

Leave all orders for books at the post-office.

An important communication lies over until next week.

All the standard books at the post-office for almost nothing.

Fifteen deaths in Charleston from sun-stroke on the 13th.

Hon. A. H. Stephens' health is better than it has been for years.

The late war with Turkey cost Russia \$750,000,000 and 200,000 men.

New wheat is coming into Dallas, Texas, at the rate of 2,000 bushels per day.

We have as yet no definite news as to the date of the adjournment of the Convention.

The Convention has not abolished the useless and expensive system of registration.

That clever and popular gentleman, Thos. Crichton, of Minden, was in town on Monday last.

The death of a member of the publishers family has created some delay in our publication this week.

The American Bible Society distributed 36,226 copies of the Scripture, in Texas, during the last twelve months.

We publish in another column the will of the late Prince Napoleon, translated from the French, by a citizen of our town.

Mrs. S. J. Harrison, the wife of H. T. Harrison, died on Monday last and was buried in Homer Cemetery Tuesday morning.

Members of the Methodist Protestant Church will be grieved to hear that Dr. Alexander Clark, editor of the Pittsburgh Methodist Recorder, is dead.

We have had the pleasure to meet on the street our old school friend, J. H. Davidson, of Vienna. Mr. Davidson is visiting his relatives at this place.

Just think of it. For the small sum of twenty dollars the Waverly novels complete in twenty-five handsome volumes may be had at the post-office.

Tom Young, a worthy colored man, farming on the place of A. W. Barrow, Esq., left several fine full grown cotton bolls in the office week before last.

Crop reports up to this date show that corn will be short, but that unless some great change takes place this will be the finest yield of cotton for many years.

We are under obligations to Hon. W. F. Moreland for a printed copy of Ordinance No. 411, concerning the Judiciary Department, which finally passed the Convention on the 16th inst.

We learn that the negro charged with rape, spoken of in this paper, was captured on Monday, near the Arkansas line. We have not yet heard what disposition has been made of him.

Zach Chandler is getting ready to try to insult somebody. He has just told a newspaper reporter, in an interview, that he is an accomplished pugilist, and has taken lessons from a celebrated prize fighter.

We had the pleasure to meet our distinguished friend, Prof. J. W. Nicholson, at Lisbon last week. Prof. Nicholson reports the State University in a most flourishing condition, with bright prospects for the future.

F. M. Hargis, Esq., who lives in the northeastern part of the parish on Cornie, has laid on our table the first open cotton of the season. The cotton is of a variety known as "Triple Twins," and was open two weeks ago.

It is said that a combination has been formed between Samuel J. Tilden and Samuel J. Randall, and that the Western Democracy, with Hendricks, have been thrown overboard. How will Tilden and Randall do for President and Vice-President?

Under the new Judiciary law the Judges of New Orleans are to be appointed by the Governor. At which the people of that city are justly indignant. By what process of reasoning the Convention came to the conclusion that the people of the country were more competent to elect their Judges than are the people of the city, we can't see. It is an unfair discrimination, hard to be borne.

We have been sometimes disposed to complain that our friends in presenting us with fruit, &c., have given us small quantities rather as specimens than as an actual treat; but that clever, whole-souled gentleman, J. H. M. Taylor, has left us no cause of complaint in this particular. He has made the whole office his life-long friends by a forty-pound melon and a half bushel basket of large and luscious peaches. A thousand thanks, old friend.

The Judiciary.

The new Judiciary system as adopted by the Convention has the following features: Five Supreme Judges, to be appointed by the Governor, with a salary of \$5000 00 each. The first Supreme Court to be organized under this constitution shall be appointed as follows: The Chief Justice for twelve years, one Assistant for ten years, one for eight years, one for six years, and one for four years. After these or any one of them shall have served their term, other appointments shall be made for the full term of twelve years. The State is to be divided into four Supreme Court Districts. Two Judges are to be appointed from the New Orleans District, and one from each of the other Districts. The Second District is composed of the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Breunville, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin, West Carroll, East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Catahoula.

