

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday.

OFFICE ST. DENIS STREET, IN THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

Rates of Subscription—Per year, in advance, \$5; Six Months, \$3; Three Months, \$2.

Where persons have not the mail facilities to admit of their taking a Semi-Weekly paper, it can be sent by express on the Wednesday or Saturday paper for half the above rates.

Agents are allowed twenty per cent on the amount of the subscription.

Advertisements—One square first insertion \$1.00, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

New Agencies.

W. B. SIMONS, Alexandria, La.

A. L. HAY, New Orleans, La.

W. F. McCLANAHAN, San Augustine, Texas.

W. F. McCLANAHAN, New York.

W. F. McCLANAHAN, Agent—82 Nassau St.

NATCHITOCHEES LA., MARCH 21, 1866.



TO ALL CONCERNED.

I have received from Mr. Fitzgibbon, 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 from New Orleans will be forwarded with dispatch.

LOUIS DUPLEX, Jan 24 1866.

Candidates.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce J. M. ELIOT from Springville, La., as a candidate for the Sheriff at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. W. McCONNEL, 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 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 W. 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. 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, at the ensuing election.

FOR RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce the name of COL. GEORGE W. HOELOWAY, 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.

FOR CLERK.

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 candidate for assessor at the ensuing election.

MANY VOTERS.

We are indebted to C. V. Pique, S. M. Cooley, Jas. H. Hill, Hon. Setgins and Armstrong, as also Hon. Capt. J. J. Comper, of the Steamers Frolic for late papers.

Hon. W. B. Lewis, Judge of the 9th Judicial Court, is here, since Sunday, to attend to the very large docket of this Parish. More than 600 cases are reported.

The Court is in session since Monday, and will adjourn on Wednesday.

The public and particularly this community, will see in our columns that Roussel's celebrated Springs, will be opened on the 25th inst.

We call the attention of our planters generally upon the advertisements most published elsewhere by Messrs. Prudhomme and Breteche.

Who wants to buy a good house, nearly new, having splendid premises for \$4000, only a part cash? Call at our office for such a good investment.

NAPOLEON III.

From the day wherein the French Emperor became Emperor of France, the English press, from which Americans take their ideas of European matters, has never ceased to ridicule the "Nephew of the Uncle."

In the stately quarters may an earnest and learned writer has examined the antecedents of the man and attempted to predict his future. The condition and character of his vast empire, have been investigated and discussed with due regard to the supposed ambition of the Emperor, and with very slight reference to the teachings of the national history.

Any one who has perused the columns of the London Quarterly for example, for a dozen years, will find, if he will take the trouble to do so, some of the most astounding prophecies on record, which have never yet had fulfillment.

The Times, and other daily papers, which are supposed to speak the sentiment of the English people, have been equally at fault. Dislike of the Gaul first, and distrust of the national history, have marked, almost invariably, the utterances of the British press.

A nation that has occupied so important a place in the world's history, must have some inherent traits of character, distinguishing it from all others. It could not otherwise preserve its identity. These peculiarities are the very things that Napoleon must thoroughly understand.

At this distance from the events themselves, we are apt to overlook or underrate the magnitude of the "experiment," which this remarkable man tried, and tried successfully. If it is admitted, as English writers have broadly asserted, that Napoleon's assumption of royal titles and prerogatives, was a mere socialist venture, it must also be allowed that no more daring or more successful venture was ever made; and it must be admitted, that he thoroughly comprehended the nature of the elements with which he dealt, at home and abroad, and that his success was as complete as his plan was perfect.

It would be perfectly futile at this day to deny him the possession of unparalleled sagacity.

It may be that the fatalism scribbled to him, and which he has never cared to contradict, is a mere assumption and pretense. He is the most impassive man of this age, and perhaps of any former age, and his designs are never known until they are accomplished.

To affect a slight regard for his executive ability, is to contradict the plainest teachings of his entire public life. He has been the more successful Potentate among the crowned heads of the Old World, and has exercised the most powerful influence, and the most inflexible skill in the management of the complicated machinery of the world's politics.

Most of the changes that have occurred during the last fifteen years, in Governments across the Atlantic, have been more or less directly wrought by him. And the most curious feature in this wonderful history is that while there have been but few denunciations on the part of the impulsive people he governs, to indicate his popularity, there is no throne in Europe that seems to stand on more stable foundations.

