THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEIX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday.

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W. F. McCLANAHAN.....San Augustine.

NEW YORK.

ARNOTT & Co., Adv. Agent—82 Nassau St.

NATCHITOCHES LA., FEB 14, 1866.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

I have received from Mr. Fitzgerald, P M, at this place, a large number of LETTERS from every point, which will be delivered at the NATCHITOCHES TIMES OFFICE for the convenience of this community.

Letters for New Orleans will be forwarded with dispatch.

LOUIS DUPLEIX.

Jan 24 tf.

Candidates.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name o R. W. McCONEL, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. W. L. BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES C. HUGHES, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. L. HAIN, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. LeRAINS, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches at the ensuing election.

W. R. COWSER, is candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

MAJORITY OF VOTERS.

We are authorized to announe the name of J. B. FLEMING, as a candidate for Sheriff of Natchitoches Parish, at the ensuing election.

FOR RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce the name of LOUIS A. BOSSIER, as a candidate for Recorder of Natchitoches Parish.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. DERBANNE, as a candidate for Recorder of Natchitoches Parish.

For Recorder.

GEORGE W. KEARNEY.

We are authorized to announce the name of COL. GEORGE W. HOLLOWAY, as a candidate for Recorder at the next election.

FOR CLERK.

Through the solicitation of many of his friends, B. J. BOUIS has consented to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, at the ensuing election.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of JOHN B. CLOUTIER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, in and for the Parish of Natchitoches.

MANY VOTERS,

At the request of many voters, we are authorized to announce the name of JOHN J. BOSSIER, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. W. HAMILTON, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of the Parish of Natchitoches, at the ensuing election.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM P. CANNON as a canditate for assessor at the ensuing election.

MANY VOTERS.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.—Articles necessarily declined. Ave Maria, by Miss. E. B. The Grave Yard, poem—Thirty years with the Indians by an old customer.

Articles accepted and on file. Alone, by Miss. Regina * * * An impromptu—Five years absent.

To Miss. A. B. your letter is received. Send in your contributions weekly at the specified price.

Mr. P. M. our arrangements on the subject are already perfected, and will be in operation as soon as the mails will be regular.

Mr. McC. Milam, Texas. Letters are forwarded through our office, to any point. Let your friends know it.

OLD BACHELOR's communication has been received, but want of space, compels us to postpone its publication till our next number.

Read carefully Henry Baubher Jr., notice in another column.

We have succeeded in getting a regular correspondent from New Orleans. His letters will be read with pleasure as they emanate from a man in a high position—a man, we are proud to say, who has at heart the interest of Louisiana. Though his *fueile* pen, our readers will be posted on all mat ...be watched. Where— police and the military? Such acts ...CHOOL?—A a disgrace to our Parish and the parties ...esented in it punishment. ...espondent ...of the ben- ...ing pen. Let ...right direction

Mrs. Grundy is opposed to gamb... call's for a Red Sea, like that of, to Faro and all his hosts.

HOGS.

It is said that the discovery, that a roasted pig was good to eat, was entirely owing to accident. It happened in China, once upon a time, that a house caught fire, and burnt to the ground. Among the ashes was discovered a pig, roasted to perfection. On tasting it, it was found to be good and pronounced to be excellent. For a long time afterwards, the only method practiced in roasting a pig was the burning of a house over the live animal. As may well be imagined, this was a luxury in which only the very rich could indulge. We do not blame the Chinese for their predilection for a roasted pig. We have ourselves a weakness that way. Neither do we despise a piece of sugar-cured ham, or a well made sausage (by "well made," we mean when the proper proportions of the "sage" and the "sage" are kept up.) In fact there are few ways, in which pork can be served on the table, that we dislike.

In our opinion, then, the hog stands high. The raiser of the swine deserves the gratitude of everybody. There is a prejudice in the minds of some persons, against the swine-herd, but like all prejudices, it rests on no solid foundation. As to the habits of the hog, we concede they are not such as to challenge our admiration, or call for emulation. They are certainly not such as would give the imitator of them the entree into the most select society. Those very habits, however, make the hog useful to man. The hog is a good sclavenger—but leaving his habits of personal cleanliness out of the question, we think there are few animals that display so much love, so much good will, so much genial humor, as the hog. How frisky he is at times! how fond of society! Much, then, ought to be forgiven him, on account of his many good and staunch qualities.

