THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEIX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Mr. J. B. Chandler is the duly authorized agent of the *Natchitoches Times* for that portion of the State of Louisiana and Mississippi bordering on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

TEXAS.

W. P. McCLANAHAN.....San Augustine.

NEW YORK.

ARBOTT & Co., Adv. Agent—32 Nassau St.

NATCHITOCHES LA., APRIL 4, 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 of JOHN J. BOSSIER, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches at the ensuing election.

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 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. J. RAINS, 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.

For Recorder.

GEORGE W. KEARNEY.

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.

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.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We take pleasure in announcing the name of A. LEMEE Esq., as candidate for the office of District Attorney for the 9th Judicial District, composed of the Parishes of Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine and Winn.

We are authorized to announce the name of DAVID PEARSON, Esq. of Winn Parish, as candidate for the office of District Attorney, for the 9th Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. F. SMITH, of the Parish of Sabine, as a candidate for the office of District Atty of the ninth Judicial District.

TO OUR CANDIDATES.

We are ready to print at a day's notice any quantity of Election Tickets. Such Jobs have to be paid CASH. We cannot depart from this rule, as we have in our books, yet UNPAID, similar Jobs made since five or six years, without any prospect of settlement.

CANDIDATES WILL TAKE DUE NOTICE OF THE SAME.

april 4-t. f.

RIVER.—Our stream is rising at a tolerable good speed. Good class boats can easily reach our landing. The little steamer ANNA has been the first one seen, to the delight of all the population. Capt. Charleville has inaugurated the navigation of Cane River, this year.

CIRCUS.—The lovers of fun and equestrian performances will be delighted to learn that Stone & Rostone's extensive and popular circus will be in Nathitoches on Sunday the 15th day of April, and will give three performances, one in the afternoon and two at night. This magnificent establishment is spoken of by all our Southern exchanges where it has been, as the best circus on this Continent. The Denzer Brothers, the most graceful acrobats that ever touched the horizontal bar; Le Jeune Burte, the celebrated Equestrian; the famous Sagrino Family, Mons. Penelle, M'lle Sophia, and Master Henry Sagrino; Den Stone with his Comic Mules and Prof. Hutchinson with his wonderful Dogs, are all with this magnificent enterprise. This Circus, formerly Stone and McCollum's, has been in Europe and South America the last six years, and has returned with the dawning of peace once more to delight young and old, with their unrivalled performances. The name of Den Stone alone will draw 2,000 or more, so called. Of course the Canvass will be thronged to its utmost capacity at each performance, nothing of the sort having been seen for years.

☞ Col. Holloway announced for some time in our columns, as candidate for *Recorder*, has withdrawn his name, as such.

The Col. has too many warm friends in this Parish to remain idle in our contest. At their solicitation he offers himself, his serivces for the candidature of *Sheriff*, at the election in May next. We have many names for the same office and it will be a hard task to find out who will be the successful Competitor.

NOUS VERRONS.

See Montagne & Burke's advertisement in an another column. They offer to exchange their leather for good hides and it is a good opportunity for the planters.

SMALL POX.—We have had several light cases of that disease among our colored population, but it is now on the decrease. They are all fast recovering.

SERENADE.—We had the honor to be the recipient of a most delightful serenade on last Saturday night, given by the Philharmonic Society of Natchitoches.

The sweet strains issued by this excellent corps of musicians was truly pleasing to the listener. Unfortunately, we were sick and could not exhibit our appreciation in person, to the courteous gentlemen, and thereby losing an opportunity of being present to hear a speech that was intended for us. Our Thanks, Gentlemen, and may your shadows never grow less.

THE VETOED BILL.

The civil rights bill, which the President has interrupted by his veto, was originally included, in all its material features, in the Freedmen's Bureau bill as it came from the hands of Senator Trumbull of Illinois. It was afterwards divided and presented in two seperate bills, complementary to each other. The first passed, and was defeated by the President. The second came forward, and has had a more difficult passage through both Houses. It met with very serious opposition from Republicans in both Houses. After it got through the Senate, into which it was first introduced, it was amended, in several particulars, and passed in the House, not without some difficulty. Finally the party drill gave it a large majority.