The State, with the exception of the parish of Orleans, shall be divided into five Circuits, from each of which two Judges shall be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session. These two Judges shall constitute the courts of appeal in their circuits, and appeals will be to these courts from the District Courts, when the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars exclusive of interest, and does not exceed one thousand dollars exclusive of interest. The first of these Judges elected under the new constitution shall be chosen, one for four and the other for eight years—thereafter for the full term of eight years, although the ordinance does not so declare. These Judges receive a salary of four thousand dollars, and are required to hold two terms a year in each parish of their circuits. The following parishes compose the First Circuit: Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Bienville, DeSoto, Red River, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Sabine, Jackson, Winn and Caldwell; and terms of the Circuit Court are to be held in Claiborne on the Third Mondays in February and July.

The State is divided into twenty-six Judicial Districts, with a salary of three thousand dollars for each District Judge. The parishes of Claiborne, Lincoln and Union shall compose the Third District. There shall be not less than four terms of the District Court in districts composed of more than one parish, two of which shall be jury terms.

The Sheriff shall be elected by the people to hold office four years. The Sheriff shall be Tax Collector, and for compensation for services rendered his parish or the State shall not receive more than five hundred dollars for each representative to which the parish is entitled. Compensation as Tax Collector shall not exceed five per cent. of the amount collected and paid over.

The Coroner in each parish shall be a doctor of medicine and regularly licensed to practice, and ex officio Parish Physician. There shall be a Clerk of the Court in each parish, who shall be ex officio Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He shall be elected every four years, and shall be ex officio Parish Recorder of Mortgages, Conveyances, and other acts, and shall be Notary Public. He shall receive no compensation from the State or parish in criminal matters.

The Attorney-General shall be elected every four years, and shall receive three thousand dollars per annum. There shall be a District Attorney in every district, who shall be elected every four years, and receive a salary of one thousand dollars.

There shall be as many Justices of the Peace as may be provided for. These are the main points of the new Judiciary system which, it will be seen, are entirely different from the one which now prevails.

There can be no doubt but that there are changes made which are not for the best. The consolidation of the office of Recorder with that of Clerk, we consider to be a serious error. The creation of the office of Circuit Judge is a direct bid to lawyers of ability to refrain from matrimony, as under the law as it now stands, the Circuit Judge must be on the road from the beginning to the end of the year, and only a bachelor could be supposed to be on the move continually.

We reserve any further comment until the close of the Convention, at which time we will review the whole constitution in detail.

Yellow Fever News.

At Memphis, three new cases were reported last Friday evening, and one death, which makes a total since the 9th of 16 cases and 7 deaths. Business is suspended. One case has been reported at Water Valley, Mississippi. No yellow fever in New Orleans. It is thought that if the fever becomes epidemic the Gulf towns and cities will be exempt, and that St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other western towns, will be the scene of its ravages.

LATER.

Seventy-five cases of yellow fever reported at Memphis on the 20th. There is no longer any doubt of the fact that it is now an epidemic. More than 20,000 persons have left the city since the 10th inst., and the exodus of citizens still continues. Business is almost entirely suspended, and the general outlook is anything but cheerful. It is stated that the fever is not so malignant as it was last year, and yields more readily to treatment. The fever is reported at Mississippi City.

AYER'S PILLS are the best Purgative.

A Visit to Lisbon.

This pleasant little village, twelve miles east of Homer, has long been a favorite locality of ours. The community is a prosperous one, and the hospitality of the people is proverbial. We have warm personal friends there whose invitations to visit their homes have been frequent and pressing. The long-sought opportunity to meet with our friends presented itself on Thursday last. The examination and closing exercises of the School taught, at Lisbon, by Mrs. A. B. Boykin, brought quite a number of visitors to Lisbon.

In company with a lady friend, we left Homer at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and reached the home of our esteemed friend, Dr. T. H. Pennington, at 8 o'clock. After the delay necessary to remove the dust which at this season accumulates in such annoying profusion, we made our way to the Academy, where we found a very large audience who were giving the most profound attention to the examination of the various classes as they were called upon the stage.