We perceive that our Town authorities do forgive him much, and allow him a great many privileges. They are willing to overlook a great many little peccadilloes committed by the hogs, and, treating them as pets, they allow them many liberties that they would not overlook in the case of a two legged creature. They must have a very tender regard for Mr. Porker. For how else can we account for their leniency towards him? The hogs of our town have a quiet way, just for fun, we suppose, of rooting up the pavements, just as though the citizens considered it a past-time to spend money for the repair of the side-walks. If they do not indulge in those practices for amusement, we suppose they must be in league with the doctors;—for surely, there is not a better way of getting a limb broken than by taking a stroll in town on a dark night. But, as we have said before, the well known love of all, that the hog displays, his guileless heart, must, in every unprejudiced mind, acquit him of any such wicked and malicious intent. But then, comes the question, ought the hogs be allowed to continue acting that way? Should any body, even the pet hogs of our corporation, be allowed to indulge in any practice that is productive of harm to others? This question we respectfully submit to the consideration of our Town authorities.

For the Natchitoches "Times"

DEATH.

BY ORA.

Death is that messenger to comes to all. High and low, rich and poor, all must one day hear and obey his stern mandate. He comes to the prattling child and dims the bright lustre of its laughing eye, scatters the roses of its dimpled cheek and stops for ever the beating of the little heart. He comes with stealthy steps to the maiden as she is preparing to become a bride and turns to ice her now glad by beating heart that is throbbing with sweet visions of future happiness. We know not when to expect Death, for he comes like a thief in the night and robs us of our dearest and best loved treasures. Often in the midst of bright and festives scenes he comes and chooses the fairest there to lie wit inhis icy embrace. Though we know not when he will come, yet nothing is more certain than sooner or later all will be summoned forth to meet the grim destroyers.

It is a solemn thing to die—to bid farewell forever to this bright and beautiful earth; to lie down in the cold, dark narrow grave and he r no more the sweet songs of birds or see the bright sunshine again. To lie there in the tomb—lie there in dust till the loved blast of the Arch Angel's trumpet shall awake the nations who lie in dreamless sleep beneath the ground. But only the mortal, perishable part shall lie there, for the immortal essence dwells not with the body after Death has laid his withering signet on the brow. These bodies that we now prize and deck so much will one day sleep beneath the sod or perhaps find a watery grave beneath the hearing billow where many of earth's most beautiful now sleep their last sleep, and where dirge like winds and roaring waves shall chant their requiem as long as time shall be. Oh! how many treasures are burried beneath the mighty deep! What countless stores of flashing diamonds, sparkling rubies and pale glistening pearls lie on the ocean wide floor and brightened up the mariads home. But what are these compared to the wealth of affection that has been sunk forever beneath the heaving billow? How many lie there among earth's flashing gems, but Alas! they heed not their dazzling splendor. Their once sparkling eyes are closed in death, and there they lie—the loved ones dear for whom many an eye has watched and for whom many a huce has been bent in prayer. But with those pale, sleeping ones the storms of life are ended. No more shall the storms levied blast, the tossing, raging billow appall their hearts. Then will they sleep with the ocean waves sweeping over them till the sound "Awake ye nations underground,' shall bid them walk forth on this bright and green earth again. Why is it that the thought of death should so strike the heart with terror? Why is it that when we see his icy finger laid on the brows of those that we love, that our hearts are pierced with unspeakable anguish? Is it because no one has ever returned from the shores of eternity to those they left weeping on Earth and because it is awful to think that we are parting, perhaps forevermore, from the beings around whom our hearts tendrils are turned? But we should not rain Death in the manner, but look on him as one who comes and bears our loved ones away from this sinful world to one of love and blessedness and when we shall meet them again when we two, have felt this chilling breath

Do we all not know that Death is but the begining of a happy eternity, the commencement of an endless life? The death of the body will is the resurrection of the soul. The one will molder back to its native dust—the other will soar into the endless realms of eternity. We know that death will come—why then dread his approach? Let us strive to think of death as an expected guest who will come and conduct us to a bright and happy country where we shall dwell forever by the River of Life. And let us prepare our souls for death's coming in the same assidious manner as we deck our bodies and homes for the arrival of honored and expected guests. If all felt and acted thus in regard to Death, his coming would not be feared and dreaded, but would be hailed as the Angel that is to lead us to God.

Our Special N. O. Correspondence.

SENATE CHAMBER, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7th 1866.

