



ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Saturday, November 1, 1873.

T. G. COMPTON, Editor and Proprietor. W. G. HOWARD, Publisher.

OFFICE:

ON THE CORNER OF SECOND AND MURRAY STREETS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE State and Parish, ALSO, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISHES OF GRANT AND VERNON

TERMS:

THE GAZETTE is published every Saturday Morning, on the following terms, invariable in advance.

One Year \$3.00 Six Months 1.50 Three Months 1.00

Announcing candidates for \$10 to \$20 according to the importance of the office. Invariably and positively in advance.

Subscriptions not paid at once will be charged 50 per cent above these rates. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

EIGHT lines of brevier, or a space of one inch in any other type a square, and any number of additional lines over four counts as a square.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

From this time until further notice, all Judicial Advertisement and other public matter will be set up in brevier type, eight lines of brevier constitute a square, and the space occupied by the heading and subscription of Judicial Advertisements count as full lines. All printing fees will be specified below the body of the advertisement, and are due after first insertion, and will not be continued if not then paid, no parties interested may govern themselves accordingly, as the rule will not be deviated from in any case.

Public Printing.

The RAPIDES GAZETTE has been selected as an Official Journal of the State of Louisiana, to publish the laws enacted at the late sessions, extra and regular of the Legislature, and a contract to that effect, signed by the proprietors and the authorities designated by law for that purpose, and also as Official Journal for the parishes of Rapides, Vernon and Grant.

Extract from Printing Laws.

That all printing and advertising authorized to be done by this act, whether State judicial, parochial or municipal, shall be paid for at the rate authorized by section item seven, of this act, which reads as follows: For all matter published in official journals, in obedience to the provisions of this act, the Printer shall be allowed one dollar per square for each insertion. A square shall consist of the space of ten lines solid age; provided, that the standard for the measurement of all printing and advertising authorized by this act shall be minion type or its equivalent.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper, (Rapides Gazette,) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

Judicial Advertisements.—From this date no Judicial Advertisement, will be inserted, unless introduced as follows by a responsible party: I will pay for this advertisement at legal rate, as soon as presented after the first insertion.

Seven-eighths of an inch measured up and down the column constitutes a square; and any fraction over counts as a full square.

Judicial advertisements would do well to observe our PARTICULAR NOTICE, as we shall not depart from it in any instance.

The Outrage in Grant.

We have been furnished by a reliable party, with the following statement relative to the outrage lately committed on the person of a young lady in Grant, whose family are well known as one of the oldest and most respectable in that parish, and whose name we for the present suppress.

Mr. John H. Sullivan and Mr. James Nell, say they saw and conversed with Miss —, and that she told them that a number of colored men came to her mother's house and fired into it, that amongst them was one Hampton Henderson, who some time ago committed a rape on a colored girl, and then killed her and threw her body into the river; that the said Hampton on seeing her, called out, 'you are my girl! I've got you now!' and that she ran but that he caught her, threw her down, and succeeded by force in violating her person, bruising and injuring her dreadfully, a portion of which injuries they saw. They state also the male friends of the unfortunate young creature tried in vain to procure a warrant for the arrest of the fiend, from the authorities in Colfax. This is all we can learn as yet, but we hope before going to press, to hear of the arrest or summary punishment of a monster who has wrought such misery to an innocent female, and increased so much the trouble of the times.

Members of the Police Jury notice the call for an Extra Meeting next Thursday.

Return of the Ozark.

This unique specimen of a man-of-war, whose advent we have recorded elsewhere, has returned to her moorings in Pineville. We have made every exertion, including that of boarding her, to obtain some items of her cruise, but entirely without success. Rumors are as thick as blackbirds, among which are that a number of arrests have been made, the majority paroled, and six or eight now in durance. Another is that the U. S. officer in command of the detachment sent with the expedition, on being applied to, in the case of the outrage alluded to elsewhere, replied that he was powerless as an officer, but that he would strip off his uniform and assist as a private citizen in hanging the miscreant. If this is so that officer is a man after our own heart, for he is as white as a swan or black as a crow, the wretch in question deserves only the shortest of shrifts. The time is going by, and rapidly too, when party spirit can shield crime or rascality of any kind, and we hail the fact as an omen of better times approaching.

We have animadverted unreservedly upon the occurrences which have brought about this speck of war in our community and our opinion in the main is still unchanged but even by the evidence of colored men themselves greater provocation to extreme violence could not possibly have been given.