The school taught by Mrs. Boykin numbers about thirty or thirty-five pupils, boys and girls, ranging from eighteen years down. The branches peculiar to schools in this parish are by Mrs. Boykin taught in a thorough and efficient manner. Those who have given the matter any attention are aware that systems and methods of education improve, as do all the divisions of human effort. The style in vogue twenty, nay even ten, years ago, no longer prevails, and is only in use by those who teach from stern necessity rather than from a love of this exalted profession. True it is, that all teachers mean to make money; yet the idea we wish here to convey is, that the conscientious teacher will, if he appreciates the high nature of his calling, leave no means unemployed by which his or her capacity to succeed in that calling may be increased.

Mrs. Boykin is a lady of a fine education, being a graduate of one of the best colleges in the State of Georgia. To the training of the schools she adds an investigation of the educational improvements of the day; these, combined with a mind naturally quick and powerful, a commanding presence, a fluency of speech, and the womanly art of pleasing, make her the best teacher that we know of in the whole circle of our acquaintance. Indeed, she has a genius for the calling in which she is engaged.

This conclusion forced itself upon us after we had been for several hours an interested observer of her classes in their examinations. The calisthenic exercises, by which the exercises of the day were closed, were a new feature, and were decidedly interesting.

The afternoon exercises were concluded by an address from the editor of the Guardian, who, called upon without previous notice, takes this occasion to thank his audience again for their respectful hearing of what must have been, in the stage of the weather, rather a tiresome talk to them.

"God save me, what a helpless varlet," said the attendant to rancho Panza at the wedding feast, when he was at a loss what to do for amid the great profusion. And we could not but think of the words as we viewed the lavishly spread board at the dinner on Thursday, after the morning exercises were over. He was a helpless varlet, indeed, who could not have found satisfaction for the appetite when surrounded with so many dainties and substantial that were freely tendered to all comers. What a list of good things! Great hams, done to a turn; chicken pies, hot from the oven; turkeys and chickens; pig, mutton and beef; cakes, pies and custard, and all those edibles that go to make up in its full perfection one of those old-fashioned country dinners which have to be eaten to be appreciated.

The exhibition at night was largely attended, and consisted of quite a number of chaste and appropriate selections in song, declamation and dialogue. These exercises were entirely too lengthy, but, notwithstanding that fact and the heat of the room, the audience remained quiet and attentive to the last.

At 12 o'clock, in company with friends from Homer, we made our way to the hospitable mansion of our good friend, Col. J. J. Duke, where we found that repose so much needed after the heat and burden of the day. Col. Duke is one of the largest planters in the parish, and, notwithstanding the difficulties which have so sorely beset our planters since the war, has always prospered. The two years spent by this gentleman in the Legislature at New Orleans have served to endear to him all the more his home interests. The condition of his home and surroundings all gave evidence of that judgment and ability which have made him so successful.

On Friday morning, after the young gentleman and the ladies of our party had played several games of croquet on the lawn, we left the home of our friend for Lisbon. A short stay was made in the village, while the ladies made preparations for another visit.

Mr. O. W. Meadows, who has very many friends in Homer, does the leading business in Lisbon. He informs us that he has met with decided success. And he well deserves it, for Claiborne parish has within its bounds no more worthy and popular gentleman. Elijah Sparks, Esq., one of our best citizens, is also doing a good business, yet finds time to extend a cordial welcome to the stranger in his town. We were also informed that Mr. Moore has a prosperous grocery store which receives its due share of patronage.

Among the new enterprises at Lisbon, is the drug store of Dr. Pennington, who found that the demands of his large and lucrative practice justified a venture of this kind. The Doctor informs us that his drug business was a success. Dr. Pennington has lived in Lisbon more than twenty years, and the highest evidence that can be offered to his genuine merit as a physician and a citizen is, that he has always retained a large business, and has prospered.

