

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

The river at Grand Ecore within the past week has receded several inches. The weather at present portends rain, which may occasion a slight temporary rise.

The Alexandria Democrat of yesterday morning says that for the week ending on that day, the river at that point had fallen three feet, and was still tumbling down rapidly.

The Shreveport Gazette, of the 15th instant, says the river at that point had risen about 20 inches up to the previous Monday, when it commenced declining and fell 9 inches.

From a private letter from Alexandria we learn that the District Court in and for the Parish of Rapides convened last Monday. It is the expressed determination of Judge Lewis to clear the Docket, if possible, which it is thought, will occupy about three weeks' time.

In to-day's paper we publish a call for a Mass Meeting to be held at this place next Tuesday, the objects for which are specified therein. Let the most prominent Conservative citizens from every section and neighborhood in the Parish attend, and lend their aid, by mutual co-operation, to the overthrow of Radical rule and the establishment of a white man's government.

We notice by a recent order from Gen. Hancock that Mr. Levi Hanson has been appointed Constable for the Town of Natchitoches. Also, Charles V. Ledoux, Sheriff of Rapides Parish.

We notice in the Villager a call for a Conservative Mass Meeting to be held in Marksville, Avoyelles Parish.

Dr. P. Breda, has just received at his Drug Store, on Washington street, an addition to his present extensive stock of fresh and pure Drugs and Medicines. Also, a fine assortment of Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.; all of which can be purchased at a small advance on New Orleans wholesale cost.

Visitors to New Orleans will be gratified to learn that Col. Morse, proprietor of that popular and famous resort, the City Hotel, has reduced the rates of Board to \$3 per day, owing to the necessities of the times. This is one of the best Hotels in the South, and is widely celebrated for its luxurious and comfortable entertainment afforded.

The proprietor of the Jefferson (Tex.) Daily and Weekly Times offers one-half of that establishment for sale. Here is a splendid opportunity offered to some enterprising journalist.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.—We are pleased to notice a movement on foot among some of the morally inclined young people of our town to establish a Sabbath-School in the Episcopal Church. This is a commendable undertaking, and if properly encouraged, will, when permanently established, prove a benefit to both scholars and teachers. The necessity of a Sabbath School, for the purpose of imparting moral instruction to the rising generation in this vicinity, and the beneficial effects to be derived therefrom, is too apparent to all to require any argument in its behalf. Then, on next Sabbath—the day proposed for organization—let all attend who possibly can;—parents, as well as their children, who can assist in the organization and instruction of classes.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of the March number of this popular Lady's Magazine. It is a splendid number, with two steel engravings, a mammoth fashion plate, a colored pattern in Berlin work, and nearly fifty wood cuts of braiding and other patterns, and late fashions. The publisher says that, in 1867, "Peterson's Magazine had more subscribers than all the other Ladies' Magazines combined." We do not wonder at this, for it really gives more for the money than any in the world. The stories are by the very best writers and are written originally for "Peterson." The mammoth colored fashions are the newest and latest; the principal Editor having gone out to Paris to secure patterns in advance. About a thousand pages of reading will be given in 1868, and the Magazine is greatly improved. Terms, \$2 a year to single subscribers. To clubs, five copies for \$8, eight copies for \$12, or fourteen copies for \$20, astonishingly low. To every person getting up a club at these rates, the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