Rumors and Facts.

There has been considerable excitement in town at intervals during the past week, arising from the reported doings of the State forces, Militia, Metropolitan, or whatever may be their proper designation, whose arrival we chronicled last week, and who afterwards proceeded up the river to Grant Parish, accompanied by a detachment of the U. S. troops, which have been encamped during the summer at the Seminary grounds. Not only were these unwelcome visitors credited with having carried out a part of their legal and authorized errand, but also were they charged with a most revolting and horrible outrage, and measures were taken, as it afterwards appeared somewhat prematurely, to procure military assistance in preventing a recurrence of similar scenes here. Happily for the credit of the Pelican Pioneers however, all these injurious rumors have proved entirely unfounded, and though a most atrocious and barbarous crime has been undoubtedly committed, those first accused of it have been proved to be as entirely innocent as the most violent of their accusers, and at the same time the truth of the proverb of hanging or wanting to hand a dog with a bad name, has again been most forcibly illustrated.

D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.—The carriage repository which has been made famous by this active and energetic proprietor, is the only establishment of the kind in this city where a good selection can be made. His variety of stock is unequalled in quantity, class, style, and superiority of workmanship, as well as reasonable rates of purchase. This dealer always keeps up with the best improvements of the period, and in this special particular exhibits the utmost watchfulness and sagacity in securing those newest appliances which promise the greatest amount of satisfaction and guarantee of excellence to his patrons. With his qualities as a fine business man, prompt in his dealings, and active in attending to the orders of his patrons, as well as being the first and most prominent dealer in this kind of articles in New Orleans, we heartily commend him to the attention of those requiring his services and wares. His newly improved springs on the old fashioned Concord buggy are of an invaluable character which command the attention of those desirous of receiving the best, most comfortable and durable article of this kind sold in this market. An examination of Mr. Hollingsworth's stock will well repay all who are interested in the line of articles in which he deals.

A Want Supplied.

By reference to our new advertisements, it will be observed that our enterprising fellow citizen, J. Levin, Esq., to whom we have so repeatedly been indebted for luxuries and conveniences furnished, has again supplied us with what has been desideratum; a first-class Confectionary, Coffee and Chocolate Stand, which is located most conveniently in the basement story of the Town Hall, in a room fitted up expressly for the purpose. Mr. Levin intends shortly adding oysters served up in every style to his establishment, and will have a private room especially for ladies. As we remarked on a former occasion we regret that the times do not promise more encouragement, but still no doubt he will be laying a foundation for the future.

COLEGIANS IN CONGRESS.—The Nation has found, by an inspection of the "Directory" of the last Congress, that of 317 Senators and Representatives, only about eighty-seven are graduates of colleges. As to States, "the most notable is North Carolina, for six of her nine members are college men (which is the highest proportion to be found in Congress), and all of them are graduates of the State University. The three great States, notwithstanding their wealth and the number of their colleges, have about one-fourth each: New York nine out of thirty-three; Pennsylvania six out of twenty-six; Ohio five out of twenty-one; New England is not much better, having less than half; and ten States, extending in age from Maryland and Delaware to Texas and Nevada, have not a single graduate. As between the North and South and the East and West, not much can be said, for North Carolina and Nebraska are the only States which come up to the proportion of two-thirds.

Latest news from New Orleans report no improvement in financial affairs, the banks having again put off resumption.

The Mysteries of Finance.

On the eleventh of September Auditor Clinton gave notice that he would, on the fourteenth of October, sell to the highest bidder, payable in State warrants, the "cash on hand, or in course of being turned into the treasury to the credit of the general fund." On the twenty-fifth of September the banks suspended paying currency to their depositors, and the fiscal agency followed suit, it appears, and offered certified checks to the State's creditors.

On the second of October Treasurer Dubuclet swore to his usual quarterly statement, which showed there was a balance on hand of twenty four cents to the credit of the general fund, which led warrant holders to suppose that some of the bidders at the sale on the fourteenth would be required to receive a certified check to that amount in settlement, as it was not positively known whether the twenty-four cents had been deposited before or subsequent to suspension. It was understood that all deposits in cash, after the twenty-fifth, would be paid out in cash on demand, and, as up to the second of October there was only a few cents involved, no concern was felt in the matter. It was known that according to law money in process of going into the treasury would be legal tender, as nothing else would be received from tax collectors.