FRIEND DUPLEIX—In my last letter to you of Saturday the 4th I stated that the Bill ordering elections to be held throughout the State for Parish affairs had not received the Governor's signature, and that it was doubtful what he would to do with the Bill. The same uncertainty yet hangs over it, but the prevailing opinion is that he will veto it, and if he does, it will become a law in spite of him. For the last few days, the Senate has had under discussion, Mr. Kennedy's Bill for incorporating a company for "General Farming, Commercial and Agricultural purposes." Anterior to the war, and when the New Orleans Merchants could command any amount of capital, there was no necessity for such a corporation, but now that there is no money in the city, and the merchants are all broke, something must be done to invite capital to the State to relieve the poor, ruined and impoverished planter. By the provision of this Bill, both the Merchant and the Planter will be relieved, and at the present price of cotton in less than five years, prosperity will return to our distracted state. For instance, if you owe your Merchant $10,000 and he is unable to wait for the liquidation of the debt, or you are unable to pay it, by applying to this corporation, these men of money, you get the advance, settle with your Merchant, are relieved by getting time to pay in, (which you will do by a little industry,) and the Merchant is relieved by your paying up your indebtedness to him.

Now you may say this looks like a monopoly, but if you will see at the mere glance that it is not. However, I will send you the Bill in a few days and you can then determine as to its usefulness and practicality. Every effort is being made to produce revenue. For instance, the licensing of the sale of Lotery Tickets, an evil, which no law has yet been able to arrest—also that of gambling house—patent Medicines and barroom pon Steamboats &c. The revenue derived from these sources alone is estimated at $300,000.

There has been no Bill introduced into the Senate as yet looking to the relief of the poor debtor, but Mr. Elam of DeSoto has introduced five separate Bills in the House, directed to that point, all of which I fear will be defeated. The Bill introduced by your Senator legalizing all acts done by official under the State Government from the passage of the act of Secession until the organization of the State under Gen. Wells in 1865, was killed in the Senate by the adverse report of the Judicary Committee.

It is the current rumor here that Gen'l Canby is to be removed for daring to oppose some measure of the Mayor of the city—*the immortal*—Pill Garlick alias Hugh Kennedy. There is no doubt but what there is an issue of veracity between them, but Canby has the Mayor by a very uncomfortable hold. The difficulty is in regard to the city election.

Col. Waterson is here, as the agent of President Johnson. He is an old friend of thirty years, and in my next I will give an account of an interview I had with him to day. It is really refreshing to talk with him, and I began to breath, freeer and better.

AU REVOIR.

Is Education Completed at School?

This is the important theme I have selected for brief consideration. Methinks, already, I hear some of the youthful graduates who have passed step by step, with unremitting labor through all the graduations of *that* knowledge which is acquired at school, *proudly* answer in the affirmative. They think, perhaps, that because they have mastered the elements of grammar, they are proficient in Philology—that because they can cite tripping by the names of the American Presidents and the leading features in the annals of our country, they are fully conversent with historical love—they imagine, peradventure, that they are entirely familiar with the delicacies, difficulties and beauties of the french language, because they can translate Télémaque in the original, without being compelled, too frequently, to consult the dictionary. They labor under the delusive idea, that they are astronomers, when their only knowledge of the infinite worlds that deck the starry heaven, is derived from elementary works—or they are mathematicians, because they have toiled through the first six books of Euclid.

But a moment's reflection is needed to convince any rational mind, that these are profound and radical errors, and if permitted to be indulged in by the youthful mind, will, through their own ignorance and presumption, rear an insurmountable barrier to future excellence. School education, however thorough it may be and with whatever diligence and energy it is taught, can be regarded merely as the foundation of subsequent knowledge. It leads us all to the vestibule of the spacious temple in which is accumulated the storied wisdom of the past. It places us upon the treshold, and after qualifiying us for the long and toilsome journey, bids us onward, and seek by unflagging industry and the exercise of those faculties with which Providence has endowed us to gather a portion of those vast stores of information which wisdom and learning have gradually amassed. Thus, our school education is but a preparatory discipline of the mind—fitting it for those studies and pursuits in the maturer periods of life, which are the fruits of application—systematic reading—close observation and calm reflection. As the artisan has to serve his apprenticeship and learn his handicraft by slow degrees and with painful experience, so must the student, in the higher walks of intellect, sedulously improve his mind and earnestly cultivate and seek unwaveringly a *part*, at least, of the rich spoils which the wisdom and learning of by-gone centuries have spread before him. *There is no royal* road to knowledge. It must be attained by an industry that *never* flags and a perseverance that obstacles cannot appal. Yet, books alone contribute but a minor share towards education; especially of the female sex. A woman, in her lofty ambition and incessant thirst for knowledge, becomes deeply versed in erudition. The classic tongues may have yielded their treasures to her indomitable search. She may become the 'admirable Crichton' of her sex, speak as many languages as Cardinal Mezzofante, rival Newton in mathematics or Bacon in logic. And what a cold, repulsive, statue-like woman she would be, with all these valuable acquisitions, should she have neglected the education of the heart, morals and those qualities which are hereafter to render her competent to grace the home-circle and adorn society. Many useful things are taught at school, but many more are acquired in our subsequent career. Moral courage—the fortitude that can sustain without repining, those visitations of the Almighty to which frail and erring humanity is subjected—the dignity of character which shields its possessor from insult—a pure and unsullied reputation that defies even the withering blight of slander—the calm conscience that is at peace with itself and all the world—these are far more important than the precious acquisitions obtained from books. United with a religious sense of our dependence upon Providence and an unfaltering trust in its watchful supervision—*these* are perennial sources of happiness. They constitute that branch of education which teachers, however faithful they may be, can but partially and imperfectly inculcate. School education is elementary in its character and cannot possibly extend beyond a limited introduction to intellectual pursuits. In parting from school and its endearing associations, one and all should resolve that the seed implanted by the cares and labors of their teachers, should be diligently matured and cultivated until it yields fragrant flowers and savory fruit.

