the requisite amount of provision to furnish the laborers with the specified ration shall be on hand on the plantation from month to month for issue or sale to the laborers and families, as the terms of their contract may require. The rations and clothing specified in the order will be the minimum that will be regarded by the Bureau as sufficient food and comfortable clothing.

XVIII. Employers can adopt rules for systematizing the work on the plantations or elsewhere, which rules and regulations shall be read in the presence of the laborers previous to contracting, and which if ascented to, shall be made a part of the agreement and be binding upon both parties. And the parties may agree upon a system of fines for violation of these rules, which fines shall constitute a fund, to be distributed amongst the laborers who have not been deliquent, and in case there are none such, to be paid over to the agent of this Bureau, to be applied to the freedmen—schools.

XIX. All crops and property on any plantation where laborers are employed, will be held to be covered by a lien against all creditors to the extent of the wages due employees, and such lien will follow such crops and property in any and all hands untill such labor is fully paid and satisfied.

XX. For the purpose of reimbursing to the United States some portion of the expenses of this system, and of supporting the aged, the infirm, and the helpless, the following will be collected;

For each planter, for every hand employed by him, between the ages of 18 and 50, $1 per annum.

The sum will be payable and collected on the first day of June next, and will be paid over to the Superintendent of Freedmen for disbursement.

By order of Brev. Maj. Gen. A. BAIRD.
U. S. Vols. Asst. Comr Bureau of Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands State of La. D. G. FENNO, 1st Lt. and A. A. A. G.
jan. 3, 1866-1t

SEANCES
du Juri de Police

De la Paroisse des Natchitoches.

A un terme spécial tenu le 18 Décembre, 1865, les membres du juri de police se sont réunis à 1 heure de l'après midi.

Le rôle appelé, les membres suivants ont répondu à leurs noms.

Présents:
P. M. B[illegible]
F. Jenn[illegible]
Hyp He[illegible]
G. Fonten[illegible]
J. M. Bishop,
R. E. Hammett,
L. Trichell,
L Marcy.

Les membres présents formant le quorum, commencèrent les affaires.

Sur motion du Président,

MM. R. E. Hammett et G. Fontenot jurent requis de présenter leurs lettres de créances, être assermentés et prendre leurs sièges.

Les membres présentèrent conformément leurs [illegible] de créances, furent assermentés, et prirent leurs sièges.

Sur motion de Mr. Hertzog.

Les membres du juri de police se séparèrent jusqu'a 3 heures et demie de l'après midi.

Session du Soir.

Décembre 19, 1865

Les membres du juri de police s'assemblèrent de nouveau à 3 heures et demie de l'après midi.

Le rôle étant appelé, les mêmes membres répondirent à leurs noms, comme le matin.

Sur motion de Mr. Hertzog,

A. Lemée, Esq. fut appointé Greffier pro tem.

Sur motion de Mr. Hammett,

Résolu. Que la résolution adoptée par cette assemblée [illegible] juin, 1858, relativement à la traverse publique du Grand Ecore, soit et est dès à présent abolie, adopté.

Sur motion du même,

Résolu, Que toutes les traverses publiques dans la paroisse des Natchitoches, soient vendues chaqu'année, à l'encan public au plus haut enchérisseur, pour le terme d'un an, savoir:

Du 1er janvier au 1er jour de janvier de l'année suivante, et que les prix de traverse soient les mêmes qu'en l'année 1860.

Résolu 2d, Que l'acquéreur de chaque traverse publique fournira son billet avec une suffisante sécurité, en faveur du Président du juri de police, du double du prix d'adjudication, pour l'exécution fidèle de ses devoirs en qualité de traverseur, et qu'il sera aussi obligé de fournir son cautionnement en faveur dudit Président, afin de garantir le paiement du prix pour lequel la traverse lui aura été vendue.

Résolu 3e, Qu'une moitié du prix achat devra être payable le 30e jour de juin, et l'autre moitié, le 31e jour du mois de décembre, après le jour de vente.

Résolu 4e, Que n'importe quel traverseur public chargera de plus forts prix de traverse que ceux alloués par la présente résolution, paiera une amende de dix piastres pour chaque offense, recouvrables devant n'importe quelle cour compétente.

