

All judicial advertisements must be paid for in advance, or they will be discontinued after the first insertion.

The material of the CHRONICLE having been bought by the gentlemen whose names appear at the head of this column, the present management desire to have it distinctly understood that it now has no connection whatever with the paper of that name hitherto published at Colfax. In fact, that this is a new paper with an old name. As such we put out the first issue as Volume 1, Number 1. We shall use all endeavors to make the CHRONICLE just such a paper as the people of Grant would like to have published in this parish.

Our thanks are due the courteous officers of that fast and elegant Red river packet, the new Bart Able, that stands without a rival in the Red river trade, both as to speed and the royal manner in which her passengers are entertained.

Secretary Thompson has ordered, at the solicitation of Congressman Ellis, a government vessel to be placed at the disposal of the city of New Orleans for the improvement of the harbor there.

Congressman Ellis has succeeded in having Secretary McCrary order Major Benyard, of the Engineer Corps, to remove the raft in Red river above Shreveport, and to keep the river open.

Owing to the length of the delinquent tax list, the first and second issues of the CHRONICLE will be printed on Monday. On and after the 24th inst. Saturday will be the regular day of publication.

The Elections.

The elections in twelve States on the 6th inst. show, upon the whole, a decided Democratic gain, though the tidal wave was not as sweeping as had been anticipated. The Democrats confidently expected to carry Wisconsin, while it has gone, on a very light total vote, for the Republicans by a majority larger than Hayes obtained in 1876. In Connecticut, where only local elections were held, the Republicans have gained several members of the Legislature, though that body contained a Republican majority before. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas have, of course, gone Republican, though the Hayes majority has been in most of them reduced.

The Democrats have carried New York by a reduced majority. We did not anticipate, with many of our friends, an overwhelming victory in that State. The opposition among Democrats to Tammany, which had control of the party, was more formidable than ever. This division in the Democracy prevented it from fully profiting by the Conkling, insurrection in the Republican party. Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia have also, as a matter of course, gone Democratic.

The great feature of, and triumph in, the battles of Tuesday was the capture of Pennsylvania by the Democrats. The result in Pennsylvania is, in fact, the only important change in the political status of the States, and that is a very great one. Indeed, it makes the country Democratic beyond question, and very decidedly so.

In all the States the vote was extremely light.—N O. Democrat.

"Abolish Grant Parish."

This is the cry of the Alexandria Democrat, our neighbor of the adjoining parish of Rapides. The reasons it gives for the abolishing of this parish are weighty and highly creditable to the genius that furnished them.

"The territory and people that formerly belonged to Rapides was wrongfully taken from her, and now that we get our own back again, we respectfully but firmly demand that it be restored to us."

As Rapides parish is a very small tract it is but proper that its size should be increased, and as this slicing up affair was a great wrong it should be condoned for. That parish has our sympathy.

"The whole concern was germandered for the express purpose of making it a Rapides Republican in politics."

As all three of the Representatives of Rapides are true to Democracy, while Mr. Randolph, of Grant, is not, we see the force of the argument.

"The people taken away from us are good people, the hill people we mean, and we don't believe they ever wanted to leave us."

Grant parish seems to have some good people in it. But, then, they all came from Rapides. That they prefer Rapides is evidenced by the hearty support they give the officers and government in Grant parish.

"It would harm nobody just to wipe the whole concern out and put this back where they were before the Radicals concluded to make a new parish for the benefit of themselves and Willie Calhoun."

True—it would harm nobody but Democrats. We had never looked at it in that light. The Legislature will certainly see to it.

Then the situation, record, etc., all are objectionable to the Democrat, and it "wants to see Grant parish abolished by the Legislature when it meets."

One thing puzzles us, and that is to know in what respect Alexandria has the advantage of Colfax in location. Some very intelligent persons have hazarded the opinion that there is not a finer or more advantageous site for a town on Red river than the very spot Colfax is located upon.

It is a noteworthy fact that Vernon and Grant parishes were all that saved this district from Radicalism in the last election, and for this reason, if no other, the parish should be abolished.

"Somebody do the work and we will do the talking."

If our neighbor talks to no more purpose than the foregoing, we expect to find it making "respectful but firm demands" of the Legislature for the next score of years.

It is a matter of conjecture that the jealousy of the natural rivalry between the two points may have something to do with the views of the Democrat.

On the morning of Nov. 8th a large party left New Orleans with Capt. Cowden to inspect the route designated for the Barataria Canal. The party was composed of members of the press, engineers and citizens, delegates from Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans. This begins to look like the champions of this canal were in earnest in this matter, and it is probable that the work will soon be commenced.

The New Orleans Democrat and the Picayune pronounce in favor of a constitutional convention on the single ground that the present constitution of the State is, in the true sense of the word, no constitution at all. The call for the convention which framed it was a military order, a process of calling a convention foreign to our theory of government; the men who framed it were not in reality citizens of Louisiana, and the mass of the people most deeply interested were excluded from voting on its ratification. Upon these grounds they consider that we have no constitution.

A young man who was recently married to a girl after proposing to her eighteen times, now wishes he hadn't asked her but seventeen times.

Lovers of the noxious will be pained to learn that they are likely soon to have to pay more than present prices for their "imported Havanas"—from Connecticut. The biggest kind of a strike is now in progress among the cigar-makers, and it threatens to be obstinate. Many thousands in New York and other large manufacturing cities have already quit work and the number is rapidly increasing. Two thousand have struck in New Orleans. This movement originated among what are known as the tenement house workers in New York. Under the "tenement" system, the large manufacturers rent one or two little stived-up rooms to a family, all of whose members, from five years upward, in many cases, are employed at cigar making. By charging exorbitant rents and paying starvation wages these manufacturers have made a great deal of money, and have also precipitated the present movement.