At the same time, however, that Mr. Dubuclet made his statement showing there were twenty-four cents left in general funds, the Auditor submitted a statement, in compliance with the order of the Governor, in which it appeared there was a balance of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such a difference between the book-keeper and the cashier of the treasury is of course, irreconcilable. In the statements heretofore made by these two officers, their balances have agreed to a cent. In the case referred to the Auditor charges there is more than a quarter of a million of dollars on hand. The Treasurer can only find twenty-four cents. Subsequent events proved that neither was quite right, for when the day of sale came it was discovered there was but \$129,075.20, of which amount \$30,933.46 was represented by certified checks, and \$48,141.94 in cash. At any rate that is all that could be spared for the purpose of buying State warrants, which were offered at an average of less than fifty cents on the dollar for the mixed currency.

The difference between checks and cash at the time was about five or six per cent in favor of the latter.

Possibly all might be explained by any one thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of finance, for there is a dense mystery that surrounds the whole transaction. Where was that quarter of a million balance found by the Auditor on the twentieth of September, and published on the first of October, when the Treasurer reported only twenty-four cents?

Where was it on the fourteenth of October, when the Auditor could only find \$129,075.20 to offer at his sale, though twenty-four days after, and a quarterly settlement with all the tax collectors in the State had been made in the meantime, or ought to have been?

How does it happen that, with twenty-four cents in the treasury on the first of October, more than eighty thousand dollars in certified checks crept in before the fourth? Who furnished these checks, and what was done with the cash they represented? Is it the fault of the fiscal agent, the tax collector, the Auditor or the Treasurer, that so much good money became depreciated in such a short time?

We have been informed that Mr. Dubuclet has refused to receive anything but currency in his settlements with tax collectors. He declined to receive State warrants to the amount even of the two mills authorized by law. It is hardly likely that he would do this and afterward receive certified checks, of unfixed value, and of no solidity as a legal defense.

There is something very unsatisfactory about this transaction. At one time we are assured by an officer who ought to know that there are only twenty-four cents in the treasury. Another officer, who possesses equal facilities, informs us about the same time there is more than a quarter of a million, but when he comes to look around for it to settle for his purchase of warrants, there is only about half the amount on the fourteenth that he thought he had twenty-four days before, and only one-third of that in cash!

We fear that our State officers have been cruelly imposed upon by somebody. Either the tax collectors of the Fiscal Agent must have played them a trick. The Auditor would lose all as unfortunate as to have his predictions strangely miscarry, which, in turn, causes great public inconvenience.—[N. O. Republican.]

The New York World complains that ten Democratic members of Congress from the State of New York have failed to make restitution to the United States Treasury of their so-called back-pay grab. This, in view of the emphatic condemnations of the grab by every Democratic State Convention which has met within six months, is regarded as not only inconsistent but actually incredible. With what propriety can the Democratic party fulminate anathemas against the Republican administration for plunder and corruption if so far as their representatives in Congress were concerned, they shared in the plunder and were snatched by the same corruption! Fortunately for the people, existing efforts at redemption are made outside of and independent of party organizations.

ANOTHER ELECTION.—As will be seen from Acting Governor Antoine's proclamation, we are to have an election for a member of Congress from this, the 6th District, in place of Mr. Peters, who died lately at Shreveport of the yellow fever, which is to take place on Monday 24th of November. This is unexpected to us, as we saw no pressing necessity for an election for a member of Congress, before the general one in 1874. We suppose aspirants for the position will not be wanting, and though we have a preference, we shall be happy to assist any one to ventilate his ambition for a consideration.

If we do receive our edition half printed from Chicago, could we not in view of an extra occasion have ordered an extra edition of outside, and do a corresponding amount of extra work inside? You are speaking rather thinly yourself, Mr. N. O. Republican.

We are rejoiced to see by the last issue of his paper, that our friend Collins of the La. State Register, whom we like much better than any other man we don't know, is recovering from his protracted and serious illness.

COMMUNICATED.

Consensus for the Gazette.

Mr. Editor—Will some one or more of the readers of your paper, answer the question, of why it is that a certain urbane, accommodating and accomplished young mechanic of this town, need never go hungry, even for a moment unless he so desires? R. S. V. P.

A Strange Story.

[From the Falmouth (Ky.) Independent.]

