THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEIX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday.

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NATCHITOCHES LA., MARCH 7, 1866.

Candidates.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorised to announce J. M. ELLIOT from Springville, La., as candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election.

He will be supported by many voters.

We are authorized to announce the name of

R. W. McCONEL,

as a candedate 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. J. RAINS, as a candidate for Sheriff of the *Parish of Natchitoches* at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announne 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.

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.

BODET & GUEYDAN, BROTHERS.—Red Store No 1., is famed in Louisiana for the cheap Goods always offered for sale to the numerous customers who are visiting that splendid establishment. Since late, Messrs. Bodet & Gueydan, Brothers, having become the sole owners of the above house, have decided not to be surpassed by any one in price and quality of their DRY GOODS. One of the partners will remain in New York with the view of taking advantage of all the good bargains offered in the Emporium City.

The Country Merchants and planters generally, by giving them a call when in New Orleans, will find a real advantage in their purchases. Messrs. Bodet & Gueydan, are practical merchants, and besides their long stay in the country Parishes affords them a knowledge of the immediate wants of the population, which is an item by itself.

O. ROBIN,—DRUGGIST.—Many planters from this and other portions of the Country have expressed their wish to see our old Confederate friend Oscar Robin, in the business part of New Orleans enabling them to purchase at his establishment, all their plantation Drugs and Medicines. To comply with it, we see with pleasure the new Drug Store, opened by him, 48 Royal Street, in connection with the old one, corner Villere and St. Anne Streets.

All the French, English and American Drugs, and Patent Medicines, will be found at both establishments. Careful attention will be paid to country orders.

GRAND ECORE LOTS FOR SALE.—As many persons seems anxious to establish themselves at Grand Ecore, we call their attention to two splendid lots offered for sale by Messrs Burke and Smith—See the advertisement in another column.

STEAMER MARY HEIN.—This favorite Steamer belonging to the People's and Merchants' line, has been burnt with all her cargo near Loggy Bayou, when going down to New Orleans. It is a heavy loss, sustained once more by her owner, Captain Hein.

For the Natchitoches "Times."

"Mechanics are the Bulwarks of Nations."

No. 2.

MR. EDITOR.—It has been said, that "Agriculture is supreme" and that every thing emanates from the ground, that we are indebted to culturist for every thing we eat and wear. This is in one respect true. But I must be permitted to remark that it wants *the mechanic first—to make the plow*, and all the implements of husbandry, the oxen chain, the wheels and carts, the harrow, the pick-ax, the hoe, the harness, &c. &c. before the Planter, Farmer, or Culturist can strike a lick. This is certainly true and so true that no honest planter or farmer would attempt for a moment to deny.

Let us walk into a well established sugar or *cotton farm*, (but a sugar farm is par excellence) and examine what materials this farm possesses, and bound to have to work with before an ounce of produce can be brought to market, we will see that the hand of the mechanic here is the first thing we behold, and the last that fills the establishment. All the apparatus necessary for culture, for grinding corn, sugar cane, for boiling sugar, for building *furnaces*, for setting kettles, for tilling the soil, &c., all emanat from the industrious mechanic, that without him I repeat and his "hands-work" the planter, farmer or culturist could not possibly advance one step.

Let us look further and examine all the improvements and inventions that have taken place say, within the last fifty years: 1st to facilitate the labor in tilling the soil, next in planting, next in ginning the cotton next in the different processes of making sugar, and of every other piece of machinery now in use on a well established farm, and the reholder cannot help but saying that every thing he uses in the way of useful implements of husbandry, and that of every description but it was made and constructed by the mechanic. How wisely then is it for us to acknowledge this great truth, and let the world know it that if we recognize in the mechanic the man who's "Handy work" is so useful, so much desired, and so much wanted so as to supply our comforts, and in fact every thing else to promote the true progress of civilization, why then I say, should we not regard him as the *first man in consideration*