In New York, when assured negotiations had been completed with the labor companies to bring three hundred Chinamen to that city, one of the executive committee of the strikers said: "Then there will be a riot; we are not going to stand still and let the Chinamen take the bread from out of our mouths; we will induce all workingmen in the city to strike, because of the introduction of Chinese labor, which affects them as much as it does ourselves; we will not allow this city to be made a second San Francisco, and if needs be, we shall drive the Chinese out by force."

The item, in speaking of the railroad meeting held in New Orleans on the 17th inst., says it was an encouraging sign of the times. It showed a determination to meet the emergencies of the commercial situation by a prompt subscription to complete the New Orleans and Pacific connection with Shreveport, La., and Marshall Tex. The address of Mr. J. E. Clark, vice president of the New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago road, was specially pertinent and practical. He advised our people to make a comparative small present outlay, in order to secure great and permanent advantages. Notwithstanding the process of squeezing which New Orleans has undergone under late and long misrule, he thought the necessary \$500,000 could yet be raised among our people.

Mr. Wheelock informed the meeting that there were now 640 men employed on the road; that the grading was completed sixty miles above Alexandria, after which the work was pushed on from Alexandria in the direction of New Orleans. At present there are but 85 miles to be graded in Louisiana, and by the time the work in Louisiana is completed to the Texas line our Texas friends will have formed the necessary connection between that point and Marshall.

A thorough canvass of the city has been decided on, and as an earnest of what could yet be accomplished a subscription list opened in the meeting was responded to to the amount of \$17,000.

Improving the Mississippi.

TWO PLANS FOR THE WORK.

The immense value of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, and the inability of the States in which they lie to protect them from overflow, will probably cause Congress to take some action upon this subject at an early day. These lands are wonderfully fertile and of great extent, and when once made secure, their taxable value and productiveness will be immensely increased.

Two plans for the reclamation of these lands are now definitely before the country. One is known as that of the United States Engineers, and the other as that of Capt. Eads, the engineer of the jetties. The first plan is explained in the report of a commission authorized by Congress in 1874, of which Gen. G. K. Warren was president and Gen. Abbott a member. The report is unanimous, and is further strengthened by the full indorsement of Gen. A. H. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers of the Army. Capt. Eads' plan is the very opposite of the U. S. Engineers, and is based on theories so directly contrary to theirs, that one or the other party must be greatly in error.

The plan of the commission may be said to rest upon the correct-

ness of what is known as the "outlet system," which is explained in its report in the following words: "The plan consists in abstracting from the river and conducting by separate channels to the gulf such a volume of the flood discharge as shall be sufficient to bring down the flood level to a height easily under control by levees." The commission does not, however, propose to make any new outlets, but says: "They are correct in theory, but no advantageous sites for their construction exist." It accordingly recommends the keeping open of all existing natural outlets, and especially Bayou Atchafalaya, which now not only discharges nearly all the waters of Red river, but a large portion of the flood waters of the Mississippi. The commission recommends repairing the defective levees; the closure of the crevasses, and the completion of the entire levee system from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to the lower end of the river, and the extension of the levees up the mouths of the tributaries and down the bayous far enough to guard against backwater. The cost of this entire system of works is estimated by the commission at \$16,000,000.

Capt. Eads published a review of the commission's report last year, in which he states that the theories and assumptions on which its plan is based are unquestionably erroneous. He declares that every bayou and outlet of the river, and indeed every river in the world that flows through a bed formed by its own deposits, prove that the "outlet system" is not correct—because, as the volume of the stream decreases its slope increases, and, abstracting a part of the flood volume, will, therefore, inevitably produce a higher flood line. He says the report repeats the same theories and assumes the existence of the same conditions in the river that were advanced to support the predicted failure of the jetties, by those who opposed the jetty system for improving the mouth of the river, and that not one of these theories is supported by the facts the jetties have developed.

The success Capt. Eads has already secured at the jetties will give much weight to his opinions on this subject.

German papers announce the death of John Ernest Luther, a direct descendant of the Reformer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOS. E. HATREL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 56..... Canondelet Street..... 56 NEW ORLEANS.

Consignments of Cotton, Hides, Wool, Beeswax and other country produce respectfully solicited. n19-3m

HENRY L. DAIGRE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COLFAX, LA.

All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. n2-1y

W. L. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Successions made a specialty. OFFICE—COLFAX, LA. n2-1y.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

Mrs. Cora T. Calhoun vs. State of Louisiana, Grant parish, 1st Just. Court. Wm. Harris.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa., issued in the above named suit, and to me directed, I have seized, and will offer for sale, to the highest and last bidder, during the hours prescribed by law, at the front door of the court house door, at Colfax, on

Saturday, 24th day of November, 1877, the following described property of the defendant, viz:

One bale of cotton (marked W. H.). Terms of Sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

JAMES SMITH, Constable. Colfax, La., November 9, 1877. n1 2t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No 130.—Ninth Judicial Dist. Court, parish of Grant, State of Louisiana. Succession of Giles Smith, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Adm'x. vs. W. S. Calhoun and M. M. A. Laue.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, on

Saturday, the 1st day of December, A.D. 1877,

in front of the court house door, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendants, to-wit: as the above numbered and entitled suit:

Four bales of cotton, One vacuum pan and pipes, 14 old sugar kettles, One lot of filters, 2 iron tanks.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

CHAS. R. NUGENT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Colfax, La., November 19, A. D. 1877. n2 2t

Table with columns: NAMES, No. of Acres, BOUNDARIES, Assessment, State Taxes. Lists various land parcels and owners.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING SUBSCRIBE FOR YOUR HOME DONE AT HOME.