On its return to the Senate, the House amendments were agreed to without debate, and without calling for a division, and we are, therefore, unable to say what was the proportion in the vote, and how those Senators who supported President Johnson in his veto, on the first bill voted on the final passage of this.

We notice in the telegraphic dispatches that Senator Foot, of Vermont, and Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, are both ill, and probably unable to attend. Senator Foot was absent when the vote was taken on the Freedmen's Bureau, Senator Dixon supported the President.

We are now getting the message of the President, and may get the result of the vote in the Senate, before going to press.

The bill is one to establish entire civil equality for the negro with the whites citizens of all the States of the Union, by the direct authority of the General Government, through its own courts, and by its own military power, when disputed, acting directly to the exclusion of State jurisdiction and State agency. By the first section it makes all persons born in the United States, and not subjects to a foreign power, (excluding Indians not taxed,) citizens of the United States; and provides that all such citizens, "of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntarily service," shall have every civil right, and enjoy the benefit of all laws and customs which white citizens enjoy in the same State or Territory. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, in any persons, to subject any inhabitant of any State to interruption of this perfect equality, and it gives jurisdiction to the United States courts in all such cases. The negro has a right to remove any case from a State court into the United States courts.

The United States district attorneys, marshals, deputy marshals, commissioners and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every person or officer deputed by the President are required and authorized to prosecute, "at the expense of the United States," all persons offending against the negro rights and privileges declared in the act. Heavy penalties are attached to the offence of obstructing process, or assisting in any way in abetting the escape of any person charged with the offence. And the President is especially empowered to employ the military force of the United States, in executing the act, at his discretion.

Here are ample grounds, to the exercise of the veto power of the President, upon legislation, grossly unconstitutional, and in derogation of all those rights of special jurisdiction to which the States are entitled over the civil status of their own inhabitants, which the President has so often admitted them to possess, and so firmly asserted his purpose to respect and protect.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞ We publish in to day's issue, our correspondent's "*Scriblerus*," letter on the *Free Labor and the Cotton Crops*. It is very evident to us that our friend has not made a serious tour, from here to his residence, as there appears from the tone of his letter, to be a special prejudice against the new order of things. The cases reported to us is the first we have heard of, occurring in this parish, and unless a planter be continually in the field with his laborers, his chances to be successful cannot be seen even through the "specs" in our session. Reports of an entire different character and of a most positive and satisfactory kind reach us from every part of the parish, except from our correspondent below.

COMMUNICATIO

Free Labor and the Cotton Crop.

It is said Mr. Editor, that the prophet Joe Smith, had a pair of huge spectacles, which, by being placed across his nose, revealed to his mortal vision not only all things past, present and to come, but also those which never had been, were not, and never would be. I had always been a heterodox in this article of the Mormon creed, and am still disposed to be a infidelious; but your leading editorial of 2 March has somewhat shaken my incredulity. I now incline to the opinion not only that Joe Smith had these miraculous spectacles, but that they are still in existence and that you, Mr. Editor, have them in your possession—for in that editorial of your above referred to, you have revealed many things in regard to free labor and the coming interest which my dull optics, without a fair opportunity, have not been permitted to see.

I know that some men's imagination—that of poets especially—would need no more than a fig for any substantial basis, on which to build a most gorgeous and resplendent edifice; and figuratively and not actually speaking, may be said to possess the "specs" in question. It may be then that you have only that poetic fancy, which in its reverie creates its beautiful and perfect ideal to take the place of the incongruous imperfections of this work-a-day, and material world, and that you are not literally guilty of spectacles. But you must either place the spectacles or plead guilty to having a poetic fancy; and say that your pen, this instance at least, has "turned to poetic forms of things unknown," and given "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." For you there say that *more land* was planted this year than "for many years before the war," and that the freedmen have abandoned "their old careless manners and their wonted idle habits," to invest themselves "with a new spirit of industry" and you estimate the crop now being planted at "more than any year before the war." Now Mr. Editor, the reverse of this is palpably true that it seems a waste of time to attempt to controvert it. That thousands of acres of land of every quality lying waste—that hundreds of negroes formerly employed as farm laborers are either in non-productive domestic service or only doing nothing—that, with a few exceptions, even those employed are doing little more than half work, is so evident that any observer that it is folly to attempt to prove it by going into details. The labor is not in the country to produce a crop equal to that of any year from 1850 to 1860 even if it could be controlled as formerly and under the present slip-shod "system" (so called,) it will require all the energy and tact of the planters to send even half an average crop to market next year.