In to-day's paper we publish, under its appropriate heading, a synopsis of the correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Grant, growing out of the clandestine surrender, by the latter, of the War Department to ex-Secretary Stanton. It seems that Gen. Grant, by this treacherous act, has not only violated his pledged faith as an officer and a gentleman, but is guilty of insubordination in refusing to obey orders from Stanton when so directed by the President, unless the latter would restrain the Secretary. We entertain no fears that anything serious will grow out of this war of words. The President in a very lengthy letter, reminds Gen. Grant of his insubordination, but does not care, it seems, to treat the matter in that summary manner usually pursued by superior officers to their inferiors in similar insolent cases—but rather prefers to get the testimony of the members of his Cabinet, and by argument, prove himself in the right, that Grant has acted wrong, and that "the Constitution has again been violated;" yet saying it is his duty to protect and defend it. Had the case been reversed, and Grant in the Executive Chair, or any man possessing ordinary nerve, and not attempting to "carry water on both shoulders," the offending officer would have been put under arrest. But President Johnson is, as he has too repeatedly said, a "policy" man. That is, he has no particular policy or settled principles—cares for neither section of country more than the other, nor the inhabitants thereof, farther than his personal popularity and political aggrandisement is concerned. To his weakness and indecision may be attributed the cause of a greater portion of the injustice and tyranny to which the sorrow and poverty stricken South is now subjected. Had he, immediately after the surrender of the Confederate forces, by virtue of the pardoning power vested in him, as Chief Magistrate of the nation, restored every man to his political and civil rights, and merely hinted to that Radical clique, miscalled Congress, that the Constitution provided that every State should be represented, and that that instrument should be enforced, not one would have dared murmur to the contrary. This would have been no revolutionary attempt—but the simple enforcement of a law which he has solemnly sworn to protect and defend. He would no sooner assume a defiant position, than he would back down when confronted by his opponents, which retrograde movement so encouraged the then dominant faction, until step by step, they have shorn him of his authority as Executive until he is almost powerless for good or evil. Since he has permitted this act of insubordination from a hitherto obscure military satrap, who has risen by accident to the position of General, we close the gates of hope against any good that may accrue from the remainder of his official term. The people of the South are now beginning to find out that he is not, nor never was, a true friend of theirs—had he been so, he would have acted quite differently during and after the war. We may be rather hasty in thus expressing ourself—but from the history of the past we can form no other opinion. President Johnson may content himself with the role of a martyr, but the Southern people will long remember in sorrow, his permitting, through a spirit of malice and revenge, the vile and cowardly incarceration of their chosen and honored leader.

The Iberville South hoists the names of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Gov. Teos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, for President and Vice President, respectively. A very good selection, but had you not better wait, Mr. South, until the Southern States have a voice in the matter?

Col. J. S. Young has retired from the editorial management of the Ciaborne Advocate, and is succeeded in that department by A. C. Hill and John Young, Esqs., in able and well written salutations.

The Louisiana Baptist, formerly published in Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, La., has been removed to Shreveport.

DEMAREST'S MONTHLY.—Mr. Demarest has won the hearts of the ladies this year, by giving them all sorts of silverware, silk dresses and other valuable things, for premiums. The "inducements thus offered are beautiful and valuable like the Magazine itself. We don't wonder that it is easy to get subscribers to "Demorest." The book is worth the money without any premium. See prospectus notice on 4th page.

The House Judiciary Committee has again pronounced against impeachment. The vote stood 6 to 3, the minority being composed of Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell and Farnworth.

The election in Texas has resulted in favor of calling a Convention.

Mass Meeting.

The citizens of the Parish of Natchitoches are earnestly requested to attend a Mass Meeting, at 12 o'clock, m., on Tuesday, the 25th of February, instant, in the town of Natchitoches, to be composed of those who oppose the Radical party, and whose object shall be the defeat of Radicalism, and the triumph of the Democratic Conservative party of the country. In this movement all old party differences and distinction must be ignored, and concert of action had with our Northern Democratic friends, who are battling nobly in defence of our Constitutional rights and liberties.

The meeting will be called upon to appoint delegates to represent our Parish in the State Democratic Conservative Convention, shortly to be held at New Orleans, and also to organize a Parish Central Committee.

- S. M. Hyams, Sen. J. M. Scanland, M. H. Carver, W. A. Ponder, R. E. Burke, W. M. Levy, J. L. Surdath, J. M. B. Tucker, M. Boyce, C. J. C. Puckette, John Duplex, Jacob Wolfson, John S. Levy, L. Caspari, A. Lemece, Thos. H. Airey, Chas. Hamlin, G. W. Kearney, P. A. Simmons, A. Deblioux, J. E. Messis, A. H. Pierson, S. S. Simmons, W. H. Jack, V. Gaennie, and others.