IONE.

The orator who "carried away his audience," is earnestly and humanely requested to bring it back by persons who had friends present.

BILL ARP ADDRESSES HIS CONSTITUENTS.

[CONCLUDED.]

what I orter to say: If anybody does, I wish they would do it. I don't endorse courage enough in nobody if he broke of it you know of a man that will be well to hire during his natural life, is all history a him by the year. If work, it is upon good exkuse and a proper sense like sum them hartless, soulless, sidel, sist ridel, less, fratricidel sui-idel, constitutional indivisible nonsense, contemptible of em till my individuals. I ometimes feel like my brain gilts so rarer addled, I feel like be cumin a volunteer crazy. I think the Lunatik Asylum. Charity begins at home to my opinion yum that old Samaritan was crazy since he took has been gittin worse. It seems like the Brooks on the brain also. If they are disease hav pooved fatal for Peace it must be that passeth all understandin to free the people these regions. They fought for the Union. nigger but I didn't fight for the Union but the Western boys fought for. By double did'nt keer fur the nigger and we gin it te min on us they lit up niggers and up, but the one don't on, and its the the other dont want em both that a hired skedule to undertook. Its poor vanished pepper and up that his-o the most hardest war Company and Company ry rekords. Sinnin are still fussin and fight about the everlastin nigger—wants vote and make laws, and squat on ry, and want to the same thing perhilt us rebels from them! where is the for 30 years to cum! all right for a niggercussin man? They sicut, bekaus there ger not to vote in and its all wrong ain't but a few of em bekaus theres a for em not to vote heap of em here, and talk Logic and Rethrick amazin to how it is. Well I haint got a whole sense like sum, but as shore as I'm high a nigger is a nigger and don when you smell him, and a vote is a don't keer wher you drap it. I guess they cant get over that

The truth is, my citizens, I sometimes feel like we have no government. I felt sorter when Mr. Gibson appinted committee on the State of the Republic then the Secretary read out my name mixed up with the Republik. I felt I oleeged to renig Risin magestikully feet, says I, "Mr. President I beg to gently exkused, sur if you please. If there any Republik on this side of Jordin pursue it at this time with these spekiar was a place in old Virginny called Ripublik, but Mr. Rebel General Stonewall Jackson wiped out its contents general 1863, and I haven't sinse heard of it in stern literature, I hav heard of a skrimmage over about Washinton they call publik, but, sur, it are likely to prove grandest imposture that ever existed on linent of freedom I suppose, sur, it is removed to Boston or the infernal regions few days and I want nuthin to do with it use me, sur, but I must insist on being gentlemanly discharged." I took my seat amid most profoundest and tumultuous silence seed and Mr. Gibson remarked that he wot impose the Republick on no more speakman agin his wishes. He then transf to Finanis Committee, and sed he hwe would take immediate action, for state had no money, as well as himself, sard was high and eat seteras frequenhis may not have been his exaktual large, but is anglin toward it. I bowed and said "Ditto, exsep, that I don't eteras." Forthwith I telegrafd varyous man for a temporary loan, but they wont lend a dollar untill Mr. Jenkins wergaratred, for they wanted his name to note. Thinks, says I, there's a tap lost a the wagin. If we are a State, we can borrow money in August. If we aint a State, none of our business to borry it at all. Andy wants to run the machine his way, let him pay his own expenses. When the dickens is a Provision Government, if it ain't to get up provisions and provide for a feller generally. I made up my mind that perhaps we had been humorin Andy about long enough. We had as much right to Governor as Alabama or South Carolina, wants us back about as bad as we want to get back, and a little badder, *perhaps* the needent put on so many unnecessary airs about this Senator business. If he fows with us much, we won't elect nobody—duly! we'll take the studs and go home. I forthwith returned to the Capitol, stretchin forth one of my arms, sez I, "Gibson, sur—I'm your friend—I'm friend of your wife and children; but if Jenkins ain't nor gerated soon the State will collapse; a bright and glorious star be obliterated from off the striped rag, the President will lose about nine sutters in the Federal Congress. I move, that if we can't git our Govenor at once, *a sine qua non* we break up in a row, depart for Mexico. It took like the small-pox and were carried unmultuously. These pedins were telegraft to Washington, but the ink was dry, and we received orders forthwith to norgurate our Governor and all on our cart. Then the money came, we voted ourselves a pocketful apiece and took a furlo. My friends, that were a sad and glorious day. When that great good man was makin his affectin speech we all felt happy; and Capen Dodds, the member from Polk, remarked that he wouldn't to die then, for he never expected to see heavenly agin. The tears ran down his left eye like rain. His other eye were beat by a Yankee soldier while the Capen was in prison. Of course the villen were tried for it, and hung, though I haint seed no mention of it in the papers. Alas! poor Wirz.