Whatever designs he may cherish, with reference to this continent, it is certain that he has not yet revealed them. Our people have been favored more than once, with clear explanations of all his schemes, but unfortunately, the "logic of events," has rendered these explanations to the winds. It does not seem likely that his attachment to Maximilian is so strong that he will perish the stability of his own throne in order to establish one in Mexico. His hatred to Republican institutions is not sufficiently violent to cause him to quarrel seriously with Mexico's more powerful neighbor.

But if his plans are to be discovered and thwarted, it will never be done by underrating the wisdom of the most consummate politician and statesman of Christendom, or by pretending to know his secret purposes.

"To Alpha." We publish with pleasure your new letter. All your correspondences are welcomed by our numerous readers.

In answer to your questions about the approximation of our next crop in Natchitoches and Sabine Parishes, we will confer with Lieut. Henderson on the subject and our opinion given next week.

Our correspondent "Ione" has sent us another of her delightful compositions. The subject is rather "cool" for this season, but as every one of us has to think about it, the article will be read with the credit due to the talent of the author of "Woman's Rights."

The fine little Steamer Anna, Capt. Charleville, has come through Little and Cane rivers, as far as Emile Sompey's plantation, delivering her freight all along the Coast. She, at the last dates, was loading with cotton for her down trip. This is the best opportunity offered to our planters to receive freight at their own landing.

STEAMER FROLIC.—We understand that should our merchants would have patronized the Steamer Frolic, on her last trip, they would have received their freight at Natchitoches, as it was the intention of Capt. Comper, to come with his light boat. We are also informed that several repairs have been made to the boat, and that she is now considered one of the fastest on Red River.

Our River is falling very fast. Cane river is nearly dry again, at certain points.

THE CALM OF DEATH.

For the Natchitoches "Times."

"Fold the hands peacefully across the still breast. Gently relax and compress the limbs. Close the eyes—Smooth the forehead locks. Calmly resign the parting loved one to his last resting place. A smile plays still about his features—a languishing smile which tells of hope and of longing beyond the grave. All is over for those who no more work in this weary world for those who no more amid the turmoil and the bustle of the busy crowd shall that form be mingled. That voice which once charmed thousands with its power and its eloquence is hushed forever. No more tumult—no more struggles in the battle of life. All is at peace—at rest. Another soul has winged its flight heavenward. It is its eternal home, with its Maker and his angels, where it will dwell in peace and joy forever. Another home is rendered desolate. There is a vacancy—a void left which none but the departed one can fill. Time may soothe the first bit of anguish—tune the rhapsody of smiles and murmurings, the rebellious struggles against the decrees of the Almighty, but fails to bring to the grief-stricken heart, that oblivion which only the accumulation of weary articles, greenness and planation goods, give us a miniature of the great. The other hand of our departed one is not lagging observed in all directions. Of late, the celebrated Gin-fright, and original maker of the revolving Cotton Press, Mr. Delphin, was in our midst and removed the dwelling house on the plantation from the impending peril of the caveing river banks—the distance of 400 feet in the limited time of 10 days. His mechanical skill, and ingenuity for such a short time, was well shown by the efforts of the Freedmen. Time the great arbiter of our fate, will decide this point—but it is our earnest conviction, that the Freedmen in general, are willing to labor industriously this year, because in their will and incoherent dreams they have golden visions of fairy lands which they expect to realize from the hard earnings of this crop. When the year 1867 will come round, they shall have freedom and the Freedmen of the United States, being no wiser and no better than Freedmen of other lands and other times—we do not see why they should make an exception to the rule. The planter, however, and with justice, great consideration for the Freedmen, but he is not satisfied that they will not be disappointed in their expectations. Speculation among the planters about the crop, corroborate on the number of bales per head to a remarkable degree. They are under the impression that bales will be the minimum and seven and a half the maximum. With the aid of Lieut. Henderson's papers, you Mr. Editor, ought to be able to tell us what will be the approximate crop of Natchitoches and Sabine Parishes, according to the basis laid down for Natchitoches, by our Red River proprietors. Politically, we class Conservative Democrats—or pro-J. H. P. and anti-Wells. We are watching the course of Congress with coolness and forbearance, and fear no disastrous result to the South; so long as the ship of State is entrusted to the hands of Frelinghuysen, we consider the ship safe and sound. We consider the present and the future of the South, as a matter of the rights of a conquered people, and we rejoice at the gallant stand the President has taken against the Bill. We are of the opinion that the Back Republicans will never admit our Representatives in the halls of legislation, so long as they have imposed upon the South their obnoxious and wild theories, and we further believe that the opposition of President Johnson will cause a derision in their party, which will check its progress and eventually destroy it. From his firmness and perseverance in the support of his reconstructions policy—it is evident that our chief Magistrate will soon relieve us from this semi-temporary condition.