DISTRICT COURT.—The following is a list of Jurors drawn at the March term of the District Court, for the ensuing session, commencing Monday, 23d prox.:

- First Week.—Andrew Adle, Jesse Nettles, Silvester Waller, B. W. Place, Leon Price, W. J. Robbins, Onezime Rachal, T. J. Smith, A. Leconte, B. Rushing, J. W. Sausser, Alexander Stewart, W. A. Strong, B. C. Rachal, V. J. Rachal, W. M. Lynch, W. W. Musgrove, Peter Smithers, A. B. Sompayrac, Sebastian Rachal, W. Smyth, Theo. Schaman, Wm. Sullivan, Antoine Rond, C. Perrier, O. N. Penny, O. M. Penny, J. Carpenter, Chas. Pierson, P. Phelps, S. D. Deblanc, Landry Charleville, J. G. McGee, D. H. Gillen, J. M. Elliott, Wm. DeRussy, G. W. Burkett, J. M. Landreau, J. H. Campbell, Davis Chandler, Pat. Carney, A. R. Dowden, Solomon Schuler, Wm. Airhart, J. C. Davis, Geo. Fuller, Wm. Vowel—48.

- Second Week.—W. A. Perry, Andrew Place, L. F. Price, T. W. Page, J. B. Pior, B. S. Porter, John Walker, Leston Prudhomme, F. M. Stephens, Antoine Ocon, S. W. Smith, W. A. Pearson, Alfred Price, G. W. Bales, Edward Phillips, L. Basco, Lucien V. Valery, Cyriaque Grappe, J. B. Plaisance, Jas. Coats, Wm. Collins, John S. Levy, Jas. Caughlin, Benjamin Friend, C. H. Bamberg, Louis Colton, John Longorio, Thos. Dew, S. Breville, David Pipes, Blunt Brazeal, E. H. Lowery—32.

We, the undersigned, J. C. Hughes, Sheriff, Alex. W. Hamilton, Clerk, and George W. Kearney, Recorder, in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, La., and W. C. Melvin, John R. Williams and John Dunkelman, freeholders, do hereby certify that the foregoing list contains the names of the persons drawn by us from the Ballot-Box containing the names of Persons liable to Jury duty to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors for the ensuing term of the District Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March, next. [Signed, etc., as above.]

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Mobile Advertiser and Register, Evening News and Mobile Times have been merged, and will in future be published under the name of the Mobile Register. Col. Forsyth is still the editor in chief, Henry St. Paul retiring. The Ouachita Herald and Constitutional Eagle, published in Camden, Ark., have been united, and the "Herald and Eagle" is now published by R. L. Linscott and edited by A. W. Hobson and C. Throver.

The whisky tax from 1863 to 1867 averaged \$27,000,000 per annum.

In 1840 Iowa had 42,624 white inhabitants, 72 colored and sixteen slaves. In the year of grace 1868 it has a white population of 952,000 white people and 5,000 colored.

When intoxicated, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, and an American to make a speech.

A PROPHECY.—An experienced planter of our acquaintance was in our office not long since, and expressed the belief that we would be visited by caterpillars this year. He bases his assertion upon the fact that maggots are now embedded in the bark of the old trees and fence rails adjoining the fields planted in cotton last year. We sincerely trust that he may prove a "false prophet," we have no desire to witness the destruction of the staple again. [Manassett Times.]

This month—February—has five Saturdays. For a short month its demand for the last day in the week is rather heavy.

The following is the State ticket nominated by the Republican nominating convention: For Governor, H. C. Warmoth; for Lieutenant Governor, Oscar J. Dunn; for Secretary of State, George Bovee; for Attorney General, Simcon Belden; for Auditor, George M. Wickliffe; for Treasurer, Antoine Dubuclet; for Superintendent of Education, T. W. Conway.

A very serious calamity threatens the Democratic party: Joe. Brown, of Georgia, is trying to get back into it.

The President and Gen. Grant.