My fellow-people, let me in conclusion congratulate you on having a Governor once more, as is a Governor. Oh! there is life in the old land yet, and by and by we'll all mix up with our friends at the North, and we'll transport the black Republicans into the Afrikan desert and put'em to teachin Hottentots the right of suffrage. Winter Davis could there find a field of labor sufficient for the miserable remnant of his declinin years. The sight the Winter of our discontent mentioned by Mr. Shakspere, I don't know who he alooded to, and I want to git rid of him. He and his club have done us much evil, and I am induced to exclaim in the language of Paul about Alexander the Coppersmith, "May the Lord reward'em according to their works."

more anonymus

BILL ARP.

P. S.—Cousin Joe Thrasher sez he hav studied law a week and will be a canydate for sum high office when we meet agin, provided we give him the to sell his cotton seed. I'll say this—art has done as much for him as for some of the anydates, and nature more, and his cottonseed are as good seed as I ever seed. I think he will sucksee d.

B. A.

OFFICE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, Baton Rouge, Feb.

Information having reached this office that persons have been compelled to make payment on various articles, to Josiah Doyle, formerly an Assistant Assessor; Notice is hereby given that all persons, who have made such payments are requested to furnish me with the receipt of said Doyle, or if no receipt has been given, to make affidavit to the facts, in the case, and forward such affidavit to me.

HENRY BAUSHER, JR.
Collector 2nd District La.

Feb. 13 1866.—sw.w30d.

For Sale,

My property on Amulet Street, comprising two lots, each with a front of one hundred and eighty feet. The two lots will be sold together, or separately.

HENRY SAFFORD.

f13—3t.

Latest News.

London, Jan. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the London News says it has transpired in court circles that Napoleon is greatly displeased with Maximilian on many grounds, especially because of the bad reception given the French Counselor of State sent to take the finances in hand, and it is surmised that it is one reason for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

New York, Feb. 7.—Stephen Adams, the Chilian consul, was arrested on an indictment for a violation of the neutrality laws.

Dennis O'Sullivan was arrested driving a team containing six boxes of arms. He confessed they were for the Fenians. They were claimed by O'Mahoney, and the prisoner was discharged.

A shipment of pistols, etc., to Vera Cruz, for private use, has been prevented by the Washington authorities. It is presumed the trade in arms is to be free, unless it appears the arms are intended for belligerent use.

Hartford, Conn. Feb. 7.—The Democratic State Convention has adopted resolution endorsing the restoration policy of President Johnson.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A fire at Joliet, Ill destroyed the Masonic block and buildings, including the Republican office.

San Francisco Feb.—A Union Legislative Caucus voted in favor of repealing the specification contract law, by a large majority. Also, favoring the postponement of the Congressional election.

Portland, Oregon, advices say there is no communication with upper Columbia, owing to the ice blockade. There has been a flood in Williametta Valley, but it has receded, leaving the rivers in fine boating order.

Legal tenders are nominal at 71½.

The Mexican Consulate has received an official communication that President Juarez and his Minister of Foreign Relations were at El Paso on the 28th of December.

All the Generals of the Liberal forces gave in their adhesion and approval of the decree extending the Presidential term of Juarez.

Some of the French troops started in the direction of El Paso, but returned after marching forty-two miles.

The Republican troops at El Paso are fully prepared to meet the French. General Mejia was installed as Minister of War on the 26th.