In a certain part of our country there lives a family, in which there are two brothers, just entering on the prime of youthful manhood; a short distance from them—in fact in the same neighborhood—there lives another family in which there are two sisters also in the prime of maidenhood; beautiful, fascinating and attractive. These young people being near neighbors, and coming in contact with each other often, almost naturally it would seem, fell in love with each other; the eldest brother with one of the sisters and the younger with the other. All went smoothly for a time, and these young people enjoyed themselves and dreamed bright dreams of the future, and, no doubt, in imagination, constructed fairy palaces of love, and gardens that, like Paradise, should be only filled with the beautiful flowers and fruits of happiness and unalloyed enjoyment. Then, as a matter of course, the question of marrying arose, which must be referred to the parents of the young ladies for approval. The oldest brother had no difficulty in obtaining their consent to his marrying the young lady, and the wedding-day was fixed upon. Then the younger brother went to the parents and made known his attachment for the other sister, and their mutual desire to "splice and travel the road of life together." But the old folks were decidedly opposed to having more than one of their girls marry into "that family," and plainly informed him that if he wanted a wife he must go elsewhere to get her, intimating that he should desist paying further attention to the young lady in question. But the young man was determined that if his brother married one of the girls he would marry the other. So he went to the young "lady of his love," and told her the circumstances of the situation and desired her, if she loved him, to prove her love by running off with him. To this she agreed, and the night was fixed upon when they should carry out this mutual agreement. But now comes the strangest part of our story. The two young ladies resembled each other very much in looks, voice, etc., and by some strange freaks, when the night of elopement came and the young man went to the appointed place of meeting, he found a woman there whom he thought was the right one, but she was not. Unconscious of this, however, he took her to the place where the marriage ceremony was to be performed before he found out that was with the wrong girl. Most wonderful to relate, he thought that after he had gone to all this trouble he would get married anyway, so he asked her if she would have him, and she, in order to carry out the joke, said she would, and they were married then and there. It appears that she had overheard him making arrangements to elope with her sister, and knowing the place of meeting determined to go there ahead of her and thus fool the young man, for whom she entertained a secret liking, although she was engaged to be his brother. Our informant also states that after they had lived together for some time the elder brother, determining to make the most of the situation, took unto himself the other sister.

The Cotton Crop.

The Washington correspondent of the N. O. Republican, under date of the eleventh, says:

A prominent citizen of New Orleans who has for years paid close attention to the subject of cotton and sugar raising, writes to an official here that a good deal of inconvenience and loss to trade will be occasioned by the lateness of crops of cotton and sugar, although the crops of both will be a good deal larger than last year. The writer estimates the cotton crop of this year to be about 4,000 bales. He says that from the reports received by him and some of the large cotton merchants of Louisiana, from planters throughout the South, there is no general prevalence of the boll or cotton worm, and that its ravages have been local. One case is mentioned in which a planter who had planted for 1000 bales would lose all but about 200 bales in consequence of the damage done his plants by the worms, while on the plantation immediately adjoining the one just mentioned, no worms had made their appearance. The lower parts of plants have, in many cases, been bathed with a wash made of Paris green and water, which is said to effectually prevent worms from attacking the plants.

GEORGIA GIRLS COMPETING AS COOKS.—The great contest of the Rome Fair has been that between the girls for a cooking stove as a premium for the best dinner. The result of the contest has been looked for with great interest, and the awards were delivered amid great excitement. The best cook among these contending charmers was decided to be Miss Hattie J. Johnson, to whom was awarded the first premium in the shape of the John B. Gordon cooking stove. To Miss Octavia Shropshire was given the second premium. This second premium was the R. E. Lee stove offered by Sney & Walker. The committee found it hard to decide. They recommended that \$50 be given to Miss Alice Camp, a twelve-year-old girl, for the very excellent dinner she concocted. They also recommended \$10 to Miss E. J. Shropshire. The awarding of the premiums was very exciting.—[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

New Advertisements.

Great Reduction in Prices!

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, JERSEY WAGONS, HARNESS, BUGGY UMBRELLAS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES and VELOCIPEDES Of every pattern and price!

Work made to order and Warranted. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Successor to R. Marsh, Denman & Co., 54 and 56 Baronne Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Nov. 1-6m.

Any person writing for further information respecting this advertisement will please state that they saw it in the Rapides Gazette.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Property Assessed in the name of J. H. AUDIBUT.

BY VIRTUE of the power in me vested by law, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court House, in the Town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, November 15th 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, assessed in the name of J. H. Audibut, to-wit: 152 acres of land on the south side of Bayou Bouff, bounded north by Bayou Bouff, east by lands of Hugh Carlin, south by lands of R. H. Smith, west by lands of Mrs. M. R. Marshall.