From Washington dispatches of the 11th instant, we copy the following:

The President's correspondence in reply to Gen. Grant opens: "The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d would seem to preclude reply; but the manner in which publicity is given to the correspondence whereof that letter forms a part, and grave questions are involved, induces this mode of giving a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us. The statements of five members of the cabinet who were present during the conversation on the 14th, and copies of their letters to me are enclosed." Quoting from Grant's letter, the President says: "When a controversy upon a matter of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when on the other side it loses the character of respectful discussion, which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other." After quoting Grant again, the President says: "The point is, that before you changed your views, you had secretly determined to do the very thing which you at last did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may not have changed your views as to the law, but did certainly change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning." The President argues at some length the legality of his order to Grant to disregard Stanton's order, making the point that Grant will not obey his direct orders, but will obey his indirect orders. The President concludes: "Without further comment upon the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from obedience to the order of the President, who is made by the Constitution the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and is, therefore, the official superior as well of the general of the army as of the Secretary of War." Following is the President's letter to the Secretaries present at the 14th of January convention. In reply to the request of the President for a statement of what was said on that occasion, Secretary Welles says: "My recollection of the conversation corresponds with your statement of it in your letter of the 31st January. The three points specified in that letter giving your recollections of the conversation are correctly stated." Secretary McCulloch says: "I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitancy in saying that your account of that conversation, as given in your letter to Gen. Grant of the 31st, is substantially correct, and in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it." Secretary Randall says: "I have not read carefully the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to Gen. Grant of the 31st. The following extract from that letter is according to my recollection, and I think a correct statement of the conversation that took place between the President and Gen. Grant at the cabinet meeting on the 14th January." Secretary Randall then quotes the President's version. Seward's letter is quite long, giving a detailed account of his impression of what occurred. Quoting the substance of what the President said, Secretary Seward says: "I did not understand Gen. Grant as denying, nor as explicitly admitting, these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one." After further details, Seward continues: "Certainly General Grant did not at any time in the cabinet meeting insist that he had in the Saturday's conversation, either distinctly or finally advised you of his determination to retire from the charges of the War Department otherwise that under your own subsequent direction. He acquiesced in your statement, that the Saturday's conversation ended with an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he, as well as yourself, supposed could reasonably take place on Monday. Gen. Grant admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call on you on Monday. Gen. Grant assigned reasons for the omission." Secretary Seward's letter caused shouts of alternate derision and incredulity from the Republicans as his courteous narrative proceeded. Secretary Browning's letters is also quite long and mainly a repetition.

Grant has already written in reply, opening: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by the statement of five cabinet officers of their recollection of what occurred in the cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything contained in these statements where they differ from anything heretofore standing by me, I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. Grant then proceeds to argue the point at some length and closes by disclaiming any intention on his part, now or heretofore, to disobey any legal order of the President.

Congress appears to be very much exercised on the subject of the rights of American citizens abroad. We think that they would do well to turn their attention to guaranteeing "the rights of American citizens" at home. [South-Western.]

More than a hundred petitions in bankruptcy have been filed with the Register at this place. [Ouachita Telegraph.]

The Democratic State Central Committee have agreed to call a Democratic State Convention, to meet in New Orleans on the 5th of March next, to choose delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

A Chicago lady owns the first Napoleon property at St. Helena.

The Latest News.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The convention to-day adopted an ordinance providing for an election for ratification of the constitution immediately after adjournment, leaving the date blank. Another ordinance provides that election for State, judicial, municipal, and parish officers, State legislature and Congressional representatives be held at the same time of election for ratification of the constitution. Ordinance adopted, providing that registered electors may vote in any parish in which they may happen to be on the day of election, upon presentation of their registration papers.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—In the convention to-day a resolution to pay each member and employ 30 per cent. over their per diem, and directing the warrant clerk to issue warrants for the amount, lies over. This was offered on account of members' warrants being sold at a heavy discount. Ordinances adopted, providing that the same registers and commissioners appointed by the Major General commanding to superintend the election for ratification of the constitution, shall superintend the election for State officers, at the same time; provided they be authorized by the commanding General to act; if not authorized, the committee of seven appointed by the convention to take charge of the whole matter of ratification of the constitution and election of civil officers, will appoint registrars and commissioners of election to hold election as herein provided for; also all civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the official promulgation of the ratification of the constitution, and continue in office until their legally elected successors are duly installed. Legislature to hold first session at Baton Rouge the third Monday after official promulgation of ratification; and proceed immediately to vote upon the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to have no power to enact any law until said article is acted upon; also providing for the payment of registrars, commissioners and other officers necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, out of any funds raised by virtue of tax ordinance not otherwise appropriated; also to appoint a committee of seven, to be called "Committee on Style," to revise, amend, correct and have printed this constitution. Pending discussion on resolution providing for the appointment of and prescribing the duties and powers of boards of registration, convention adjourned.