The report that Juarez had reached San Antonio, Texas, is unfounded.

Washington, Feb. 7.—HOUSE—Morrill's bill declaring the meaning of several parts of the internal revenue act passed.

Mr. Brooks presented the credentials of three members elect from Alabama, which were referred, without debate, to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition of a large number of women claiming the right to vote. Considerable merriment arose during a desultory debate concerning the proper committee to which it should be referred.

It was finally referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Concord, N. H, Feb.—The Convention passed resolutions pledging the President its support in the efforts he is making to secure to all the States immediate representation in Congress and their full rights under the Constitution as States of the Union.

Washington, Feb. 7—A delegation from Montana territory had an interview with the President expressing their approval of the principles of his message, and his policy with regard to the condition of the country.

In the diplomatic bill reported to-day is an appropriation of $19 000 for the salaries of the Commissioners and Consuls General of Hayti, Liberia and Dominica.

Concord, N. H., Feb.—The Democratic State Convention has adopted resolutions indorsing President Johnson in his endeavors to have the Southern States represented in Congress, and discountenances any amendment to the Constitution.

Sal Lake City, Feb. 4.—The Legislature of Idaho unanimously indorsed Johnson's reconstruction policy, and has granted a territorial charter for a branch of the Pacific Railroad from Salt Lake to the Columbia through the valley of Snake River.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Ways and Means Committee have entirely failed to come to an agreement with the Canadians relative to the reciprocity prohibitions.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Chilian Minister telegraphs U. S. District Attorney Dickinson that B. V. McKenna may not be considered as belonging to the Chilian legation. McKenna and Rodgers both gave bail for their appearance day by day. The torpedo boats, two in number, are lying in North river.

Washington, Feb. 7.—A delegation consisting of colored people of various States had an interview with the President. G. T. Dawning and Fred Douglas made speeches, after which a colloquy took place, in which the President said a national guarantee should be given for the abolition of slavery, but stated that evil would be the result by forcing the principle of suffrage upon the people of either this District or a State in opposition to the expressed will of a majority.

Washington, Feb.—The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen Bureau. Mr. Smith's amendment that no provision of the act be applied to Keatucky, was rejected by 131 against 34.

The House then considered Mr. Stevens substitute, retaining nearly all the original provisions of the bill, which was rejected.

The House then voted on the substitute from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs for the Senate bill. It is nearly the Senate bill, but extends the provisions of the refugees and freedmen in parts of the United States.

It provides that the President may define a section of the country, within which the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus was suspended on the 1st of February, 1865, reduces the salaries of officers, and provides that no person shall be deemed destitute who can find employment, and by proper industry avoid such destitution. It provides that whenever the former owner of the lands, occupied under Gen. Sherman's order, shall apply for the restoration of their lands, the commissioner is authorized upon agreement of the occupants, to procure other lands, not exceeding forty acres each sufficient for each occupant or set them for them out of the public lands. The commissioner is also instructed to suitable buildings for asylums and schools to be erected. The substitute for the Senate bill passed 136 against 33.

The House passed the bill giving the assent of Congress to the transfer of counties of Berkley and Jefferson from Virginia to Western Virginia, by 113 against 24.

Washington, Feb 7.—The Pacific Railroad directors and commissioners have left for New York for practical work.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Fitz Henry Warren, of Minnesota, as resident Minister at Guatemala.

New York, Feb. 7.—Carl Sarg lectured last night at the Brooklyn Army before a small audience, on national affairs, and particularly on the negro.

Further arrests have been made of robbers on the Adam's Express Company, and another large amount of goods been recovered and turned over to company.

An extensive mass meeting of Fenians was held in Jersey city last night. Speeches were made by O'Mahoney, Sullivan and others.

New York, Feb. 7.—Sr Benjamin V. McKenna, a Chilian agent was arrested yesterday charged with fitting out an expedition which sailed from here some time since, for the destruction by torpedoes of the Spanish blockading fleet.

A boiler in the mill of Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, Petersburg, Va., exploded Friday last, shaking the building, killing four employees and wounding ten others.

New York, Feb. 7.—Rivers are again filled with ice. No damage has been done.

The ship Mozart has cleared for England with 200 bales of cotton.

The race between the Hinowski and Algonquin is postponed on account of the ice and the severe weather.

The cattle plague was still increasing in Holland and had extended to the Northern provinces.

New York, Feb 7.—The Norfolk Virginian is informed that ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, was arrested by the Federal authorities for interfering in the sale of some property previously advertised.

New York, Feb. 7.—12 m.—Cotton heavy at 47@48c. Gold 139¾. Exchanged unchanged.