Mr. Editor.—We have for some time noticed with pleasure the earnest efforts of our citizens to better themselves to the new order of affairs; and by cheerful industry meet the exigencies of the times. The sound of the hammer and saw, the reverberating ring of the anvil—Lester worker's sudden sounding hammer, are heard at every turn. The merchants are all busy, and the learned lawyer and Doctor all seem employed, and no over-proportion of the population are looking for a few dollars—are to be seen in our streets, even the favored Washington Street, has excited sympathy and is being beautified by being once more leveled by the help of Pine Ricks, Brack and DeWitt. Thinking this State of things was too flattering to last, we took the middle of March, knowing that the town ditch had not received the usual quantity of the Committee of the town "cleaning out and settling department," we feared a storm so engaged like Noah, when afraid of the deluge, an elevated position to float in when it should come. It did come, the storm, but it was not high, and caught us in the Valley between the two sides of Second Street, and the Hill, and through which the water of the angry and turbid town ditch. The danger was eminent, and we fled to our elevated position before selected; and there, under shelter from the rain, watched the courage of events, the Town Ditch and the now aquatic settlers in its vicinity. It was amusing as well as instructive, to see the various modes adopted to get over the flooded district, to witness the efforts of the men of the occasion, in saving floating plank, with logs, blocks, lumber and what ever the angry flood bore on its bosom. One man was seen with a long pole, with a hook at its end, who had determined to volunteer his aid to clear away all obstructions to the swelling flood; he was only stopped by being ordered away from pulling down a plank embankment of the Ditch. The waters deprived of the aid of this plank were driven higher and higher they rose, impeding and obstructing its way, impeding the progress of the rain continued to fall and all or most of the foot bridges floated off. At last the rain ceased and in due time the water subsided, we saw dry land, the ditch water was within its banks, and like Noah we left our Ark, to see the ruin left—We hoped to be guided by following the towns Constable in the direction of the dam, but could not get up, with his report of damages were, but suppose that it was, "damages slight—a few foot bridges carried off." Second Street, is not important, as nobody lives there except tax payers, we agree with him—and add that the mud which was thrown up in our beautiful limp town ditch, as commencement for the next river, by dead dogs, cats, dead chickens, window blinds and plank, are all the damage to public interests, this is not worth seeing in just now—there is more work to do first on Front Street, the business part of the town, and repairing the foot bridges, for the tax payers convenience, and clearing out the ditch before the Spring months are over with their April showers, can be put off till May or June, when throwing up the mud and deposit from the ditch will be the escape of the malaria gas far towards securing the health by particular of those tax payers who like the happiness to be obliged from necessity to live on its borders, and a great deal of the work and undertaker's bill. Satisfied with my investigation, I picked up some scattered plank and laid them down to serve in the place of my lost foot bridge in the town authorities could advantageously contract for a new one. I live near the ditch, and am a tax payer.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We have received the No. 2 Vol. 24 of that excellent paper, "The Southern Cultivator," published at Athens Ga., by Messrs. Redmond and White. Such a popular and interesting Southern publication has been long ways welcomed at the planter's house, and we hope to see clubs formed in every corner of this Parish and support this useful monthly.

See in another column for its advertisement.

our Camp Correspondence.

The revival of trade in Camp—its new status and Merchants—Improvements on Plantations—Working of the new system—Industry of the Planter—Their views on the coming crops. Political affairs, etc.