Résolu 5e, Que rien de ce qui est contenu dans les présentes résolutions, puisse affecter en rien les prix de traverse, qui, d'après les lois existantes, sont permises à la traverse du lac noir, adopté

La communication de Mr. R. M. Kearney, fut référée à un comité de deux membres.

Le Président appointa MM. Hertzog et Hammett du comité.

Résolu, Que le Président fasse part à cette assemblée, jeudi prochain, à 11 heures du matin du relevé, montrant les dettes totales de la paroisse, adopté.

Sur motion du même,

Mr. Harry Percy, Ingénieur Civil, ayant présenté et expliqué à cette assemblée, ses plans pour les réparations à faire à la prison et ceux pour en bâtir une nouvelle ensemble avec les prix de revient.

Sur motion du même,

Résolu, Que les plans de Mr. Percy soient référés à un comité de quatre membres qui devront être appointés par le Président, et feront leur rapport demain après-midi, adopté.

Le Président appointa MM. Jennings, Hammett, Marcy et Hertzog du comité.

Sur motion de Mr. Hertzog,

Que toutes les réclamations contre la paroisse dues avant le 6 juin 1865, soient payées en monnaie courante, au prix de leur valeur sur le marché, en billets fédérés, à l'époque où la réclamation est devenue due, adopté.

Sur motion de Mr. Bishop,

Le juri de police s'est ajourné jusqu'a demain à 10 heures du matin.

P. M. BACKEN,
President.

A. LEMEE, Secrétaire pro tem.

Session du Matin.

Décembre 20, 1865.

Les membres du juri de police sont réunis à 10 heures du matin, conformément à l'ajournement.

Etaient présents:
P. M. Backen, President.
F. Jennings,
Hyp. Hertzog,
G. Fontenot,
J. M. Bishop,
R. E. Hammett,
L. Trichel,
L. Marcy.

Les minutes d'hier ayant été lues et adoptées.

Sur motion de Mr. Hammett,

Résolu, Que le Président du juri de police vendra toutes les traverses publiques de la paroisse des Natchitoches, aussitôt que les annonces seront faites conformément à la loi, adopté.

Mr. Hyp. Hertzog, Président du comité auquel a été référée la communication de Mr. R. M. Kearney, a fait le rapport suivant:

Mr. le Président et MM. les membres du juri de police:

Nous soussignés, formant un comité afin d'agir sur la pétition présentée devant votre honorable corps par Mr. R. M. Kearney, citoyen de cette paroisse, demandant à être assisté par le juri de police, en souscrivant un certain nombre d'exemplaires à un pamphlet fait par lui, soumet respectueusement le rapport suivant:

Après un examen mûr de l'ouvrage publié par Mr. R. M. Kearney et les motifs qui en ont dicté la publication, nous sommes d'avis que le juri de police devrait acheter et distribuer parmi les écoles puliques des différents quartiers de cette paroisse, telle quantité qui sera jugée suffisante dans le jugement du Président. Ce pamphlet est instructif pour notre jeunesse, et au point de vue de l'éducation, habilement rédigé, clair et concis en informations sur le pays, et à la portée de toutes les classes. Nous croyons, comme gardiens de la Paroisse, que nous ne devons pas être sourds à la cause de l'éducation, ni à l'encouragement de ceux qui veulent s'y livrer, mais qu'au contraire, nous devons avancer l'instruction de certaines classes qui n'ont pas les moyens d'acquérir les améliorations et applications nécessaires à l'éducation.

Nous pensons, Mr. le Président, qu'en encourageant l'entreprise devant nous, non seulement comme production de notre paroisse, cet ouvrage prouverait être un moyen bénéficiaire pour l'avancement des écoles publiques, et placerait entre les mains des écoliers une bonne information concernant leur pays, qui, sans cela, leur serait inconnue.

(Signé) HYP. HERTZOG,
R. E. HAMMETT,
Membres du comité.

Sur motion de Mr. Jennings,

Résolu, Que la Paroisse achète cent copies du pamphlet de Mr. Kearney, pour être distribuées par lui aux différentes écoles publiques de cette paroisse, adopté.

Mr. Jennings du comité sur les réclamations, rapporta les suivantes.