Long has there been an idle dream yes an erroneous mistake in the minds of the people of this country; that to raise their children as true, honest, and skilful mechanics would be merely a second or third consideration in the way of giving them a sure livelihood, when I can prove that seven out of ten men (particularly in large cities) who have made fortunes by *constant employment*, who have secured by *their hands* property, and large amounts of monies, when thousands of other professions in the same duration of time have utterly failed

It is a well known fact that there is no country perhaps in the world where the mechanic is more liberally paid for his work than it is in the Southern States, and especially in Louisiana. But the great misfortune is that there are not enough of them We want mechanics to sustain our march of progress, and that progress will lead to a certain prosperity and a preciation of our mechanics.

Now, Mr. Editor, to substantiate my argument, my inquiries, and the principle I here by advocate, I will here take much pleasure to quote some very appropriate remarks of a distinguished author who has written much upon the importance and usefulness of the mechanic. Here are his words.

"Why is the subject not exhausted? No nor will it be while there are cities to rear, mines to explore, and oceans to traverse. The idea is now pretty nearly exhausted, even among the silly ones, that a man is less to be respected than a name; and with the sensible position of the masses, a profession cannot cover a multitude of sins. Even young ladies—we will call them for politeness sake—who demur at acknowledging the acquaintance of the mechanic, are treated now a days with a contempt their foolishness deserves."

"We cannot think why the term "Mechanic" first came into opprobrium; since it is certain that toil that shall lead the manly brow and weary the athletic frame received the sanction of God the Father, in the beginning" and

"The noblest men I know on earth
"Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
"Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
"Hew down the woods and till the soil,
"And win thereby a prouder fame
"Than follows king or warrior's dame.

"What is oftener said of the deity then that he is the framer of the world; the great Architect of the universe! He condescended to make perishable things, for the earth was destined to destruction. The Almighty constructed the first temple; a human habitation, a dwelling for the soul. He took clay and made man after his own image; this surely was mechanical."

I would here introduce a coincidence that happened in Philadelphia in the glorious days of the immortal Doctor Franklin. At a day a great entertainment was given by the leading aristocratic merchant of that city with the special authority and meaning that no mechanic would be admitted Franklin who had received an invitation to attend, heard of this piece of exclusiveness said, well, if they exclude the mechanic, why! God who is the great Architect of heaven, who made man out of clay, and if they exclude him I am sure my presence can also be dispensed with, of course Doctor Franklin did not attend. The above needs no comment upon the good sense of the doctor. His mind was too profound ever to be corrupted by the fickle-minded, or by a money aristocracy.

To be Continued

NAPOLEON AT HOME.

(From a Paris Letter.)

The French Emperor insists upon retaining in his study, in the Palace of the Tuileries the mahogany library he had in his chamber at Ham, and he fortnite a glass front be ng put to it to protect his books There is in his study a magnificent collection of meerschaum pipes; but they have of late years, been relieved of duty, his physician having forbidden their use; The Emperor takes his revenge by giving them away whenever he has a chance. He has not a single dressing-gown in his study; when he is in it, he almost always wears an old frock coat. There are often a great many paintings and engravings piled against the walls, and even on the floor of his study One of his body servants used to resort to a singular trick whenever he wished one of these paintings. He would place it in front of a pile which obstructed communication with an adjoining room. His Majesty would say, "It seems to me these pictures are constantly increasing. Can't some of them be removed?" The servant would reply, "Certainly, sire," and he would carry off the coveted picture to his chamber. In this way, he formed a handsome collection. Whenever his Majesty wishes to retain the memory of anything he hears in conversation, he makes a note of it on a blank book, which is always on his writing-desk; he tears out the leaf on which he has written the note, reads it attentively, and then tears it up. This habit one day greatly puzzled the Prince de Metternich, the Austrian Embassador, to whom his Majesty was giving an audience. The Embassador expressed his astonishment and curiosity. His Majesty at once gratified it by saying that whenever he once wrote, and afterward read attentively the written note, he never forgot it.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Washington, Feb. 18.—During the last week $3000,000 in fractional currency were issued to the National Banks and $5,000 to the Assistant Treasuries and others. There is still urgent demand for more, especially in the Southern States. The Printing Bureau is instructed to print $100,000 daily of all denominations until further orders.