Twelve o'clock, Friday, found our party at the home of our old friend, James McClendon, Esq., making a visit long delayed, but all the more pleasant from the fact that we had anticipated the pleasure for a great while. What with mammoth water-melons, the fruit of the season, a good dinner, and much pleasant conversation, we found that time had flown by on rapid wings, when it was announced that we must make our way back to Dr. Pennington's, there to prepare for the party at the Academy.

Quite a number of young people were in attendance at this social gathering and enjoyed themselves quite well. And what is far better they paid the strangers who were present special attention and contributed so much to our enjoyment that we really regretted the arrival of the hour when our night ride home began.

Our visit was the most pleasant one ever made to the country. Besides those friends whose names are mentioned in this article there are many others, ladies and gentlemen, who rendered us special courtesies that we shall always remember with kindest emotions. We know that it is always the custom to show special favors to editors, but we think we know the difference between genuine free-hearted hospitality and that assumed for the occasion. All the visitors from Homer join us in this feeling.

We conclude by stating that in our opinion the people of Lisbon have decided educational advantages and possess quite a treasure in Mrs. Boykin. If they will only appreciate this fact and give her that support and encouragement that is the due of one who is so intelligently enthusiastic as she they will never have reason to regret it.

Will of the Prince Imperial.

[Translated from the N. O. Bee, for the Claiborne Guardian.]

THIS IS MY TESTAMENT.

1st. I die in the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, in which I was born.

2d. I desire that my body be deposited near that of my father, until both be transported to the spot where rests the founder of our imperial house, in the midst of that French people whom we, as he, have so well loved.

3d. My last thought shall be for my Country; it is for her that I would willingly die.

4th. I hope that my mother will preserve for me, when I shall be no more, that affectionate remembrance which I shall cherish for her to the last moment of my life.

5th. Let my particular friends, followers and advocates of my cause, rest assured that my gratitude to them will cease only with my life.

6th. I shall die with sentiments of profound gratitude to her Majesty, the Queen of England, to the Royal family, and to that Country in which, for eight years, I have received the most cordial hospitality.

I constitute my well-beloved mother my universal legatee, in charge also of the annexed particular legacies.

[Here follows a detail of special legacies.]

CODICIL.

It is unnecessary for me to recommend my mother to neglect nothing in defense of the memory of my great-uncle, and of my father. I beg her to remember that, so long as a Bonaparte shall survive, the imperial cause will have its representative. The duties of our Imperial House towards the Country are not extinguished by my death; I dead, the task of continuing the work of Napoleon the First, and J. Napoleon the Third, devolves on the eldest son of Prince Napoleon; and I do hope that my dearly beloved mother, by assisting him with all her power, will thereby give to us—to us who shall be no more—this last and supreme proof of affection.

NAPOLION.

Chislehurst, 26th Feb'y, 1879.

I appoint M. Rouher and F. Pietri my Testamentary Executors. [CIVIS.]

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. at the residence of the Hon. W. F. Moreland, by J. Ferguson, Esq., D. W. HARRIS, to Mrs. N. COLLIER.

We offer to our friends very many sincere congratulations upon that event which has created a bond of union and happiness between them. Both have been our sincere friends for many years, and it is with honest and hearty good will that we extend to them the hope that they may always be happy.

Quite a number of our young people visited Vienna to attend the meeting of the Grand Council United Friends of Temperance. We notice in the Sentinel the following names: Miss Kate Simmons, A. H. Davidson, J. B. Simmons, A. C. Calhoun and T. S. Sligh.

We are pleased to learn that the magistrates in the parish are acting upon the suggestions made by the District Attorney pro tem., and are submitting all doubtful cases to him before issuing warrants. This policy is the proper one, and can but redound to the good of the parish and people.