Seized for Taxes due the State of Louisiana and Parish of Rapides for the years 1871 and 1872, amounting to \$170 82, with all the legal costs and penalties. To be sold in tracts of from 10 to 50 acres. M. LEGRAS, Collector. Nov. 1-3t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE. Property assessed in the name of HARRY LOTT.

BY VIRTUE of the power in me vested by law, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the Town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, November 15th 1873, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, assessed in the name of Harry Lott, to wit: 469 acres of land and improvement on Red River, bounded above by lands of V. F. Cotton, below by lands of Seip and 180 acres of land.

Seized for Taxes due the State of Louisiana and Parish of Rapides for the years 1871 and 1872, amounting to \$235 38, with all the legal costs and penalties. To be sold in tracts of from 10 to 50 acres. M. LEGRAS, Collector. Nov. 1-3t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE. Property assessed in the name of PAULINE LOTT.

BY VIRTUE of the power vested in me by law, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, November 15th 1873, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, assessed in the name of Pauline Lott, to-wit: Lots 1 and 4, Square 29 and improvements, and parts of Lot No. 3, Square 9 and improvements.

Seized for due and unpaid Taxes due the State of Louisiana and Parish of Rapides, for the years 1871 and 1872, amounting to \$194 07, with all legal costs and charges. M. LEGRAS, Collector. Nov. 1-3t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE. Property assessed in the name of Mas. M. E. HALL.

BY VIRTUE of the power vested in me by law, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, November 15th 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, assessed in the name of Mrs. M. E. Hall, to-wit: 1135 acres of land on Red River and improvements, bounded above by lands of Mrs. Adeline Luckett and below by lands of Short.

Seized for due and unpaid Taxes due the State of Louisiana and Parish of Rapides for the years 1871 and 1872, amounting to \$609.42 with all legal costs and penalties. To be sold in Tracts of from 10 to 50 acres. M. LEGRAS, Collector. Nov. 1-3t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE. Property assessed in the name of Est. of LEONARD MAGRUEDER.

BY VIRTUE of the power vested in me by law, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, November 15th 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, assessed in the name of Est. of Leonard Magrueder, to-wit: 196 acres of Swamp land, no improvements. 700 acres Pinewoods land.

Seized for due and unpaid Taxes due the State of Louisiana and Parish of Rapides, for the years 1871 and 1872, amounting to \$103.45 with all the costs and penalties. These lands to be sold in Tracts of from 10 to 50 acres. M. LEGRAS, Collector. Nov. 1-3t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE. Property assessed in the name of H. P. GRUBB.

BY VIRTUE of the power vested in me by law, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, November 15th 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, assessed in the name of H. P. Grubb, to-wit: 222 acres of land on Bayou Bouff an improvement, bounded north by the bayou, south by the 16th Section, east by lands of Linton, and west by lands of Mrs. McKaunoy.

Seized for due and unpaid Taxes due the State of Louisiana and Parish of Rapides, for the years 1871 and 1872, amounting to \$90.75, with all costs and penalties. These lands to be sold in Tracts of from 10 to 50 acres. M. LEGRAS, Collector. Nov. 1-3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

Jefferson Wells, Curator, vs. J. M. Wells Executor. No. 736. Parish Court—Parish of Rapides—State of Louisiana.

BY VIRTUE of and to satisfy a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the above named Court, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of December 1873, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in the town of Alexandria, the following described property, to-wit: The undivided one-half of certain tract or parcel of land situated in the Parish of Rapides, bounded above by lands formerly owned by Levi Wells, deceased, below by lands formerly owned by said Levi Wells, deceased, and fronting on Bayou Bouff, and being that portion of the Wellwood Plantation known as the Dent Tract, containing the quantity of 500 arpents, more or less, with the undivided one-half of all the buildings and improvements situated thereon including the Sugar House and Machinery. TERMS OF SALE:—CASH, subject to appraisement. JOHN DELACY, Sheriff. Nov. 15 9m 9t. P. P. \$30 00.

List of Jurors Drawn.

Ninth Judicial District of Louisiana—District Court—Parish of Rapides. To C. V. Ledoux, Parish Judge, O. K. Hawley, Clerk of District Court, and John DeLacy, Sheriff of Rapides Parish. You are hereby ordered as proper officers of the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana with two qualified clerks appointed by the Parish Judge of Rapides Parish to draw according to law the number of one hundred qualified electors for a jury, and the same be summoned for a jury to attend the first Monday of December, the first day of the month A. D. 1873. Done and signed this 14th day of October A. D. 1873. J. OMBORN, District Judge.