New York, Feb. 6.—A sensation telegram in the city from Canada, announces the Fenian alarm spreading in many places. Volunteers are being called out, towns are being garrisoned, and the sentinels around the powder magazines at St. Helena Island have been doubled. But little importance is being attached to these reports.

Montreal, Feb. 6—The Governor General of Canada, Lord Monck, is expected by the Australasian, now nearly due at New York.

Chicago, Feb. 6—The St. Charles, Illinois, paper mills were burned to-day, involving a loss of $110,000.

Napoleon, in his speech on the 22d, says arrangements are being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and it is hoped this will pacify the United States, who were invited to join the expedition, but declined, although such expeditions are not opposed to their interest. The remainder of his speech refers purely to this question.

New York, Feb. 6—Another company of Northern men, who went South with a view of investing money and establishing homes, have returned satisfied that the lives and property of loyal men are not safe under the *government established* there.

The World's Washington special says it is stated our Government has arrived at an understanding with the French Government, and that to all intents and purposes the difficulty between them is settled. The French are about to leave Mexico and the United States Government has waived any intention to enforce the Monroe doctrine. There will probably be no recognition of Mexico, but there is an expressed or implied pledge that the United States will take no overt measure to depose Maximilian and put any one else in his place. It is unlikely that formal diplomatic relations will be opened with the Empire. A *quasi* recognition will result from the present understanding, and consuls be placed in proper position to protect American trade in Mexico. It is unlikely that the French will leave Mexico before the close of the year, and while withdrawing, their place will be supplied by Austrians, Belgians and such Mexicans as are not opposed to the Empire.

The Fenian excitement in Canada has somewhat abated since it appears Gen. Sweeney is not in Canada. Precaution have not been neglected. The public and military are on the alert. The alarm is still widespread along the St. Lawrence.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have received from Havana per steamship Mexico full files to 1st, inclusive, of the Diario and Siglo. From the Diario of the 27th ult., we take the following news from the city of Mexico to the 18th and Vera Cruz to the 21st

Mons. Bin, the Chief of the Imperial Cabinet, was about to go to Europe on another mission from the Emperor, and as his stay would be much longer, his place in the Cabinet was to be supplied.

The Emperor had had a long and confidential interview with Mons. Langlais, the new Minister of Finance, just arrived from France.

The Emperor and Empress were about to make a visit to Cuernavaca.

The nation, semi official, says, respecting a rumored remodeling of the Cabinet and a change of policy, which had been suggested in certain papers as likely to take place;

"When the Emperor Maximilian arrived in Mexico, he found public opinion divided between two principal parties. Taking no part in the extravagant ideas which have covered Mexico with ruin and blood, he determined to pursue a *uniform line of conduct* equidistant between the two extremes.

Had confidence in those liberal reforms which all nations must adopt, to be able to follow the path of civilization and progress.

At the same time he has pursued a course desired to come to an agreeable understanding with the Holy See, which has now very nearly arrived to a successful termination. The disinterested intervention of France has contributed greatly to this result.

As to the persons who compose the ministry it may well be said that they do not belong to any of the old political parties; but intelligent men profess with moderation ideas of liberal views, and, like the Emperor, are convinced that by acting in accord with him, they will best preserve the interests of their country."

They were not yet aware at Mexico of the departure of Juarez from Chihuahua, but the Mexican Times stated that Gen Negrete was at San Antonio plotting an inroad into the country over the Rio Grande.

From Monterey the news was, that the fugitive inhabitants were returning.

Sen. D. Jose Ignacio de la Garza Garcia has been made Prefect of Nuevo Leon, and D. Simon Blanco, of Coahuila.

Figueroa, the Liberal chief, who had been operating in Oajaca, had been repulsed by the villagers, and had returned towards Tehuantepec.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at Mexico on the 12th from Tehuacan.

It states that 2,000 of the malcontents had been defeated in Tehuantepec by Gen. Prilto, who killed over one hundred and took their amunition, guns, horses, etc.

Marshal Bazaine was going to Queretaro to organize important military movements.

Garcia Cano had been shot; not making the expected revelations, in consideration of which he was sent, after trial, to Mexico. Col. Patico, apprehended and about to be shot in Morelia, had also been sent to Mexico.

The Governor of Lower California, who had proposed to submit that territory to the Empire, had left, not being seconded; but a military force was about to enter that country to compel its submission to authority.

Reinforcement of French troops had been sent to Mazatlan.

Durango advices say that Nazas was taken by a Liberal force of only 200 men. There was no Imperial garrison.