From the Shreveport Standard of the 21st we learn that the Convention finally passed to its third reading the ordinance recognizing the face of the debt with two per cent interest for five years, three the next fifteen and four thereafter. Of this settlement the Standard speaks in the following emphatic language:

It is reported that the debt ordinance which passed its second reading Saturday, and will be put on its final passage to day, will pass and that the question may be considered as settled. If so we may receive news of it by telegraph before going to press. But it has been "settled" so often that one hardly knows when to believe that it may not be called up again and subjected to another species of cobbling. In this instance, however, we are inclined to believe that the last proposition that will be made, has been made, and that this ordinance will pass; because the members seem to be getting homesick and are evidently thinking more of adjourning Wednesday than of attending to the interests of their constituents. We have argued the question until further argument is useless. We are to pay all the Radical debt and to pay a higher rate of taxation than was ever paid before under a Democratic government in Louisiana. And this, too, after the Convention had solemnly put itself on record in favor of a tax of only five mills, and had led the people to believe that this would be the limit. The ordinance will be submitted to the people. Whether they will approve it depends upon the question whether there is any chance of getting anything better. With their present experience of Conventions the prospects are not very bright for any more relief from future bodies of the kind.

Raising Money For Ohio.

Washington, July 9.—The organs deny, with their usual regard for facts, that the Administration has not thrown overboard the humbug of civil service reform, but still adheres to its professions. Notwithstanding these denials, the poor clerks in the department tell another story. There was never such a comprehensive system of political blackmailing as is at present being levied upon department clerks. In the Treasury Department John Sherman headed the paper with \$100. The chiefs of bureaus contributed \$50. The clerks will average from \$10 to \$20. In the Treasury proper there are about three thousand persons employed. Blackford, the one-armed man, who formerly occupied the position of Captain of Police at the Capitol, is the one who has charge of the official blackmailing. Ever since there was such an outcry against the removal of Blackford at the Capitol on account of his being a Union soldier, he has been employed to do the dirty work of the Republican Congressional Committee. This committee is not in a very harmonious condition, owing to the feeling of its members against their stupid, blundering Chairman; but John Sherman directs them, and that fact has temporarily allayed the discontent. Every dollar collected from the departments is railroaded into Ohio.

The discovery was made in the Convention yesterday that the Democratic party would be held responsible for the settlement of the debt question. With 102 out of 134 members, it must, of course, be responsible for the result. This is what we have been saying all the time, and this is the reason why we have been urging the party to take hold of it in a Democratic way and force every Democrat either to obey the dictation of the party or force him out of the party ranks into the ranks of the party which is obstructing a proper settlement of the question. And yet the New Orleans Democrat and other so-called party organs, as well as certain members of the Convention, are proclaiming that if the Democratic party makes this a party measure they will not go with the party.—Shreveport Standard.

Our friend Hayes' excellent paper, the Homer Guardian, gives an account of a pleasant celebration by a large gathering of the 74th birthday of Capt. W. G. Coleman, a venerable and much esteemed citizen of Claiborne parish. The concluding sentence says "no whisky insinuated itself into this family group." It is this "family group" will stick to this rule a great many of them will live to be as old and as much respected as their host. Our old friend, Dr. Thomas H. Maddox, of Rapides, who is now hale and hearty in the 88th year of his age and the 93d of his residence in the Red River bottoms, once told us that men could live in Louisiana as long as they live anywhere else if they would only let whisky alone.—Shreveport Standard.

Texas has now in successful operation, 2,418 miles of railroad, with 735 miles under construction. Before the year closes there will be at least 800 miles more projected, so that it is safe to say that, by the 1st of January 1881 Texas will have over 4,000 miles of railroad.

New Advertisements.

JOB RUSSELL,

AGENT FOR



KING'S PATENT ENGINES and Boilers, North's, Mormon & Co's Plantation and other Mills; Jones' Georgia Cotton Press; Lockwood & Freedman's Erectors and Injectors; Hancock's Inspirators, &c., by which water is drawn from any depth into tank or boiler, without pump. All work warranted. Reference is specially made to my own mill at Arizona; Sanders & Gill's, Homer; Crow & Jones', three miles west of Homer; F. A. Hillye's, Arizona; or any man, for whom I have done work.