Filed October 14th 1873. CHAS. OWEN, Deputy Clerk. List of Jurors drawn to serve at December term Ninth Judicial District Court as per Process Verbal at this date heretofore: Isaac Backman, John Green, T. J. Baggett, Hardy Tibbet, Jeff Gray, Louis Hargrove, Adam Fields, C. B. Casely, Joseph Bernage, Abner Bird, Jerry Stafford, Richard Ruth, J. P. Farham, W. H. Robert, Ben Johnson, Joseph Lawrence, Sr., Ben Johnson, Mat Farron, Polk Brooks, Leaver Davenport, Andy Anderson, Richard Gardner, D. H. Wallis, Jr. John Hanlon, E. H. Carnal, Albert Walston, Jerry Whittaker, Eli Ives, F. C. Baden, Joseph W'ingate, Thomas Marshall, C. H. Clorton, H. R. Dalaney, Samuel Morrison, Austin Ballard, John Morrison, John Matthei, Granville Carter, Jeffrey Robertson, Peter Eldridge, G. F. Stafford, M. Boveg, Alfred Hamilton, J. D. Brooks, Frank Flower, F. Hackett, William Odum, E. L. Starkey, George Gunter, Richard Pierson, C. H. Barnham, C. H. Richey, George Lockwood, Robert Kelsey, Harrison Robinson, Charles Hall, William Sullivan, H. A. Bissat, F. G. D. Cannon, David Lopp, Benlap Dumford, George Bassell, Jr. Cary Binehard, W. H. Simons, George Call, George Sims, J. M. Bounett, Albert Whittington, Paul Isaac, Dennis McLannan, Thomas Dowell, Willis Jordon, Butler Hall, Isaac Drake, A. Mayo, James Baker, James Baker, Austin Williams, Thomas Parker, Henry Edwards, R. H. Murphy.

We the undersigned, Charles V. Ledoux, Parish Judge, John DeLacy, Sheriff, Orestes K. Hawley, Clerk, Vis W. Porter Recorder, officers of Rapides Parish Louisiana, and W. W. Whittington, Jr., and Robert P. Hunter, two qualified electors duly summoned, in obedience to an order from the Honorable District Judge of the 9th Judicial District commanding us to draw one hundred jurors according to law for the December Term 1873 of the 9th District Court for Rapides Parish, heretofore annexed and made a part heretofore, and the law requiring the same. We on this thirteenth day of October A. D. 1873, repaired to the Court House at the Town of Alexandria, and we selected from the list of registered voters of Rapides Parish made in 1872, the name of every qualified elector thereon, without distinction of race or color not exempt by law, and we have filed the said list in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court.

We then caused the names of every qualified elector aforesaid to be written on separate ballots of paper of uniform size, and we deposited them in a box provided for the purpose and after being well mixed one of us under the direction of the others and of the two qualified electors present did draw therefrom the one hundred names above written for the said jury for the December Term of the 9th District Court for Rapides Parish for 1873, as ordered by the said District Judge, and as they were drawn the Clerk of the District Court did enter them upon a list for record which is now deposited in the Clerk's office and filed, subject to inspection of persons who may desire to examine it.

All done at the Court House at Alexandria Louisiana, this 30th day of October 1873. C. V. LEDOUX, Parish Judge. JOHN DELACY, Sheriff. O. K. HAWLEY, Clerk. V. W. PORTER, Recorder. W. W. WHITTINGTON, Jr., Elector. ROBERT P. HUNTER, Elector.

Attest: W. W. Whittington, Jr., Robert P. Hunter, Filed October 30th 1873. CHAS. OWEN, Deputy Clerk. A true copy of the Original, CHAS. OWEN, Deputy Clerk.

WHIT ELECTON. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. STATE OF LOUISIANA EXECUTIVE DEPT., New Orleans, October 27, 1873. Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana, it is made the duty of the Executive authority, whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation to Congress from the said State, to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy; Whereas, A vacancy has occurred in the Representation to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, by the death of SAMUEL PETERS, member elect to the Forty-Third Congress from the said district;

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, as the day for the election of a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all Supervisors of Registration and all officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River and Vernon, forming said Congressional District, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, heretofore attached, this twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: P. G. DESLOMONS, Secretary of State. Nov. 1.