We resume with pleasure, our former correspondence with the "Times," to enlighten the good people of Natchitoches in the present flourishing condition of Camp, and vicinity. There is an extraordinary energy exhibited by the citizens of this section of Louisiana. Camp has risen like a phoenix from its ashes, and entered from its former state, we behold with wonder and admiration, a large frame store stocked with an abundance of goods and over whose counter preside with imperial grace, those princely Merchants, S. M. Hart and R. Lamont. The well-established stand on Conti street, under the superior guidance of the silent I. Coughlin, also an honor to the beautiful residence of Dr. Armstrong on Front Street, now in course of completion, will add another feather to his bonnet. Wherever we turn our gaze—there is a notice of improvements of more or less magnitude. The landing of this thriving village, gushing as it does, under its accumulation of fancy articles, greenness and planation goods, give us a miniature of the great Metropolis. On the other hand, the plantations are not lagging observed in all directions. Of late, the celebrated Gin-fright, and original maker of the revolving Cotton Press, Mr. Delphin, was in our midst and removed the dwelling house on the plantation from the impending peril of the caveing river banks—the distance of 400 feet in the limited time of 10 days. His mechanical skill, and ingenuity for such a short time, was well shown by the efforts of the Freedmen. Time the great arbiter of our fate, will decide this point—but it is our earnest conviction, that the Freedmen in general, are willing to labor industriously this year, because in their will and incoherent dreams they have golden visions of fairy lands which they expect to realize from the hard earnings of this crop. When the year 1867 will come round, they shall have freedom and the Freedmen of the United States, being no wiser and no better than Freedmen of other lands and other times—we do not see why they should make an exception to the rule. The planter, however, and with justice, great consideration for the Freedmen, but he is not satisfied that they will not be disappointed in their expectations. Speculation among the planters about the crop, corroborate on the number of bales per head to a remarkable degree. They are under the impression that bales will be the minimum and seven and a half the maximum. With the aid of Lieut. Henderson's papers, you Mr. Editor, ought to be able to tell us what will be the approximate crop of Natchitoches and Sabine Parishes, according to the basis laid down for Natchitoches, by our Red River proprietors. Politically, we class Conservative Democrats—or pro-J. H. P. and anti-Wells. We are watching the course of Congress with coolness and forbearance, and fear no disastrous result to the South; so long as the ship of State is entrusted to the hands of Frelinghuysen, we consider the ship safe and sound. We consider the present and the future of the South, as a matter of the rights of a conquered people, and we rejoice at the gallant stand the President has taken against the Bill. We are of the opinion that the Back Republicans will never admit our Representatives in the halls of legislation, so long as they have imposed upon the South their obnoxious and wild theories, and we further believe that the opposition of President Johnson will cause a derision in their party, which will check its progress and eventually destroy it. From his firmness and perseverance in the support of his reconstructions policy—it is evident that our chief Magistrate will soon relieve us from this semi-temporary condition.

Mr. Editor.—We have for some time noticed with pleasure the earnest efforts of our citizens to better themselves to the new order of affairs; and by cheerful industry meet the exigencies of the times. The sound of the hammer and saw, the reverberating ring of the anvil—Lester worker's sudden sounding hammer, are heard at every turn. The merchants are all busy, and the learned lawyer and Doctor all seem employed, and no over-proportion of the population are looking for a few dollars—are to be seen in our streets, even the favored Washington Street, has excited sympathy and is being beautified by being once more leveled by the help of Pine Ricks, Brack and DeWitt. Thinking this State of things was too flattering to last, we took the middle of March, knowing that the town ditch had not received the usual quantity of the Committee of the town "cleaning out and settling department," we feared a storm so engaged like Noah, when afraid of the deluge, an elevated position to float in when it should come. It did come, the storm, but it was not high, and caught us in the Valley between the two sides of Second Street, and the Hill, and through which the water of the angry and turbid town ditch. The danger was eminent, and we fled to our elevated position before selected; and there, under shelter from the rain, watched the courage of events, the Town Ditch and the now aquatic settlers in its vicinity. It was amusing as well as instructive, to see the various modes adopted to get over the flooded district, to witness the efforts of the men of the occasion, in saving floating plank, with logs, blocks, lumber and what ever the angry flood bore on its bosom. One man was seen with a long pole, with a hook at its end, who had determined to volunteer his aid to clear away all obstructions to the swelling flood; he was only stopped by being ordered away from pulling down a plank embankment of the Ditch. The waters deprived of the aid of this plank were driven higher and higher they rose, impeding and obstructing its way, impeding the progress of the rain continued to fall and all or most of the foot bridges floated off. At last the rain ceased and in due time the water subsided, we saw dry land, the ditch water was within its banks, and like Noah we left our Ark, to see the ruin left—We hoped to be guided by following the towns Constable in the direction of the dam, but could not get up, with his report of damages were, but suppose that it was, "damages slight—a few foot bridges carried off." Second Street, is not important, as nobody lives there except tax payers, we agree with him—and add that the mud which was thrown up in our beautiful limp town ditch, as commencement for the next river, by dead dogs, cats, dead chickens, window blinds and plank, are all the damage to public interests, this is not worth seeing in just now—there is more work to do first on Front Street, the business part of the town, and repairing the foot bridges, for the tax payers convenience, and clearing out the ditch before the Spring months are over with their April showers, can be put off till May or June, when throwing up the mud and deposit from the ditch will be the escape of the malaria gas far towards securing the health by particular of those tax payers who like the happiness to be obliged from necessity to live on its borders, and a great deal of the work and undertaker's bill. Satisfied with my investigation, I picked up some scattered plank and laid them down to serve in the place of my lost foot bridge in the town authorities could advantageously contract for a new one. I live near the ditch, and am a tax payer.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We have received the No. 2 Vol. 24 of that excellent paper, "The Southern Cultivator," published at Athens Ga., by Messrs. Redmond and White. Such a popular and interesting Southern publication has been long ways welcomed at the planter's house, and we hope to see clubs formed in every corner of this Parish and support this useful monthly.

