

THOS. MCINTYRE is our duly authorized agent at New Orleans.

During the past week we have had several very heavy rains, which caused the River at Grand Ecouré to rise about three feet, and is still rising rapidly.

The weather for the last several days has been rather cold, rainy and disagreeable. Yesterday morning it cleared off, moderated somewhat, and the prospects are fair for it continuing so for a short period.

The Telegraph of the 9th instant says the Ouachita River was still rising slowly, with between 5 and 5 feet water on the bar.

Among the many signs of the times is an ornamental one, of most excellent workmanship, executed by Mr. T. J. Stimpson, for the Spectator establishment. It is one of superior skill, and speaks well for the artistic ability of Mr. Stimpson.

Mr. L. Hanson has been appointed Town Constable to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dennis Murphy.

Maj. Cronie, of the U. S. Volunteers, who was recently mustered out of service, under an order agreeable to act of Congress, has been re-appointed Sub-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this, the 4th District, comprised of the parishes of Natchitoches, Rapides, Avoyelles, Sabine and Winn.

In the Black-and-Tan Convention, on the 9th inst., Mr. Solomon B. Moses, a gentleman of unmistakable color, offered a resolution to the effect that after the 20th instant, no member be entitled to his per diem. The resolution was laid on the table forthwith.

The Alexandria Democrat of yesterday morning reports the river as having risen about 20 inches, and still rising.

Upon the recommendation of Gov. Baker, Gen. Hancock appointed, on the 9th instant, G. W. Compton, sheriff of Rapides parish, vice A. J. Sypher, resigned.

We are under many obligations to Major Cronie—who has just returned from New Orleans—for late favors.

The Shreveport Gazette of the 11th instant says the River at that place had risen 30 inches within the past ten days.

The Store of Mr. Harris Jaffra was robbed, on the night of the 8th instant, of about \$100 in money, and several pistols.

See advertisement of Carver & Sudath, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc. A complete and select stock is constantly kept on hand to suit the wants of purchasers, and will be sold at moderate prices.

The Arkansas Menagerie couvened at Little Rock on the 7th instant.

The Georgia Convention levied a tax of one-sixteenth of one per cent. upon the people to defray the expenses of the concern. As yet the members have failed to receive any money.

NEW GOVERNOR.—On the 2d instant Gen. Hancock appointed the venerable Joshua Baker, of St. Mary, Governor of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the forced resignation of B. F. Flinders. Gov. Baker has been duly mustered in—or rather, sworn in—and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. It is to be hoped Gov. Baker will see that everything is well done, and that some of those leeches around the public crib will get their "goose cooked."

We are in receipt of the February number of Die Modencelt, an excellent illustrated Magazine devoted to Fashions, fancy work, literature, &c. Each monthly number contains a large pattern-sheet and diagrams of embroidery. Published by S. T. Taylor, 349 Canal street, New York, at \$3 a year.

We learn from Mr. McCain, Clerk of the Court of Winn parish, that the parish Court House was burned last Sunday night. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

An old widower says, when you pop the question, do it with a kind of laugh, as if you were joking.—If she accepts you, very well; if she does not, you can say you were only in fun.—[Exchange.]

That game is played out. New-a-days the fair ones have a way of looking a fellow straight in the eye and asking him "if he is really in earnest?"

On the 30th ult., snow fell in Jefferson, Texas, to the depth of 12 inches.

Convention Tax Ordinance.

The Ordinance as reported by the Finance Committee, and amended by Mr. Cooley, was adopted, as follows, by a vote of 16 yeas to 19 nays:

SEC. 1. To pay the delegates and officers of this Convention, and to defray all other expenses necessary for the use of said Convention, the following tax is hereby levied on the property of this State, both real and movable, viz: a tax of one mill per cent.

SEC. 2. The Sheriffs of the State, except the parish of Orleans, shall collect the above mentioned tax, and that they refer to the assessment rolls made by the State of Louisiana for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867) as the basis for assessing the tax herein levied on real and movable property, and in order to facilitate them in the collection of said tax, they are hereby authorized to employ all summary remedies now given by law for the collection of State taxes, and shall receive for their services the same compensation paid them by the State for like services.

SEC. 3. The tax herein levied, and which shall be due by the parish of Orleans, shall be collected by persons now charged with the collection of State taxes in said parish, and they shall possess the same powers and receive the same compensation.