MOBILE, February 9.—The election was concluded yesterday, and passed off most quiet and orderly. The vote stands, whites 89; colored 4961.

LONDON, February 9.—Advices from Abyssinia stated that a large force of British troops advanced from Zeunta toward Intorca on the 26th January. Water had been bored for according to the American plan, and found in abundance near the English line of march. The coast shores had been lighted by the English for naval purposes. Camp followers from India were being returned home. Ephraim, Governor of Quassonah, was recalled with it, is said, the approval of the British authorities.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In the old Georgia case, petitioning to restrain Stanton, Grant and Pope from proceeding under the reconstruction acts, decided adversely last term, to-day the reasons for that opinion were given, in effect, as follows: The question involved and the rights sought to be protected were exclusively political in their character, relating to sovereignty and government, and not to the rights of persons or property, and the court therefore had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the bill. They cite the cases of the State of Rhode Island vs. State of Massachusetts, and of the Cherokee Nation vs. State of Georgia, and other cases, to show that the court has no jurisdiction to decide a political question. Chief Justice concurred in the result, but not in the reasons assigned. The Chief Justice announced that the present term would be adjourned on the first Monday in April.

In the case of the State of Texas vs. White et al., on motion to dissolve injunction restraining White et al. from selling certain bonds on the ground, among others, that Texas, being no State, had no rights in court. Chief Justice Chase gave the opinion of the court, refusing to dissolve the injunction.

MONTGOMERY, February 11.—In thirty-four counties heard from, the vote for the constitution stands 51,733; registration in the same counties 111,269. This includes all the negro counties but Hale and Marengo. The twenty-six remaining counties have white majorities, and will not vote at all. To carry the constitution 86,000 will have to be polled.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Judge Black filed, yesterday, bill of the State of Georgia vs. Grant, Mead, Huger et al. Black endeavors to avoid the ground which led to the dismissal of the former case. Ex-part McClellan is still held by the court. Majority of the bar incline to the opinion it will be dismissed.

Guthrie has resigned the Kentucky senatorship on account of sickness. Statement of the public debt for February shows a total of \$2,542,326,253, with total coin and currency in the treasury of \$134,200,608. In comparison with the statement of last month, the increase of debt is \$19,189,721.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$4,139,000; in circulation, \$34,000; in deposits \$4,500,000; in legal tenders \$650,000; decrease in specie \$132,000.

SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED.—It is not denied that Gen. Grant on a late occasion was intoxicated. We thought President Johnson was the only drinking man about Washington. [Ouachita Telegraph.]

The last thing out—The old year.

A Telegraphic dispatch informs us that the Arkansas Convention have adopted a constitution which enfranchises women and negroes, and makes them competent as jurors. Also that nine Radicals bolted, from which we infer that the conservatives have intentionally voted for articles to secure the defeat of the constitution by the people. [Caddo Gazette.]

Gen. Butler is said to be taking his revenge on Gen. Grant for the corked bottle story, by getting up proofs of the story hinted in the papers, that Grant made a crooked trail along the streets of Washington one Sunday. He is reported to have said, he would show Grant that when he found anything in a bottle he had better let it alone.

Of the new appointments to the City Council by Gen. Hancock, five are lawyers. Of these Hancock and Leamont are now judges of district courts, and the other three have been on the bench. All are citizens of the highest respectability, and all white men. [N. O. Times.]