See in another column for its advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pennsylvania Union State Convention yesterday nominated Gen. Jno. Geary Governor on the first ballot, and adopted a resolution declaring that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress, that the President is pledged to the payment of the public debt, and the restoration of the freedmen, praying Gov. Curtin, and requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

Ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, has, it is said, a note to the Committee on Reconstruction, asking that in the examination of witnesses respecting the affairs of that State, he may have the opportunity of cross-examining them.

Referring to the fishing privileges conceded by the Canadian reciprocity treaty which expire on the 17th inst., the National Intelligencer, says:

These rights were obtained by the United States with great difficulty, for there has been no point in our diplomatic discussion with the British Government of which it has been so lenacious. It was thought a remarkable concession on the part of that Government when the fishing privileges were embraced in the reciprocal treaty.

Much irritation then existed on the subject to seizure by the colonial cruisers. This Government had dispatched a vessel or two of war to the fishing waters for the preservation of peace, which was likely to be interrupted by collisions between our fishing fleets and the colonial navy.

The same state of things will now occur. The fishing privileges can only be regained by treaty, and the British Government will demand very valuable equivalents for the complete renunciation, on our part, of all claims on account of the deprivations upon our commerce by the Alabama and her consort.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th ult., Count Watrous, from the chair of the Committee on the Affairs of the Empire, presented the following significant allusion to the Mexican question:

Sir.—The Corps Legislatif is happy to observe with your Majesty the tenacity, constantly more and more general, to relieve foreign difficulties by pacific means. This tenacity, strengthened as it has been by your Majesty's many sovereigns, and by the friendly meeting of the English and French fleets, is an additional pledge of that peace, the preservation of which responds to the requirements of people's souls, accomplishes the wishes of France, and honors the wisdom and prudence of her Government.

We have ever shared with the Emperor the firm hope that a reconciliation will take place between the Pope and Italy—a reconciliation essential to both their interests, to the peace of Europe and the repose of consciences. The convention of September 15th honestly executed will be a fresh guarantee of the temporal power—[applause]—the maintenance of which is indispensable to the independent exercise of the spiritual power of the Holy Father. [More applause.]

Our expedition to Mexico is approaching its end. The country has received the assurance of this with satisfaction. We were forced to go to Mexico by the imperative duty of protecting our countrymen against odious violence, and obtaining the redress of our too legitimate grievances. Our soldiers and sailors have worthily fulfilled the task assigned them by their country and their honor. [Loud applause.] Of these, sir, you the guardian, and the Corps Legislatif knows that you will watch over with a solicitude worthy of France and of your name.