I say nothing of Lieut. Henderson, the agement of the "Bureau." I take your word for it, that it is excellent. If he has done his duty, let him have the reward so by all good men—the consciousness of having done his duty. But when it is admitted (as it is by all,) that the negro is a man, there is not and cannot be any "system" about his labor. He is still the man, with African peculiarities and habits unrestrained. The golden fountain which will infuse into his brain and muscle, the nervous activity of the white race has not been discovered, and never will be—it only did not gush forth very bountifully when Andrew Johnson smote the rock this red of emancipation, nor does it run in this direction from the head quarters of the Bureau at New Orleans or Washington City.

A sad commentary on your editorial I seen on my journey home from town this afternoon I brought your paper containing it. I pass three plantations to reach home. In the first, were eleven negroes within hoes "replanting corn." Of these, five were either sitting or lying down asleep, mostly engaged in an occupation superseded in white society by the use of the tooth comb—of the others, one was working and the other (a man,) stalking across "rows of tender corn," with head awry, a vacant eye," singing one of his "peculiar plantation melodies," to three buzzards that were sailing aloft in the sky—while a pair of unconscious No. 12 russett bulls were doing some execution in the corn not ordered by the proprietor! On a second place, on which twenty hands are hired, I saw six negroes (2 men and 4 women,) idly lounging at the quarter for those in the field not being visible. On a third place, a broad expanse of waste land intervening, I saw nothing. But the proprietor told me a few days ago that he had but two or three hands who performed a fair labor—that he was disgusted and would rent his place next year—and that he had one negro boy whom he had "timed" while repairing a fence, and that he *knew* he could on an average, put up *one rail every minutes!* Of my own affairs, I have nothing to say. When Lazarus is hungry and not yet healed of his sores, he is glad to pick the crumbs which fall from the table. When cotton is worth 40 cents per pound a man can snap his fingers at early hours and steady labor. When the fountain of wealth flows "in fits of sulicive gluttony" a man can catch enough to moisten his lips even with a leaky bucket.

Now, Mr. Editor, I should perhaps not have replied to your article, had I not thought it calculated to injure the Southern planter, by aiding in creating the impression that a very large crop of cotton will be made this year. Planters will be forced generally by their debts due the freedmen, their merchants and others, to send their cotton off very early. The fact of these heavy receipts early in the season will tend to confirm the impression calculated to be given by such articles as your, and the consequence will be a heavy reduction in the price to the great injury of all classes in the South, and for the benefit of none except a people for whom we did not express much love two years ago.

Which of us is correct in our estimate of the crop, time alone can decide. I cannot see how it is possible for the country to make over half an average crop—it may produce more, but more probably less. Request and publish the opinion of practical men in various portions of the parish. And when you yourself go abroad, among the plantations, Mr. Editor, allow me to insist that you will keep a sharp lookout for energetic and industrious freedmen and women in the fence corners and about their quarters; and when you return to your sanctum to write about cotton and cotton crop they have not yet made, please stick your Joe Smith spectacles under the cushion of your arm chair and restrain your poetic imagination

Yours truly,
SCRIBLERUS.

NOTICE.

We are authorized to withdraw the name of GEORGE W. HOLLOWAY as candidate for RECORDER.

New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS,
March 26th 1866.

Mr. Editor.—The true evidence of the wealth and the prosperity of a people is when they are clear of beggars and loafers. I must acknowledge that not for a good many years have I seen so few beggars in New Orleans, and so few indeed these are that it called my attention to the subject, particularly when I walked in the vicinity of the hotels and public rendezvous. I wish I could say the same of "Loafers," of that gentry I am truly sorry to say, there are too many in this Metropolis, but as I said in my former that in another year from this, "Loafers" will not be able to stay much longer in New Orleans.

The proper spirit of the mechanics seems to be aroused not only in New Orleans but in Mobile also. There seems to me to be a restless in that class of the people: these movements are not for high wages but for eight hours labor. I do not believe that a strike for wages can be the object as I am sure that the mechanics of every discription are well paid in the South, and in Louisiana high wages have always been offered and paid for good mechanics.