For the Natchitoches Times.

RELIGION.

BY ORA.

Religion is the great basis of society. It is the link that reunites fallen man with his Creator and draws his soul upward to the throne of gracious truth. What a sad world this would be without Religion! Wen we stand around death beds of those that we love and watch their life's sun set on earth, what then could comfort the heart were it not for the blest assurance that Religion would unite us at last to the land of the beautiful when the good of earth will dwell when life's fitful dream is o'ere? If it were not for the hope of a life beyond the tomb, of meeting again in the fadeless clime of eternity, what could support the grief wungheart as we grasp the hand of a loved and dying one and feel life's pulses ebbing fast away? Oh! would it no be an awful thought to think that never again could we hear those faint, low tones that are so dear to us—that never more should we dwell in the presence of those dearer far than life itself But Religion points to a home beyond the star-paved vault of Heaven where we shall once more greet the loved and lost of earth

The star of Religion was sent to us by God to illume and cheer our dreary pathway here below. It was not intended to make us sad and gloomy, but to inspire us with cheerfulness, joy and lasting happiness. And Religion *is the only* lasting joy we find on earth for all else will fade away and leave the heart desolate. Religion will strengthen us for our warfar here it will enable us to meet death with fortitude and it will conduct to the shining courts of paradise where the pure of heart will vie around the throne of God and sing his praises for ever more. When the soul is trembling on the confines of another world, when the sound and smiling faces of earth are growing dim, and when that soul knows that soon it will be launched forth upon the broad ocean of eternity, then is the full value of Religion realized. It whispers of a world where a Savior's arms are extended to receive earth's weary children and where there shall be no more death or sickness sorpting but where all shall bask in our Redeemer's smile or ever more and walk through field of iving green. Oh! blissful bought given by Religion that we shall once more clasp in our arms our treasurss lost on earth and dwell with them eternally without the fear of losing them again.

Think of this, you who have lost some cherished one during the late unhly war. Grieve not that they have left this changing life for one of changeless bliss, but rather rejoice that they are free from life's stormy scenes and are anchored safely within the haven of eternal rest.

From Mexico via Havana.

Our files of the Diario de la Marina, reaching to the 18th inst., bring us news from the city of Mexico to the 8th, brought to Havana by the French steam packet Louisiane.

On the 4th, D. Carlos Garcia Cano, who had been tried and sentenced to death for revolt, was executed.

The Baron Magnus, Minister from Prussia, had arrived

It is stated on the 6th that the French forces at San Luis were to have started the day before for Saltillo, under the command of Gen. Douay. This means, we presume, to march on to Monterey and thence co-operate with *Gen. Mejia*.

DEFEAT OF REGULES.

An official dispatch from the Imperialist Mexican Gen. Mendez dated at midnight, 28th January, claims that at 2 o'clock that day, after five hours of close combat at the Cerro of San Ignacio, in Michacan, he had with 400 infantry and 300 cavalry, defeated 3000 men comprising the force of Regules, taking from six to seven hundred prisoners, all their ammunition, transportation and arms, and dispersing the rest of them.

THE OTHER MENDEZ.

From about Tampico, Ciudad Victoria, etc., we have accounts of successes of the Republican Mendez.

He has had full sway in all the country back of Tampico, ever since Ciudad Victoria was abandoned by the Imperial troops, and "robberies, assassinations add disasters," are the sole headings of the news of El Iris, the official paper at Tampico, of the 27th ult. With 600 men he robbed a train with $500,000 worth of valuables, on its way to Tula.