SEC. 4. The Sheriffs and other persons charged with the collection of the tax levied by this ordinance shall pay to the Treasurer of the State, at the end of every month, except the tax collectors of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson and Orleans right bank, all sums collected by them under this ordinance, and shall settle finally with the Treasurer on the 1st day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868). But in no case shall the State Treasurer give a receipt for either a partial or final settlement without requiring the sheriff or other collector to take or subscribe an oath that he has paid all the money collected by him to date of settlement, less his commission.

SEC. 5. The tax collectors of the parish of Orleans shall settle with the Treasurer of the State every ten days, reckoning from the day of notice which the said Auditor shall give said collector of the said ordinance and the tax therein levied.

SEC. 6. So much of the tax levied as may be required to pay the delegates and officers of this Convention, and to pay all other expenses necessary for the use of said Convention, shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants signed by the President of this Convention. The balance of the tax levied shall be placed by the State Treasurer to the credit of the general fund, and reserved until the meeting of the General Assembly elected under the provisions of the Constitution adopted by this Convention, to be used as they may direct.

SEC. 7. As soon as the Treasurer of the State shall be notified of a loan having been effected by this Convention he shall place the funds received by him under this ordinance to the credit of said loan, and the said fund, or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay said loan shall remain specially pledged to repay said loan.

SEC. 8. The tax levied by this ordinance shall be paid only in the legal currency of the United States.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, offered the following report, signed by himself and Judge Tallaferró, majority of the committee to whom was referred the above Ordinance: To the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana: The undersigned, appointed a special committee by this honorable body to consider and report upon the ordinance introduced by the Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, in relation to the warrants issued by the Convention for the pay of members and officers, which said ordinance proposes to make said warrants receivable in payment of all taxes that are levied by this Convention, the different State taxes, municipal and parochial taxes, and the purchase of public lands; and also the substitute offered to said ordinance by the Hon. W. H. Cooley, forcing the Sheriffs and tax collectors throughout the State to pay into the State treasury only such funds as were actually received by them in payment of the tax levied by the Convention, and requiring the Auditor of Public Accounts to exact evidence from each tax collector or sheriff to the effect that the funds or warrants offered to be paid into the treasury by them were in payment of tax referred to, beg leave to report as follows:

They are of the opinion that this Convention has not the power to make the warrants it issues for the pay of members and officers receivable in payment of any other tax than that levied for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this Convention.

Practically, this Convention cannot carry out the ordinance it passed on the 24th of December, levying the mill tax, which they undoubtedly had the power to pass under the reconstruction laws. The Courts of the State would enjoin that ordinance, but the committee (though they are not certain he will do so) hope and believe that the Commanding General will enforce the original ordinance in question, and remove judges deciding against it as impediments to reconstruction.

The committee think the Commanding General will enforce the ordinance if not hampered by the clearly illegal provisions of the ordinance proposed by Mr. Blackburn. They therefore report unfavorably upon that measure and in favor of the proposition of Mr. Cooley. Blackburn, of Claiborne, presented a minority report, as follows:

Having been appointed one of a Committee of Three to report this morning on the matter of the ordinance which I had the honor to introduce yesterday, together with the substitute thereto offered by the honorable member from Pointe Coupee, I respectfully ask leave to report on my own behalf in favor of the ordinance as first introduced, subject to any verbal changes which may be

deemed necessary by the friends of the measure.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The following is the Reconstruction bill as it passed the House of Representatives on the 18th ult., yeas 104, nays 30:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That so much of the 5th section of the act passed March 23rd, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, as requires that a majority of all registered voters of that district shall be cast in favor of the ratification of the Constitution before it become valid, be, and the same is hereby so far modified that a majority of the votes cast at an election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall be considered valid and confirming or rejecting said Constitution.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the several States which may be reconstructed under act of March 2, 1867, and its supplements, may at time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution, vote also for members of Congress, who shall be entitled to take their seats at the next session of Congress after their several States shall have been admitted into the Union, and until a new apportionment election for said members shall be according to districts as they existed in 1853 and '59, except when otherwise provided for, and the same elective officers who make the return of votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall enumerate and certify to the votes cast for members of Congress, and give certificates of election to those whom they may deem entitled thereto.

CONVENTION.—The Galveston News, of December 29, says the registered vote in Texas is 101,006. The white registered vote 56,666; black, 47,430. White majority 9,236.

In 1856, Throckmorton received for Governor, 48,631 votes; and Pease received 12,051.

Allowing that Pease was somewhat ahead of the Radical strength in that election, it is still plain that his vote then is a pretty good indication that the Conservatives now—when the white majority in the State is only 9,236—could not reasonably hope to defeat a Convention by voting against it.