Réclamation de J. H. Stephens pour		$10
" " Jean Prudhomme "		35.00
" " R. W. McConnell "		683.30
" " Christophe Neven "		40.37
" " A. Lemee "		28.12½
" " Wm. Payne "		13.00
" " J. M. Elliott "		18,13
" " do "		10,88
" " F. Jennings "		15,00
" " do "		21,30

Sur motion de Mr. Hammett, le rapport fut adopté

Sur motion du même.

Resolu Que le juri de police de la Paroisse des Natchitoches, adresse une pétition à M. Milson Wenz, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane, afin de confirmer la nomination de l'assesseur de Paroisse, faite par l'Recorder de la Paroisse des Natchitoches et lui envoyer sa commission, adopté.

Sur motion de Mr. Jennings.

Résolu, Que le juri de police procède à l'élection du collecteur des taxes pour l'année fiscale commençant au 1er Janvier 1866; adopté.

Sur motion de Mr. Hertzog.

Résolu, Que la compensation allouée au collecteur de taxes de Paroisse, soit de sept pour cent sur les montants collectés, adopté.

Le juri de police procéda alors à voter par ballot pour un collecteur de paroisse.

Le Président appointa Mess. Fontenot et Bishop, pour compter les votes.

Après avoir compté les votes, MM. J. J. Rains en ayant reçu Sept, fut nommé, résolu.

Mr. Hertzog du comité des réclamations, a la résolution suivante.

Résolu, Que la réclamation de Louis Dupré pour la somme de trois mille soixante treize ($3073,) soit allouée pour la somme de Deux mille trois cent piastres.

Mr. Fontenot proposa un amendement en retranchant les mots quinze cent et en ajoutant deux mille trois cent.

Les oui et non étant demandés, MM. Fontenot, Hammett et Trichel votèrent dans l'affirmative et Mess Bishop, Hertzog, Jennings et Marcy, dans la négative, l'amendement dès lors fut rejetée.

Mr. Marcy offrit comme amendement la résolution suivante.

Résolu, Que la somme de Deux mille piastres soit allouée à Louis Dupré comme compensation en lieu de sa réclamation contre la Paroisse.

Les oui et non ayant été demandés, il fut trouvé que six membres votèrent dans l'affirmative, et seulement quatre membres votèrent dans la négative, Mr. Fontenot.

Sur motion de Mr. Jennings, le juri de police se sépara jusqu'à 3 heures de l'après midi.

Session du Soir.

Le juri de police se ressemla à 3 heures de l'après midi.

Présents—P M Backen, President.
F Jennings,
Hyp Hertzog,
G Fontenot,
J M Bishop,
L Trichel,
L Marcy.

Le quorum étant au complet, l'assemblée procéda aux affaires.

Sur motion de Hyp Hertzog,

Résolu, Qu'une taxe de deux mille et quarante piastres ($2050,) soit levée pour l'année fiscale commençant le 1er Janvier 1865, d'après estimatif fait en Août 1865, et demeurant publiée conformément à la loi.

(Adopté). Tous les membres présents votèrent dans l'affirmative.

Sur motion de Mr. Hertzog, Mr. Marcy fut nommé Président du comité, lequel a été référée plans de [illegible]

Mr. Marcy, Président du comité, offrit alors la résolution suivante.

Résolu, Que le plan présenté au juri de police par Mr. Percy, ingénieur civil, pour les réparations de la paison de paroisse, soit référé au comité comprenant le Président du juri de police, et trois citoyens de la Paroisse nommés par le Président. Que ce comité aura le pouvoir d'adopter ledit plan, ou autre, que dans leur jugement, ils trouvent le plus avantageux, qu'ils aient aussi le pouvoir de contrater pour l'ouvrage, avec n'importe quelles personnes compétentes; et que les soindés sont autorisé de lever, en emprutant sur le la Paroisse, une somme suffisante pour payer les dépenses (adopté.)

Sur motion de Mr. Hertzog.

Que le Président du juri de police soit autorisé à compter sur la bonne foi de la Paroisse, la somme ne de passant pas deux mille (2000), pour les exigences immédiates de la paroisse; Pourvu qu'en ce cas le montant soit employé en payement d'anciennes dettes, mais pour les dettes à la discretion du président (adopté.)

Sur motion de Mr. Marcy.