In reply to a committee who presented the address of the Corps, the Emperor Napoleon delivered the following address:

Messieurs les Senateurs: The Senate's address is an elegant commentary upon my speech; it develops all that which I only indicated; it explains all that which I wished to be understood. You desire with me stability in the maintenance in its integrity of the national honor and dignity. This accord between us is a power. The moral, like the physical world, obeys general laws which cannot be transgressed without danger. It is not by daily sapping the bases of an edifice that the crowning of it is to be hastened. My government is not stationary; it moves on, and in the end, it will be a firm ground, capable of supporting the power and liberty of our people. Let us call to our aid progress in all its forms, but let us build up, story by story, the grand pyramid which has for its base universal suffrage, and for its apex the civilizing genius of France. These sentiments, which are so well expressed in your address, have deeply moved me; they are worthy of the first body of the State, which is the vigilant guardian of the constitution and the principles it establishes.

This, I think, the most remarkable reply the Emperor ever delivered to an address. It is a novelty so to frame a speech on such an occasion as to treat an acknowledgment of an entirely subversive address as a sort of amendment to the speech from the throne, giving it a sense which the sovereign could not have intended to make plain at the time he delivered it. The Emperor, on January 22nd thought fit to leave out the word "temporal," when speaking of the Pope's "indispensable power;" and now, on February 19th, the Senate having put that word in their address, the Emperor says they say what he meant. The Pope would, perhaps, be too sanguine if he were to reckon too much upon the fact; but it is plain that the Emperor, by accepting of the Senate's address, expresses more strongly in his favor than he judged it desirable to do in the speech from the throne less than a month ago. This is a qualified praise of the Senate's address, also makes the Emperor directly responsible for that irritating paragraph about Mexico, which I am quite sure you will find within these few days has given great offence in the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The gold and foreign exchange market was greatly exercised yesterday. At the opening of the market it was announced gold had declined to 129 1/2 in New York. As the latest press dispatches quoted 130 1/2 the evening before, this discrepancy was difficult to understand. The noon dispatches, as published in our evening issue, settled the question by quoting a further decline, say to 129 1/2. Sales yesterday in our market were to a liberal extent; \$100,000 at 129 1/2 closing at 127 1/2.

In foreign exchange there was no regularity. Sterling was sold at 130 1/2, declining to 135. France, 1 1/2 @ 4 1/2, declining to 1 1/2. New York funds, 100 @ 100, par @ 100, at the counters, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, discount outside.

The cotton market was neither one thing nor another. The rapid fall in foreign exchange, the nervousness of some dealers, or rather decided aversion of dealers to purchase, caused buyers of cotton to come to a halt.

It was difficult to determine on quotations. Whether 35 or 36 was fair, quotations for low middling, was not settled at the close of business, or whether, under the telegraphic advice of 40c. in New York, there were any regular figures. Middling is quoted at 42 to 44c.

The receipts of sugar continue as expected light. There were no sales reported yesterday of brown; some hds of clarified white were taken at 16 1/2. In molasses there was a sale of 20 @ 9 1/2. There is a good supply of Cuba, which is selling at 40 @ 42c, @ 4 1/2.

The receipts of Western produce are augmenting daily. Bayonet produce, of course, refraining from large purchases. Corn is under large sale.

The Mexican President.

A few days ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the President to communicate, in his opinion, not inconsistent with the public interests, any correspondence or other information in possession of the Government, in regard to the term of office of President Benito Juarez, of the Republic of Mexico; and as to the period when, under the constitution, a popular election in that country shall take place, when free from foreign invasion, as to any vote of confidence and extraordinary power given to President Juarez by the Congress of the Mexican Republic. The President, through Secretary Seward, informs the House that it would be inexpedient to furnish the information called for.

REPORTS FROM MEXICO. New York, March 8.—A Vera Cruz letter, of February 24th states that a dispatch has been received from Mexico announcing that a decree had been issued authorizing the issuing and making the same legal tender, of \$20,000,000 of Imperial paper currency; although there is no doubt that the Confederates in Mexico are engaged in some secret movement of no small importance, and in regard to what has been or will be their policy they take up arms, they will certainly not fight on the side which has got the last money nor be particularly scrupulous about obeying any orders inconsistent with their own desires. True they mean to fight when cornered, but it is for money, not glory, this time that they take the field. To-day Vera Cruz is alive with Confederate Americans. Parties of them have disappeared within the last week or so.