It is supposed that the Illinois prairies were once the bottom of a lake. Timber is found buried thirty and forty feet below the surface—pine, cedar, hemlock, and other varieties.

A young man generally gives a lock of his hair to his sweetheart before he marries her. After marriage she can help herself—and use no scissors.

If the happy days of wedlock are called the honeymoon, why should not the unhappy ones be styled lunar castles?

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF COTTON.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 29th ultimo, says, parties shipping cotton to that port should see that it is shipped according to the requirements of the law, or else they may get into trouble. Henceforth all the taxes to be collected in that district will be taken up by the officers in that district. Collectors from other districts will not be allowed hereafter to receive money in New Orleans for taxes due upon cotton shipped to that point.

The Maine papers are complaining of dull times in that State. No vessels are being built, hundreds of workmen are out of employment, and nearly all kinds of business at a stand still.

A Western minister, who didn't know that \$200 watches are never sold for two dollars, is now loud in his denunciations of New York gift enterprises, and thinks it wicked to invest in them.

The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders man virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude, any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing can keep a straight course.

The twenty second session of the Louisiana Methodist Episcopal Conference closed on Monday, December 16, at New Orleans, Bishop R. Paine presiding. The attendance was rather small, many of the preachers being straitened in money matters, and unable to pay traveling expenses. The proceedings of the conference were marked by harmony and good will. The next session will be held at New Iberia.

The following is a list of the appointments for this district: Shreveport District.—B. F. Alexander, Presiding Elder. Shreveport, R. S. Trippet, Greenwood, S. B. Stratt, J. L. Chapman, supernumerary; Keachi, W. H. Moss, Mansfield, John Pipes; Pleasant Hill, J. S. Laine; Many Mission, to be supplied; Springville, Jesse Fnlton, J. C. Reid supernumerary; Bayou Pierre, to be supplied; Pierce and Paine College, J. S. Laine; Bible agent and colored work, W. E. Doty.

What is the difference between a person who is transfixed with amazement and a leopard's tail? The one is rooted to the spot—the other spotted to the root.

In the counties of Craven, Jones and Kenair, North Carolina, great alarm is experienced on account of assaults committed by armed blacks on unoffending whites, and prompt measures are necessary to restore quiet and confidence.

There never was any party faction, sect, or cabal, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent.

The wife of James Robb, of New Orleans, died in Washington on the 6th.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Proceedings in the Supreme Court are attracting intense interest. The impression that the Bench will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts gains ground.

The Kentucky election case came up in the House, and after three hours discussion, Judge Trimble was sworn in. The reconstruction committee had their meeting this week; they are tolerably sure to report a new bill at an early day, in accordance with directions of the resolutions introduced on Monday, by Upson and Boutwell.

The judgment of the Committee is fully settled that the work of reconstruction must be put more directly under control of Gen. Grant. They are also considering the proposition of Upson to allow the removal of the present State officers and the appointment of their successors by the reconstruction conventions.

It is confidently stated that the radicals have agreed upon a bill requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to concur before pronouncing any act of Congress unconstitutional. In this connection it is stated with equal confidence that the pending questions, involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, will be postponed until Congress takes the proposed action.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Several companies of soldiers have been sent from this city to the Southern States within the week to aid in preserving order. It is done by order of General Grant.

In the House a petition was read from the Alabama Constitutional Convention praying for the removal of Gov. Patton for political difficulties.

Morton called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abrogating existing State Governments in the rebel States, and providing proper governments in lieu thereof.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—A meeting of the Republicans at Marshall, Texas, on the 31st ult., was broken up by a mob, and Judge Caldwell, the speaker, was fired at several times. He sought refuge at post headquarters. The disturbers of the peace were arrested by the military authorities, and afterwards, under Gen. Hancock's order, taken by the civil authorities, and released on bail.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—There was a riot between the whites and blacks at Pulaski, in which two negroes were killed and five wounded, and one white man seriously hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Ordinance passed in the Convention fixing a penalty of 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. a month for default of payment.

Article 14 of Constitution was adopted, as follows: The right enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit other rights of the people not herein expressed. Articles 15, 16, 17, and 18 define qualifications of the State Legislature, the length of its term, its place of meeting, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Trinchaut, colored, introduced a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to wait on the Commanding General, entreating him to issue an order in relation to the collection of the Convention tax. Lies over.