On all the haciendas and ranches constant robberies and violences take place, and one of his captains, Pedro Blanco by name, actually hung a whole family, consisting of the father, mother, and a child of four years. The Estafeta also adds that, after his success with the wagon trains, Mendez went to Tula, which was without a garrison, and committed the most horrible outrages. His band is composed in part of negroes from the frontier.

FROM SINALOA AND SONORA.

The town of Alamos had been taken from the Imperialists under Almada, by Toledo, Martinez and Correa; after six hours fighting. The place was sacked, many of the inhabitants killed and women violated.

Trade was altogether ruined in Sinaloa.

Corona, to whom Patoni had united himself with 600 men, had now 2000, and hovers around Mazatlan, attacking all the detachments which go out from there. He has a band of one hundred North Americans who go plundering whether they please on their own account.

On the other hand, at Nacori, in Sonora, a great triumph had been achieved by D. Francisco A. Gandara, Sub-Prefect of the District of Magdalena.

A WOMAN MARRIES A MAN AND DON'T KNOW HE WAS.—A chap giving his name as Charles Miller, and representing himself to be a railroad conductor, called on Justice Brickwell on the 30th ult., and requested that officer to accompany him to the abode of the choice of his affections, a maid only laundress, aged thirty five years, or thereabouts, and officiate in making them "bone of one bone" and flesh of flesh. Esquire B complied with the request, and duly performed the marriage service. The next day he met the "bride" *on the street*, who interrogated him as to "who the deuce that fellow was she married yesterday?" The Esquire smiled and very pertinently replied that he didn't know but supposed *she* did. It appears that after a glorious honeymoon of twenty-four hours, Miller came up missing, as also did her watch worth $25, a ring or two, and $5 or $10 of her hard earned *money*. Mrs. Miller is very indignant at the gallant Charles, and solemnly vows that the next time she gets married it won't be to a railroad conductor—if she knows it!—*Portage (Wis.) Register.*

☞ A dashing young bache or has appeared in London with two handsome ponies, whose tails are done up to look like a lady's "waterfall" and cooped up in a small fishnets. The resemblance is striking, and the team creates a great sensation.

Notice.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens of Natchitoches, and vicinity, in favor of constructing a [Rail Road] from town to the Bon dieu river, are requested to meet at

THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

on SATURDAY, MARCH, 10th at 4 o'clock P. M., to determine upon the proper steps to be taken in the premises.

The great benefit to be derived by our town, by such an improvement is too apparent to every thinking mind, to need comment

MANY CITIZENS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Washington Feb. 22.—There was a mass meeting at Grover's Theatre, to-day, in support of the President's policy, the edifice being crowded to its fullest capacity. A large number of persons were addressed from outside stands.

The President soon made his appearance, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Fellow citizens—for I presume I have the right to address you as such—to the committee who have organized and conducted this meeting *so far*, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the confidence and approbation they have manifested in their personal address to myself and in the resolutions they have adopted.

I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that a large portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted and is intended to restore the glorious Union of these States to their original relations with the Government of the United States. This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation the day that gave birth to him who founded this government; the Father of his Country, who stood at the head of this Government when all these States entered into the Union. This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of the Union of these States, founded by the Father of his Country, Washington

Washington, whose name this city bears, is embodied in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the words of his eulogist, was first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him, no country can appropriate him His reputation and life are the common inheritance of all who love free government.

I to-day had the pleasure of attending the National Washington Monument Association, which is directing its efforts to complete the monument erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could, to give them my humble influence. A monument is being erected to him within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed; let the pledges which all these State associations and corporations have placed in that monument of their faith and love for the Union, be preserved. Let it be completed; and in this connection I must refer to the motto upon the stone sent from my own State God bless a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the council of the nation.

A motto is inscribed on that stone. I stand by that sentiment, and she is willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal and real Jackson—"The Federal Union, it must be preserved"

Mr Johnson then referred briefly to the conduct of Gen. Jackson in 1833, denounced as traitors those who attempted to destroy our country, and reiterated his determination to stand by the country and the Constitution. He thought, in considering the question of reconstruction, we should not deal with a whole people in a spirit of revenge. The South had acknowledged its allegiance to the Government, and he was ready to open the doors of the Union and restore them to their former relations.