Call on or address

JOB RUSSELL, Arizona, La. 49-

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

ANY one who desires to educate his daughter thoroughly, on the lowest terms and least expense, in one of the first schools for young ladies in the United States, which opens September 15th, 1879, write for a Catalogue to

Rev. Dr. WM. A. HARRIS, President, Staunton, Virginia. 48-31

Sheriff's Sale.

Parish of Claiborne vs. W. Jasper Blackburn—No. 3522 District Court. State of Louisiana, Parish of Claiborne.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Clerk of the District Court in and for said parish and State, in the above entitled suit, on a twelve months' bond, C. J. Greer, principal, and R. T. Vaughn, surety, and to me directed, I have seized and will proceed to sell, to the last and highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, at the Court-house door in the town of Homer, on the

First Saturday in September, 1879, it being the 6th day of said month, the following described property, situated in said parish and State, to wit:

A house and lot of land in the town of Homer, being a part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section twenty-three, Township twenty-one north, Range seven west, commencing at the southeast corner of said forty and running due west two hundred and fifty-three and one-third yards, thence due north four hundred and forty yards, thence due east two hundred and forty-three and one-third yards, thence due south to the point of beginning, with all the improvements thereon.

Sold for cash, without the benefit of appraisal.

H. W. KIRKPATRICK, Sheriff. July 16, 1879. (pf \$14 00) 48-1a

Succession Sale.

Succession of J. L. Buchanan, Deceased. Parish Court, Parish of Webster, La.

BY virtue of a commission of sale, emanating from the Hon. Parish Court of Webster parish, and to me directed on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1879, I will sell at the Court-house door, in the town of Minden, Webster parish, La., on

Saturday, August 16th, A. D. 1879, between legal hours, the Telegraph Line, known as the Homer and Minden line, together with all the Insulators, Wires, Brackets, Batteries, &c.

Terms of sale cash, with the benefit of appraisal.

Said property sold to pay debts of said succession as per tableau now on file in the Clerk's office of this parish.

W. N. COLLINS, Sheriff of Webster parish, La. July 12, 1879. (pr fee \$6) 48-1a

JNO. E. MORRIS.

Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, TRENTON, LA.

PERSONAL attention given to all Cotton and Freights entrusted to his care. July 9, 1879. 47-6m

GREAT REDUCTION.

JOHN C. LOVE & CO.,

MINDEN, LA.,

IN addition to a very large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES have just received a full line of

BURIAL CASES, of all styles. These Cases can be sold 3 1/2 and 50 per cent. lower than ever offered before;

A fine lot of COOKING STOVES and STOVE CASTINGS;

The renowned PRATT GIN, from 40 to 60 Saws, with Feeder and Condenser, all at manufacturer's prices;

TWO HORSE WAGONS, Iron Axle and Thimble \$8-in, at from \$55 to \$60. Remarkably low prices. Come to see. July 2, 1879. 46-2m

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER. Apply to, or address this office. June 23, 1879. 48-1f

HOMER MILL COMPANY.

WE have erected and have now in running order, a GRIST MILL, in the town of Homer. Our engine is the celebrated "King Portable." Our mill is of the best quality—of the finest French burr stone. Grinding days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cash paid for corn. Meal for sale all the time.

The celebrated "Brown Gin," with all modern improvements, and a fine Press, will be added this Summer, and cotton ginned on reasonable terms.

Give us a trial. SANDERS & GILL. 41-3m

NEW SALOON.

THE PUBLIC AND MY FRIENDS ARE informed that I have fitted up an elegant BAR on the South-east corner of the Public Square—in the Maxey building—where I will supply the wants of all who call on me, with the PUREST WINES and LIQUORS ever sold in Homer.—FINE CIGARS at low prices—the best BEER made in the United States, and everything usually kept in a well regulated Saloon. I shall be grateful for all patronage extended to me. MARTIN NALLE. 48-1a