R. J. Cromwell, black, introduced a resolution to be interpolated in the constitution as one of the articles, that all persons born or naturalized within the United States, except those who have taken an oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States, and who have resided in the State one year, and in the parish six months, shall be entitled to vote; none of these disabilities to be removed by the Legislature until 1888. Convention adjourned without acting.

The following was adopted as part of article 48 of the Constitution:

No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State two years next preceding his election; nor shall any person be eligible to either office who has not attained the age of twenty-one years.

The term of office is four years. ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the 2nd Monday in Jan. next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the State and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this Constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of State shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

Snider, of De Soto, offered a resolution declaring the present State government an impediment to reconstruction, and calling upon Congress to establish a temporary civil government.

Judge Cooley thought, if the matter were thoroughly sifted, perhaps the convention would be found the greatest existing impediment to reconstruction. If it had gone to work and framed a Constitution in fifteen days the State could have almost been in the Union by this time.

Upon motion of Pinchbeck, colored, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Radicals of Tennessee talk of building a mansion for Brownlow. His father, the Devil has one ready for him—well protected from the cold.

A foreign journal announces that the railway from Paris to Strasburg has now three-story cars, for the first, second and third class passengers.

Price of a negro supremacy constitution—Ten dollars a day and twenty cents mileage, with a heavy scent.

The Russian possessions just ceded to us cover 370,000,000 acres, seventeen times the size of Maine.

The interest of the national debt is about two thousand dollars—day and night—the year round.

Sumner says he wouldn't trust the President alone for an hour. Sumner will not trust nobody, not even his own family.

Sixty-four million miles of bread are made in ten hours in Great Britain.

A Western paper says that the Cheyenne Indians have only killed three men since signing the late treaty and that was only to try the new guns presented to them by the Commissioners.

A member of the Virginia "reconstruction convention has offered a resolution that the property known as the Virginia Military Institute ought to be obliterated."

The resolutions of the Ohio Democratic State Convention oppose negro suffrage and urge the taxation of bonds and their payment in greenbacks.

New Orleans Market. Cotton—Ordinary, 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4 c; Good Ordinary, 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 c; Low middling, 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4 c; Middling nominal, 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4 c. MONETARY—Gold, 135 1/2 @ 136 1/2; Silver, 127 @ 129. SUGAR, 7 @ 14 c; Molasses, Choice, 60 @ 72 c per gallon. FLOUR, \$8 @ \$11 1/2 per bushel. CORN, 8 @ 8 1/2 c; Oats, 5 @ 5 1/2 c; HAY, \$29 @ 29 1/2 per ton. PORK, Mess, \$20 @ \$20 50 per bbl. BACON—Clear sides, 15 @ 20 c; Ribbed sides, 14 c; Shoulders, 10 @ 11 1/2 c; Hams (sugar cured), 15 @ 20 c. INDIA BAGGING, 2 1/2 c per yard. BALD ROPPE, 10 c per lb.

JUGEMENT.

COUR DE DISTRICT—PAROISSE DES NATCHITOCHEES. Louisiana M. Brown, vs. Estes Whitted, son mari. No. 7203.

Dans ce cas, en raison de la loi, et l'évidence étant en faveur de la demanderesse dans le procès ci-dessus, il est ordonné, adjugé, et decreté, que la demanderesse, Selma H. Sneed, ait et recouvre du défendeur, Estes Whitted, la somme de Trois Mille, Cinq Cent Quatre vingt neuf piastres, et tiente deux sous avec les intérêts sur cette somme à raison de cinq pour cent, par an à partir du 20me jour de Novembre, 1867; jusqu'au parfait paiement, et que l'hypothèque legale de la demanderesse soit reconvenue sur la propriété immobilière du défendeur sans qu'il soit besoin de paiement de la dite somme ainsi qu'il suit: Le dit hypothèque affectant la dite propriété du défendeur le 1er jour de Juillet, 1845, pour garantir la somme de Dixsept Cent Cinquante Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 1er Mars, 1851, pour garantir la somme de Trois Cent Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 10 Juillet, 1853, pour garantir la somme de Quatre Cent Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 1er Septembre, 1859, pour garantir Cent Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 1er Janvier, 1856, pour garantir Cent Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 1er Mai, 1860, pour garantir Cent Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 20 Août, 1866, pour garantir Centvingtsept Cinq Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 1er Avril, 1867, pour garantir Centvingtsept Cinq Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 1er Octobre, 1866, pour garantir Cent Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à cette date. Le 1er Décembre, 1865, pour garantir Cent Cinquante Quatre Piastres, reçues par le défendeur à la dernière date mentionnée, avec autorisation à la demanderesse de saisir et de vendre la dite propriété immobilière afin de satisfaire ce Jugement. Il est de plus ordonné, adjugé, et decreté, que le commun et de gains antérieurs existant entre la demanderesse, Selma H. Sneed, et le défendeur, Estes Whitted, son mari soit, et est par ces présentes dissoute, que la demanderesse reprenne l'administration de sa propriété séparée et qu'elle ait le droit d'administrer sa dite propriété séparée sans l'intervention ou le contrôle de son mari, et que le défendeur ait à payer les frais de ce procès.