He said: There is none who has labored harder than I to have the principal conspicuous and intelligent traitors brought to justice; to have the law vindicated and the great knom that treason is a crime; yet while conscious and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole States, communities and the people be made to submit to and bear the penalty of the law? Let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious Stars and Stripes; let the leaders, the conscious traitors, suffer the penalty of the law; but for the great mass, who have been forced into the rebellion, I say lenity, kindness, trust and confidence. The rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the Government; but we scarcely out of one rebellion before we are in the midst of another rebellion.

There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the Government in the hands of a few and by bring about a consolidation, which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. Sometimes revolutions most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of a Government may be taken away, leaving only the formidable shadow

We find a fact, that by irresponsible central directs nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed without even consulting the Legislative or Executive Department of the Government, upon whom all Legislative power of the Government has been conferred. The principle in the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative departments to be judges of the election and qualification of his own members has been virtually taken away from these departments, and conferred upon a committe who must report before they can act under the Constitution and allow the members duly elected to take their seats

By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed; that there must be a recognition in respect to States in the Union, with all their prohibited relations restored, before the respective Houses of Congress under the Constitution shall judge of the election and qualifications of its own members

You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion. You denied in the beginning that any State had any right to go out of the Union. It has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union; and when you have seized that by the executive and military power of the Government and by the public sentiment, you turn around and assume that they are out, and shall not come in. I am free to say to you, as your executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I cannot turn around now and give a direct lie to all I professed to have done in the past four years.

I say that when these State comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship; and let peace and the Union be restored. I have fought traitors and traitors in the South I have opposed the Davis's and the Toombses and the Slidells and a long list of others, whose names I need not repeat, and now when I turn around to the other end of the line. I find men—I cannot by name call them, [A voice—"Call them traitors"] who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the preservation of this Union, I am still in favor of this great Government of ours living and following out its destiny

[A voice—"Give us the names"]

A gentleman calls for their names. Well, I suppose I should give them.

[A voice—"We know them"]

I look upon them, I repeat it, President or citizen who is as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them, as the men who fought against us.

[A voice—"What are their names?"]

I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. [Tremendous applause.] I say Charles Sumner [Great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe are amongst them.

[A voice "Give it to Forney."]

Some gentleman in the crowd says, "Give it to Forney" I have only to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.]

I stood from country; I stand for the Constitution, whereon I placed my foot from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me; they may slander, they may vituperate, but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. [Cheers.] Let me say in addition, that I do not intend to be bullied by enemies. [Applause, and cries of "The people will support you."]

I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated—not only insinuated, but said directly. The intimation has been given in high places that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago in a particular region, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? [None, none.] The only usurpation he has been guilty of was between the people and encroachment of power, and because he dared to say in conversation with a fellow-citizen and a Senator, that he thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be too frequently made that it would lose all its dignity, and that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a short time

Because he happened to say if it was amended such and such amendments should be adopted it was a usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head at a certain time. [Laughter and applause.] In connection with this subject, it was maintained by the same gentleman that we were in the midst of an earthquake; that he trembled and could not yield (Laughter.

Yes, there is an earthquake coming, there is a ground swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. [A voice—That's true.] The American people will speak by their interests, and they will know who are their friends and who are their enemies

What position have I not held under this Government, begining with an alderman and running through all the branches of the legislature?

[A voice—From a tailor up]

Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. [Tremendous applause.] Now that did not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor, I had the *reputation of making* clothes fit. [Great applause.] I was always punctual with my customers, and always did good work.

[A voice—No patchwork]

No. I don't want any patchwork. I want a whole suit; but I will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends, some may say, you are President, and you must not talk about such things when principles are involved. My countrymen, when the existence of my country is imperiled, I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think.