New Orleans Market. New Orleans, February 14, 1868. Cotton—Ordinary... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2 B Good Ordinary... 18 @ 18 1/2 C Low middling... 19 @ 19 1/2 M Middling nominal... 19 1/2 @ 20 C Strict Middling... 20 1/2 @ 21 C MONETARY—Gold... 139 1/2 @ 139 3/4 Silver... 135 @ 134 Mexican dollars... 14 @ 14 1/4

The following quotations embrace the whole sale prices of actual sales made. SUGAR—8 @ 14 1/2 @ 15 B MOLASSES, Choice... 80 @ 90 C FLOUR... \$11 50 @ \$14 per bbl. CORN... \$1 05 @ bushel. OATS... 50c @ bushel. HAY... \$25 25 @ 25 75 pr. bbl. BAGG—Clear sides... 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 Ribbed sides... 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 Sholders (sugar curd)... 12 @ 17c HAMS BAGGING... 2 1/2c pr. yard. BULK ROPE... 9c pr. lb.

NEW GOODS!

The Greatest Bargains of the Season.

CASPARI & DIERICH have now opened the large and well-assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

of B. Reinhardt & Co., purchased at Sheriff's sale at much less than half its value. They will sell them to the public much lower than the present New Orleans prices.

DRY GOODS being outside their line of business, they desire to get rid of the stock QUICK, and will give, in consequence, ASTOUNDING BARGAINS. January 23d, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In District Court—Parish of Natchitoches—No. 6987—JAMES M. ELLIOTT vs. MADISON MOBLEY & T. H. HAMILTON. 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 numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 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: Thirty thousand (30,000) feet of square Lumber, (assorted).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: On a credit of twelve months from the day of sale. The purchaser to give his bond with satisfactory security, in solido payable to the Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches and bearing eight per cent. per annum interest from day of sale, and secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege retained on the property sold. J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff. Feb. 20, 1868.

VENTE DE SHERIF.

Cour de District—Paroisse des Natchitoches. No. 6987—JAMES M. ELLIOTT contre MADISON MOBLEY et T. H. HAMILTON. En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias en la Cour Honorable du District de Natchitoches, et a moi dirigeé dans le procès ci-dessus nommé et numéroté, j'ai saisi et offrirai en vente au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, samedi, le 7 jour de Mars, 1868, entre les heures ordinaires de vente, au moulin de Mobley et Hamilton, près de Springville, dans cette Paroisse, la propriété ci-après décrite et ainsi comme étant la propriété des défendants, (assortie): Trente Mille (30,000) pieds de bois carré, assorti.

TERMS ET CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE: A un credit de douze mois du jour de vente. L'acheteur donnera son billet solidairement garanti parant au Sheriff de la Paroisse des Natchitoches, et portant huit pour cent, par an d'intérêt du jour de vente et de plus garanti par hypothèque spéciale et le privilège de vendeur retenu sur la propriété vendue. J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff. Fevrier 20, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court—Parish of Natchitoches. No. 7147—JEAN PHILIP BERDA vs. ELIE DUBOIS. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Honorable District Court in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, 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, the 7th day of March, 1868, within the usual hours of sale at the door of the Court House, in the town and Parish of Natchitoches, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendant, to-wit: A Stock of Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash—with the benefit of appraisement. J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff. February 20, 1868.

VENTE DE SHERIF.

COUR DE DISTRICT—PAROISSE des Natchitoches. No. 7147—JEAN PHILIP BERDA contre ELIE DUBOIS. En vertu d'un writ de fieri facias en la Cour Honorable du District dans et pour la paroisse des Natchitoches et a moi adresse dans le proces ci-dessus nomme et numeroete, j'ai saisi et offrirai en vente au plus haut et dernier enchérisseur, samedi, le 7 jour de Mars, 1868, entre les heures ordinaires de vente, a la porte de la Maison de Cour dans la ville et paroisse des Natchitoches, la propriété ci-après décrite ainsi comme etant la propriété du défendant, a savoir: Un lot de Marchandises, consistant en Marchandises Seches, Groceries, etc., etc.

TERMS DE LA VENTE: Au Comptant—avec l'avantage d'estimation. J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff. Fev. 20, 1868.