Fait et signé en pleine Cour, ce 11me jour de Décembre, 1867. W. B. LEWIS, Juge de District. Je certifie par ces présentes que ce qui est ci-dessus est une copie fidèle et correcte du Jugement original dans le procès ci-dessus designé en numéraire en liasse, et enregistré dans mon office.

En foi de quoi, J'ai apposé le sceau de la Cour du 2me District, à Natchitoches, ce 9me jour de Janvier, 1868. A. W. HAMILTON, Greffier.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT—PARISH OF NATCHITOCHEES. James M. Elliott vs. Madison Mobley and T. H. Hamilton. No. 6987.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Honorable District Court, in and for the parish of Natchitoches, and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

Saturday, 1st day of February, 1868, within the usual hours of sale, at the Saw Mill of Mobley & Hamilton, near Springville, in this parish, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendants, to-wit:

Thy thousand (30,000) feet of square Lumber, (assorté.)

TERMS OF SALE: Cash—with the benefit of appraisement. January 16, 1868. J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff.

VENTE DE SHERIF.

COUR DE DISTRICT—PAROISSE DES NATCHITOCHEES. James M. Elliott, contre Madison Mobley et T. H. Hamilton. No. 6987. En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, émis par l'Honorable Cour de District dans et pour la Paroisse des Natchitoches et à moi adressé dans le procès ci-dessus nommé et numéroté, j'ai saisi et offrirai en vente au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, Samedi, le 1er jour de Février, 1868, entre les heures ordinaires de vente, un assorté de scié de Mobley & Hamilton, près de Springville, dans cette Paroisse et la propriété ci-après décrite et saisie comme étant la propriété des défendants, sçavoir: Trente Mille (30,000) pieds de bois carré, (assorté.) J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff. Janvier 16, 1868.

JUGEMENT.

DISTRICT COURT—PARISH OF NATCHITOCHEES. Selma H. Sneed, vs. Estes Whitted, her husband. No. 7203.

In this case, by reason of the law and evidence in favor of the Plaintiff, on the trial, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff, Selma H. Sneed, do recover from the Defendant, Estes Whitted, the sum of Three Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-nine 32-100 Dollars, with five per cent. per annum interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1867, till paid, and that the Plaintiff be and she is authorized to recognize and secure for all the immovable property of the Defendant, the said sum as follows: said mortgage affecting said property of Defendant. On the 1st day of July, 1848, to secure the sum of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Dollars, received by the Defendant on that date. On the 1st of March, 1851, to secure Three Hundred Dollars, received by Defendant on that date. On the 10th of July, 1853, to secure Four Hundred Dollars, received by Defendant on that date. On the 1st of September, 1859, to secure One Hundred Dollars, received by the Defendant on that date. On the 1st of January, 1856, to secure Fifty Dollars received by Defendant on that date. On the 1st of May, 1860, to secure One Hundred Dollars received by Defendant on that date. On the 1st of November, 1865, to secure One Hundred Dollars received by Defendant on that date. On the 20th of August, 1866, to secure Eighty-Five Dollars, received by Defendant on that date. On the 1st of April, 1867, to secure Fifty Dollars received by Defendant on that date. On the 1st of October, 1866, to secure One Hundred Dollars received by the Defendant on that date. And on the 1st of December, 1865, to secure Five Hundred and Fifty-four Dollars received by the Defendant on the last mentioned date, with leave to plaintiff to seize and sell said immovable property to satisfy this judgment.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the community of acquets and gains existing between the Plaintiff, Selma H. Sneed, and the Defendant, Estes Whitted, her husband, be, and the same is hereby dissolved; that the Defendant do resume the administration of her separate property, and that she have the right to administer the same free from the control or administration of her said husband, and that the Defendant do pay the costs of this suit.

Done and signed in open Court, on this 11th day of December, 1867. W. B. LEWIS, District Judge.