I was saying that I held nearly all positions from Alderman, through both branches of Congress, to that which I now occupy; and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem or made a promise he did not, fulfill; who will say that he has acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people. They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded, I want the American people to witness it. I don't want by innuendoes, by indirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom, exclaim: this Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way.

I make use of every strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to invite assassination, and to get out of way the obstacles from place and power, whether by assassination or not, there are individuals in this Government, I doubt not, who want to destroy our institution and change the character of the Government,

Are they not satisfied with the blood which has been shed? Does not the murder of Mr. Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to obtain their objects than otherwise than by the hands of the assassin?

No, I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise; his foot-steps noiseless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they are willing to warn, but they are afraid to strike. [Applause.] If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government in its original purity and chastity, let it be shed; let an altar to the Union be erected, and then, if it is necessary to take me, lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and my existence shall be poured out as a libation to the Union of the States [Great applause.] But let the opponents of this Government remember that when poured out the blood of the martyrs that blood proved to be the seed of the Church. [Cheers]

Gentlemen, this Union will grow, it continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer now than I intended. Let me thank you for the honor you have done me. So far as this Government is concerned let me say one other word in reference to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States. When I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln we were talking about the condition of affairs, and in reference to matters in my own State I said they had called a Convention and had amended the constitution by abolishing slavery in the State—a State not embraced in his proclamation. All this met his approbation, and gave him encouragement and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution he said when the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three-fourths of the States, we shall have all or pretty nearly all. I am in favor of amending the Constitution if there was any adopted. Said I what is that Mr. President? Said he I have labored for this Union four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation; yet my desire has been to preserve the Union of the States intact under the Constitution as they were before. But, said I Mr President what amendment do you prefer? He said he thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Yes, compel them, The idea was in his mind that it was a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the Government by the States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress and therefore he desired a Constitutional amendment to compel them to be seated.

How now does the matter stand in the Constitution of the country? Even that portion of it which provides for an amendment of the organic law says that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its representation in Congress. Now what do we find? The position is taken that the States shall not be represented; that we may impose taxes; and we send out tax-gathers to every region and portion of a State; that the people are to be oppressed with taxes, but when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told you must pay your taxes; must bear the burden of the Government but you must not participate in the councils which are to effect you for all time. Is this fair. No, no.

Then I say let us admit into the council of the nation those who are unmistakably and unequivocally loyal; those men who acknowledge their allegiance to the Government and swear to support the Constitution It is all embraced in that. The application of an oath makes no difference if a man is not loyal, but you may adopt what ever test oath you please to prove their loyalty.

When the rebellion was going on, the Constitution was rolled up as a piece of parchment. If it was violated in some particulars, to save the Government, there may have been some excuse to justify it; but now that peace is come and the war is over, we want a written Constitution. I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, unroll and read it, and understand its provisions. I come here to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. I stand to-day prepared as far as I can to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and Government

I tell the opponents of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, you who are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government by amendments to the Constitution, that the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character, cannot destroy that great instrument—the great charter of freedom. They may seem to succeed for a time but their attempts will be futile. They may think now that it can be done by a concurrent resolution, but when it is submitted to the popular judgment and the popular will, they will find that they might as well have undertaken to introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravity, as to keep this Union from being restored.

It is just about as feasible to resist the great law of gravitation which binds all to a common centre, as that great law which will bring back these States to the relations with the Union.

I have detained you longer than I intended. [A voice—"Go on."

We are in a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there that I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or woman, either in public or private life, who has not always received my attention or my time.

They say that man Johnson is a lucky man that no man can defeat him. I will tell you what consititutes good luck; it is due to right and being for the people; that is what consitutes good luck. Some how or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal was ever placed in, but so far I have never deserted the people; and I believe they will not desert me What sentiment have I swerved from? Can they put their finger on it? Have you heard them point out one discrepancy? Have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as going in opposition or contradiction to anything that I have done.