FOREIGN ITEMS. The London Times, of Feb. 17, says: There is a reason for believing that small arms of spurious manufacture have been sold in extraordinary numbers recently by a firm in the city of London, and that firm's consignments have been made to that firm in question, and have disposed of as many as eight thousand muskets of the kind mentioned, and have in their possession 3000 more barrels, supposed to be Austrian manufacture, and have been originally fabricated for Confederate service during the American civil war, but that is only conjecture. One of the gun barrels was taken to the Mansion House on Saturday with a view to an application for summons against parties selling, them on the ground that they do not bear the mark or brand of either London or Birmingham proof-houses, which is so essential and the want of which, is an offense punishable by heavy penalty.

Considerable attention is occupied by the speech of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Watkiss. In referring to the Fiala movement, he says: I answer we have not made any representations, we have seen cause to deplore much that has taken place there, but we have had no cause which would have justified us in making representations to the Government of the United States upon the subject; for God's sake let us who are anxious, and justly anxious to maintain our own country as satisfactory against every motive and doubtful demand of foreign government have little forbearance and toleration. In judging of the proceedings of the governments of other countries we have not made any representations to the United States Government had we had facts of nature that would justify such a course, I need not say that we should have taken it.

The Monitor, of February 19, says private letters from Rome to the 14th inst., announce officially the rupture of the relation of Russia with the Pontifical Government. Cardinal Antonelli, who has just received a note from Prince Gortchakoff, who refuses to disavow the language uttered by Baron De Mendorf Maudslayi, in an interview with the Holy Father on the occasion of the Christmas festivities. Russia will only retain an unrecognized agent at Rome.

The Patrie of February 19th says. It is rumored that at a Cabinet Council, recently held in Washington, Mr. Seward presented drafts of a dispatch to the French Government, manifesting the most conciliatory intentions toward France—intimating the readiness of the United States to proclaim their neutrality in Mexico, subject to certain conditions.

The Prussian Government suddenly closed the Chambers on the plea that the proceedings of the Deputies were in opposition to the Government, and would tend towards the subversion of the monarchy. President Grant has expressed the hope that the people would stand by the representatives and the constitution.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be held on March 8th, to receive explanations of arrangements with contractors and others for laying the cable during the present year.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE. In a letter from Rome, published in the Pall Mall Gazette, it is stated that the Pope has another bad turn during the last few days, and the doctors have been somewhat uneasy about him. His immediate attendants say they observe signs of growing feebleness in him; that his memory is shaken, and he yields more than formerly to violent predilections and antipathies. This is said to be especially noticeable in regard to the impressions of earlier years, which seem to be gradually coming back to him. He shows a marked leaning toward Italy and the house of Savoy. He has even, it is reported, been heard in conversation with some of his more intimate friends, to propose the investiture of Victor Emmanuel as Vicar of the Holy See in the Romagna, the Marches and Umbria.

ROUSSEL'S CELEBRATED SPRINGS.

Near the 14th July Springs. The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally that his springs will be opened on the 25th inst, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 7 o'clock P. M. They are all respectfully invited to come and pass a few delightful moments.

His Bar will be furnished with the best liquors. The entertainments will be varied. Fish fry, Turtle soup and other delicacies of the lake will be furnished to customers, when ordered before 7 o'clock.

J. B. ROUSSEL.

Planters Attention!

The well known thorough bred Stallions ULRIE JEFF and NORBURN, will make the carrying season at the plantations of P. P. Prudhomme on Brevelle's Island and W. W. Brezezele's, Red River, above Camp, alternately at the low rate of Thirty-five dollars, and two dollars to groom—without insurance.

No mares will be served unless CASH is invariably paid in ADVANCE. The liabilities for mares, m21-w&v2m.

Notice. During my absence, Mr. H. H. Hubbard, is my authorized agent. RUDOLPH BRYAN, m7-3t.

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. CLEMENT BRETECHE, of Church Hill. LOUIS LATATTE, of Silver Grove. Agents of G. & E. St. A. Prudhomme, m7-sw1mo.

A. L. HAY, Sole Agent for the State of Louisiana, THOS. C. PAYAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FANCY GOODS, FANCY FINISHING GOODS, FANCY HOSIERY, FANCY MILLINERY, FANCY TRIMMINGS,