Résolue les taxes qui seront levées pour l'année fiscal, commencant le 1er Janvier 1864, dès l'assessement soient et sont payées, en espèces, en ce qui concerne les taxes des esclaves (adopté.)

Sur motion de Mr. Jennings.

Le juri de police ajourna jusqu'à demain 8 heures du matin.

P. M. BACKEN,
President

A. LEMEE, Secretaire pro tem.

Sesion du Matin.

Dec. 20, 1865

Le jure police s'assembla à 8 heures du matin, conformément à l'ajournement.

Press—P. M. Backen, President.
F. Jennings,
Hyp. Herizog,
G. Fontenot,
J. M. Bishop,
L Trichel,
L. Marcy.

Les minutes du jour précédent furent lues et adoptées.

Mr. Jennings du comité des réclamations a rapporté les suivantes:

Réclamation de J M Elliot pour $13 75 allouée.

Sam Johnson pour $900 90 allouée $800.

Sur motion,

Le rapport a été adopté et les réclamations allouées comme il a été recommandé.

Le Président présenta le rapport suivant.

Natchitoches, Décembre 19, 1865

A l'honorable corps du juri de police de la Paroisse des Nutchitoches.

MESSIEURS—Conformément à la résolution de votre honorable assemblée, requérant le Président de donner une estimative approximative des dettes de cette Paroisse, je vous soumets un extrait du livre des registres du Trésorier de Paroisse, par lequel il paraît que les dettes de la Paroisse montent à la somme de $22,158 67-100 exclusive des intrêts. Vu l'absence de Mr. L. Palmsley ex-Trésorier, je n'ai pas

[*La suite au prochain numéros.*]

AT VOR JURANDS OLD STAND,
Great Bargains!!
SALE! AUCTION PRICES!

[illegible] FRONT STREET, NATCHITOCHES, LA.

Have bought at extraordinary low rates the largest Stock of goods ever brought in Natchitoches, since the war, I offer for sale at AN UNPRECEDED PRICE, the following articles:

5000 Pairs Boots, for Men, Ladies and Children, all sizes and qualities.
5,000 Yards assorted Calicoes,
10,000 Yards Bed White Cottons,
[illegible] 000 Yards Satinet, various colors,
[illegible] 0 Pieces Fine Bed Tick, all colors,
[illegible] 000 Yds Flannels fashionable colors,
[illegible] 000 Yds. Englishen de Laine, latest style,
30 Pieces Genuine Irish Linen,
[illegible] 00 Doz. White bolted French Shirts,
[illegible] Doz Merino Drawers,
[illegible] Doz. Merino Shirts,
3 Doz. Men, Ladies' & Childrens Socks & Stockings,
Assorted Handkerchief Men and Ladies,
Cravats of all Sorts and Price,
Blue and Madras Kerchiefs,
[illegible] oops of the latest Style,
[illegible] 00 Hats for Men & Children
Perfumery Imported directly from Europe, and consisting of all Sweet Perfumes, soaps, Oils for hair.

GROCERIES.

25 Cases Claret, [illegible] S. Kaphe[illegible]
60 Boxes Wh[illegible] Mustow,
Oard Dup[illegible] Brandy's
25 Baskets Champ[illegible]
25 Sacks Rio Co[illegible]
10 Boxes Starch,
15 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
1000 1-4 BOXES SARDINES, in oil,
1000 1-2 BOXES SARDINES, in oil,
200 Boxes claret, various brands,
500 Gallons Real French Brandy,
Johnston & other Scotche brands
25 Bls. Whiskey, best marks,
50 Boxes Soap, in bars,
10 Boxes Saleratus,
20 bbls crushed Sugar,
[illegible] BOXES OYSTERS, in cans,
[illegible] fancy articles for gentlemen, Ladies, children.

An extensive of other [illegible] Purchasers from the country and the ren, too long to enumerate [illegible] come and see for themselves the truth citizens in general are invited [illegible] cement, my prices will be the same for of my assertion this advertisement, [illegible] your orders by your servants or your every one. You can send [illegible] your best advantage.
children, they will be filled to [illegible] fore, on Front Street.
Remember, my old [illegible]
Natchitoches, La. 27, 1865.

Victor Durand.