This very policy that I am pursuing now was pursued under this administration; was being pursued by him when that inscrutable Providence than this above. Is there one principle adopted by him in reference to this resolution that I have departed from? None! none! The war is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty I know that some are jealous and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President Let me say to you the charm of the White House has as little influence upon me as any individual in the country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about the difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back. More than enough has charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children, to the inner man, is all the reward I ask. [Great applause]

In conclusion I invite this vast concourse here to day; this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you and stand around the Constitution of our country again unpolluted. The people are invited to read and understand, sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers though the heavens fall; though factions should rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most violent form. I mean to be found standing by the Constitution as the chief ark of safety as a people and the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty.

Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest closes around him. Let us go away forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolved to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting to Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored and that we shall have peace not only with the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States. When your country is gone, and you are about that place, look out and you will find that humble individual who now stands before weeping over its dissolution.

[EXTRACT]

INTERNAL REVENUE GUIDE,

Page 92.

"A Tax of 3 per cent, is assessed upon the gross receipts for tolls, for the transit of passengers, beasts, carriages, teams and freight of any description, over toll bridges, roads, and ferries; provided, that when the gross receipts shall not exceed the amount necessarily expended for repairs. No tax shall be assessed on the receipts. It is also further provided, that all such persons, companies and corporations shall have the right to add the duty or tax to the rates of fare; and limitation of their charters or local law to the contrary.

I certify the above to be a true and correct coppy.

JOHN DEEGAN,
Ass. Assessor.

Natchitoches, March 3rd 1866.

Notice.

The public is hereby notified that we will prosecute and impose the heaviest penalty of the law on all persons cutting or hauling wood on the lands of Gabriel and Emile St. Anne Prudhomme.

CLEMEMT BRETECHE, of Church Hill.
LOUIS LAMATTE of Silver Grove.

Agents of G. & E. St. A. Prudhomme.

m7—sw1mo,

Notice.

During my absence, Mr. H. H. Hubbard, is my authorized agent.

RUDOLPH BRYAN.

m7—3t.

GRAND ECORE TOWN LOTS.

THREE lots in Grand Ecore, elegibly situated for business purposes.

For sale by BURKE & SMIRH.

March 7

Vente de Sherif.

William Payne
contre
D. S. Clare.

EN vertu d'un ordre de saisie et vente à moi adressé dans le procès ci dessus, j'offrirai en vente à la porte de la maison de cour, dans la ville des Natchitoches,

Samedi, le 21s jour de Mars 1866,

la propriété suivante décrite et située dans la ville des Natchitoches, et saisie dans le procès ci-dessus, savoir:

Le lot numéro onze (11), mesurant quatre vingt deux pieds et six pouces, sur le côté sud de la rue de l'Eglise, avec une profondeur de cent vingt pieds, lignes parallèles,

La vente aura lieu aux heures accoutumées.

CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE:

A un crédit de 12 mois, du jour de la Vente, avec sécurité et privilège de Vendeur retenu.

R. W. McCONEL.
mf-swjdv. Shérif.

Judiial Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Wm. Payne
vs
D. S. Clare.

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, in the above entitled case. I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the Town of Natchitoches on

Saturday the 21st day of March next 1866,

the following described property, situated in the Town of Natchitoches and seized in the above suit, to wit:

Lot number eleven (11) measuring eighty-two feet and six inches on the South side of Church street, with the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, parallel lines.

Sale within the usual hours.

TERMS OF SALE:

On a credit of twelve months from the day of sale—with approved security and vendor's privilege retained.

R. W. McCONEL,
m7—sw tds. Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Wm. Payne
vs
F. Hubley & D. S. Clare,

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled case I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the Town of Natchitoches on

Saturday the 21st day of March next (1866,)

the following described property situated in the Town of Natchitoches, seized in the above suit, to wit:

A lot of ground, numbered (12) measuring Eighty-two feet and six inches on the South side of Church street, with the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, parallel lines also another lot of ground numbered seventeen (17) measuring eighty-two feet and six inches front on the South side of Church street, with the depth of one hundred and twenty feet parallel lines, together with all the improvements thereon situated.