Dr. Manuel Larainzar has been sent as Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor of the Russias, Sweden and Denmark.

Martial law has been revoked at Tampico, to which Col. Dupin is shortly to return.

A plot against the life of the Minister of War, D Suan de Dios Peza, had been discovered by the activity of the police organized by the Baron Tindal. At the head of it were ex-Col. Mariano Pico and Tiburcio Noyala.

Altatorre had been defeated by the Imperial forces above the Passo de Novillo, and had retreated to Papantly, with many wounded.

The "so-called" Governor, Fernando Ortega, had also been defeated at Zana Mala and had fled to El Rincon, where Mendez commands.

There had been a rumor of an Indian outbreak in Yucatan, but it was not credited at Merida.

Horse Stolen!

FROM the residence of the undersigned, Brevelle Island, Parish of Natchitoches.

A good American horse, with saddle and bridle. The saddle is high on the back part and of a new pattern. The horse is brand ed U. S. on the left shoulder of a poor appearance, with a white spot on the right side of the neck, about 15 hands high, and of an Iron grey color.

The sum of $20,00 will be paid as a reward to any one who will return me the horse, saddle and bridle, or $10,00 if the party will show me where they can be found.

NERESTAN PIERRE METOYER.
Brevelle Island.

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Trouble in Old Virginia.

We published a despatch yesterday from our Richmond correspondent announcing that "a member from Virginia, now awaiting admission into Congress, telegraphed here last night (the 24th) that it was the purpose of the President to place Virginia under a provisional government," that "various surmises are afloat as to the cause" of this movement, but that it seems to be most generally attributed to the persistent policy pursued by the State Legislature of choosing notorious rebels as State officers, and systematically ostracizing other men distinguished for their loyal sentiments during the war, and whose election would be gratifying to the government at Washington. Our correspondent remarks that, "whatever may be said regarding the peculiar political predilections of the present General Assembly of Virginia, a more selfish and less patriotic body never disgraced the State;" that, with the exception of two or three members, "scarcely a shred of compromising spirit is visible;" that the two houses legislate "with peculiar reference to their domestic interests, utterly regardless of what the State may suffer from their indiscretions," and that "the admonition of a lapse into a state of provisional dependency may awaken these worthies into an acquiescence in some measures looking to the good of the State."

We presume that the "admonition" indicated is the extent of President Johnson's action and purpose in the premises, and that his object is, not only to remind the Virginia Legislature and State authorities that there are at least two sides to every bargain, but that magnanimity and confidence on the one side must be met by a corresponding exhibition of honesty and good faith on the other. Empty professions of admiration by Southern politicians and newspapers of President Johnson's liberal policy of restoration will not suffice. The acts of Southern Governors, Legislatures and State officers must correspond with their fine professions, otherwise their promises are worth no more than those of our republican members of Congress, who speak for the President's policy and vote for that of Thaddeus Stevens. The local authorities of the Southern States must prove their professions of faith by their works. Unless they assist the President in his efforts to establish their fitness for immediate redmission into Congress they must expect to be called to account. As before the war, the pernicious Southern fire-eaters are making capital for the Northern radicals, while sensible and patriotic men North and South, in supporting the President's plans, are laboring to cast out both these disorganizing factions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Judicial Advertisements.

Succession Sale.

Succession of Mad. Marie Delphine Genty.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the District Court, of the State of Louisiana to me directed I will expose and offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, on Monday, the

19th day of March, 1866,

at the late residence of Madam Marie Delphine Genty, decd, in the town and Parish of Natchitoches, the following described property to-wit,

A certain House and lot belonging unto the succession of said Madam Marie Delphine Genty, decd, situated in the town and Parish of Natchitoches, on Second Street between Pavie and Lefayette Streets, bounded on the North by a lot belonging unto Jacob Israel, south by a lot belonging unto Alexander Deblieux, east by second street, and west, by a lot belonging unto Madam Natalie Fleury, containing 60 feet front and 160 feet depth, more or less.

Terms and Conditions of Sale.

One half payable cash, on the day of sale, the balance, one year from date of sale. The purchaser giving his promissory note satisfactorily secured in solido, payable to the order of the Executor, with eight per cent interest from day of sale, for the payment of which the vender's privilege and special mortgage will be retained.

R. W. McCONNEL,
Feb. 13.—sw-tds. Sheriff.

VENTE DE SUCCESSION

Succession de Mme Marie Delphine Genty.

EN vertu d'un ordre de l'Honorable Cour de 9 District Judiciaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane, à moi adressé, j'offrirai en vente publique au plus haut et dernier encherisseur.

Lundi le 19 jour de Mars, 1866.

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