I certify the above to be a correct and true copy of the original Judgment in the above entitled and numbered suit on file and of record in my office. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and official seal at Natchitoches, this 9th day of January, 1868. A. W. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JUGEMENT.

DISTRICT COURT—PAROISSE DES NATCHITOCHEES. Louisiana M. Brown, vs. Edward S. Turner, her husband. No. 7174.

In this case, by reason of the law and evidence in favor of the Plaintiff on trial, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff, Louisiana M. Brown, do recover of the Defendant, Edward S. Turner, her husband, the following property: The Paraphernal property of the Plaintiff, now in possession of the Defendant, viz: One Bed and Bouding. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff do recover from the Defendant, the sum of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars, with five per cent. per annum interest thereon from the date of this Judgment until paid; that the legal mortgage in favor of Plaintiff be recognized as existing upon all the immovable property of the Defendant, affecting said immovable property on the following dates, securing the following amounts: On the 1st day of September, 1859, securing the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. On the 8th of January, 1860, securing the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars. On the 18th of February, 1861, securing the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. On the 1st of July, 1862, securing the sum of Two Hundred Dollars; and on the 1st of January, 1866, securing the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Said amounts being received by the Defendant at said dates, and the Paraphernal fund of Plaintiff, and that Plaintiff have the right to seize and sell said immovable property of Defendant to satisfy this Judgment; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that there be a separation of property between Plaintiff and Defendant; that the community of acquets and gains, existing between them, be, and the same is hereby dissolved; and that the Plaintiff have the right to administer her separate property free from the control and interference of her said husband, and that the Defendant do pay the costs of this suit.

Done and signed in open Court on this 11th day of December, 1867. W. B. LEWIS, District Judge.

I certify the above to be a correct and true copy of the original Judgment in the above entitled and numbered suit on file and of record in my office. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and official seal, at Natchitoches, this 9th day of January, 1868. A. W. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JUGEMENT.

COUR DE DISTRICT—PAROISSE DES NATCHITOCHEES. Louisiana M. Brown, vs. Edward S. Turner, son mari. No. 7174.

Dans ce cas en raison de la loi, et l'évidence étant en faveur de la demanderesse, dans le procès ci-dessus, il est ordonné, adjugé et decreté, que la demanderesse, Louisiana M. Brown, ait et recouvre du défendeur, Edward S. Turner, son mari, la propriété suivante: Le lit et le boudoir, de la demanderesse, et étant dans la possession du défendeur, sçavoir: Un lit, et boudoir de lit. Il est de plus ordonné, adjugé et decreté, que la demanderesse ait et recouvre du défendeur la somme de Dixsept Cent Cinquante-cinq Piastres, avec les intérêts à raison de cinq pour cent. l'an sur la dite somme de la date de ce Jugement, jusqu'au parfait paiement, et que l'hypothèque legale de la demanderesse, soit reconvenue comme existant sur toute la propriété immobilière du défendeur, affectant la dite propriété immobilière aux dates suivantes afin de garantir les sommes suivantes: Le 1er jour de Septembre, 1859, garantissant la somme de Deux Cent Vingt-cinq Piastres. Le 8 Janvier, 1860, assurant la somme de Huit Cent Cinquante Piastres. Le 18 Février, 1861, assurant la somme de Trois Cent Vingt-cinq Piastres. Le 1er Juillet, 1862, assurant la somme de Deux Cent Dollars; et le 1er Janvier, 1866, assurant la somme de Cent Cinquante Piastres les dites sommes ayant été reçues par le défendeur aux dites dates, et les fonds paraphernaux de la Demanderesse, et que la Demanderesse ait le droit de saisir et de vendre la dite propriété immobilière du défendeur afin de satisfaire ce Jugement. Il est de plus ordonné, adjugé et decreté, qu'il y ait séparation de biens entre la Demanderesse et le Défendeur, et que la communauté de biens antérieurs existante soit, et est par ces présentes dissoute; et que la Demanderesse ait le droit d'administrer sa propriété séparée sans le contrôle ou l'intervention de son dit mari; et que le défendeur ait à payer les frais de ce procès.

Fait et signé en pleine Cour ce 11me jour de Décembre, 1867. W. B. LEWIS, Juge de District.

Je certifie que ce qui est ci-dessus est une copie fidèle et correcte du Jugement original, dans le procès ci-dessus mentionné et numéroté en liasse et enregistré dans mon office.

En foi de quoi, J'ai affixé ma signature et apposé le sceau de la Cour ce 9me jour de Janvier, 1868. A. W. HAMILTON, Greffier.

JUGEMENT.