Sale to take place within the usual hours.

TERMS OF SALE

On a credit of 12 months from the day of sale, with approved security and vendor's privileges retained.

R. W. McCONEL,
March7-sw tds. Sheriff.

Vente de Sherif.

Wm. Payne
contre
F. Houbley et D. S. Clare.

EN vertu d'un ordre de saisie et vente à moi adressé dans le procès ci dessus, j'offrirai en vente à la porte de la maison de cour dans la ville des Natchitoches,

Samedi, le 21s jour de Mars prochain 1866,

la propriété suivante décrite et située dans la ville des Natchitoches saisie dans le procès ci-dessus, savoir:

Un lot de terre numéro douze (12) mesurant quatrevingt deux pieds et six pouces sur le côté sud de la rue de l'Eglise, avec une profondeur de cent vingt pieds, lignes parallèles.

AUSSI

Un autre lot de terre numéro dix-sept mesurant quatrevingt deux pieds et six pouces de front sur le côté sud de la rue de l'Eglise, avec une profondeur de cent vingt pieds, lignes parallèles, ensemble avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent.

La vente aura lieu aux heures accoutumées.

CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE.

A un crédit de 12 mois, du jour de la vente avec sécurité approuvee et privilege de vendeur retenu.

R. W. McCONEL,
m7 wjdv. Shérif.

SHERIFF SALE.

Marie Eulalie Cora Lecomte
vs.
Ursin Lambre.

No. 6225 | District Court Parish of Natchitoches, State of Louisiana,

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa issued by the Honorable the District Court, in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

Saturday the 31st day of March, 1866.

between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M., at the door of the Court House, in the town and Parish of Natchitoches, the following described property:

A certain tract or parcel of land in the Parish of Natchitoches, containing 560 arpents, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, being that tract of land acquired by Madam Clarisse Hertzog, alias widow Valsin Lambre, from Henry Hertzog, by a purchase by a notarial act passed before Thomas P. Jones, Recorder, in the 24th day of February, 1851, and by said Henry Hertzog acquired by partition of property belonging to J. F. Hertzog, deceased, between the heirs of said deceased, made on the 9th day of January, 1850—said tract of land being situated on both sides of Red River, and being bounded above by lands belonging to the succession of Valsin Lambre, deceased, and below by by lands belonging to Neuville Prudhomme, being the property of the said Ursin Lambre.

TERMS OF SALE.

CASH, with the benefit of appraisement.

R. W. McCONEL,
sw-f28-tds. Sheriff.

VENTE DE SHERIF.

Marie Eulalie Cora Lecomte
vs.
Ursin Lambre.

No. 6225 | Cour de District Paroisse des Natchitoches Etat de la Louisiane

EN vertu d'un writ de fi. fa. issu par l'Honorable Cour de District, dans et pour la paroisse des Natchitoches, Etat de Louisiane, et à moi addressé dans le procès ci dessus numéroté, j'ai et sais offrirai envente, au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur.

Samedi le 31e jour de Mars, 1866.

entre onze heures et midi, à la porte de la maison de cour de la ville et paroisse des Natchitoches, la propriété suivante décrite:

Un certain morceau ou portion de terre dans la paroisse des Natchitoches, contenant 560 arpents, plus ou moins avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, étant le même morceau de terre acquis de Madame Clarisse Hertzog autrement Veuve Valsin Lambre, de Henry Hertzog, par achat par acte notarié passé pardevant Thomas P. Jones, Recorder, le 24e jour de février 1851, et par le dit Henry Hertzog, étant acquis par partage de la propriété appartenant à J. F. Hertzog, décédé, entre les heritiers du dit défunt fait le 9 du mois de Janvier 1850.