But it is this Mr. Editor, the time has arrived when the mechanic is going to look to his interests and also to his mental culture. In reference to that subject, I do not intend to enter into a controversy or wish to contest for the eight hours labor either to give my opinion on the subject, but the nature of the move to me is very clear.

The mechanic now begins to think of his actual condition—he feels as he had been neglected. He wants time to improve himself mentally, he wants time to read, he wants time to bestow upon practical education, he wants time for social and friendly intercourse, and in fact, wants to attend to the elevation of his children, and the domestic duties of his family.

The following paragraph, I clip from the "Southern Star," of Sunday last. That paper, Mr. Editor, is advocating with much zeal the progressive movement of the mechanics. It says, "The movements of the mechanics of this city (New Orleans) in holding, that eight hours shall constitute a days work, was for the purpose of giving more repose to the body, and thus enabling them to improve the mind in the knowledge of books, the sciences and the arts."

It is very evident that there is a strong effort made by the mechanics and all those interested to establish a progressive move in this state, which if carried out as I hope sincerely it will, will lead also to a powerful emulation among that useful class of operatives.

While emulation I hope will be the great stimulous of the mechanic and the artist I will here say something about it and particularly allude to the bearings of emulation with the mechanic, and the man of inventive genious. In this country where freedom of action and pursuit, is tolerated and open to every one, it is therefore that emulation becomes the heart and soul of the thrifty mechanic.

By emulation, we mean a debt of pride ambition, and selfesteem that every man feels, and should feel for his "handy work" so as to compete honorably with his fellow mechanic. This he knows he must have or, if he intends to meet competition on fair ground, he has to exert himself so as to produce as good an article, if not better, then his neighbor. Should he have ever, have the stern ambition, the superior skill of making a nicer, better and more complete article than that of his neighbor or fellow mechanic, it is then very certain that his name and character as a skillful mechanic will soon be known, and of course, be looked for in preference to others who have not this, will give him not only means to forward his views, but will decidedly place him in a position to be respected and noted as the man of merit and trust.

I will in my next explain more of the bearing and influences of emulation in the mechanic arts, and the effects it has upon the rising generation in respect to industry and moral worth.

I remain yours very truly.
HOME INDUSTRY.

☞ An Inquest has been held on the body of a supposed negro man, found dead at or near the Sibley's lake. Madam Rumor says, tha the had the Small Pox' but we have not ascertained the fact.

☞ Messrs. Cunningham and Sons have associated themselves for the practice of Law. See their card in another column.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT—*Emphatic Notice of the British Minister.*—The annexed extract is from the Washington correspondence of the Richmond Examiner:

Washington, March 12.—The Fenian movement in this country is creating a profound sensation throughout the British dominions, and from the signs of the times the United States is evidently on the eve of a war, unless reason shall resume her empire and prevent it. It is currently reported to day, and believed by many intelligent men, that Sir Frederick Bruce, the English ambassador, has notified the Government in the most emphatic manner that Her Majesty's Government cannot refrain from expressing freely and frankly its views upon the unfriendly position which the United States manifests by allowing an organization to exist under its sanction which will, if persisted in, lead to war, which he depreciates for the sake of Christianity and civilization, and which would prove disastrous to both Governments.

It is looked upon by some of the most sagacious men that the Fenian organization in this country, winked at evidently by some in high positions, is virtually a declaration of war. It must be apparent to every reflecting man that, in the present disorganized state of our political affairs, the country is not in a condition to embark on such a gigantic undertaking.

If war must come, patriotism would dictate to every sensible man, if he truly loves his country, that the best policy to pursue would be to adopt the President's policy of uniting a distracted country that we may be more move onward to a career of prosperity and glory, and be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

PRESERVING PORK—In the first place, take a good hog, dress him in a cool time and let him hang until the whole carcass is cooled throughout. Cut out the fat pork neatly, taking away every piece that is bloody, or wash out the blood clean with cold water. The strips should be three or four inches wide. Lay them in a cool place, each piece by itself, for twenty-four hours, then sprinkle the bottom of a perfectly sweet barrel, half an inch thick, with what is called "coarse-fine" salt, and on that lay the pieces of pork, with the skin next the barrel. Go on to continue until the bottom is entirely covered. Pack it closely. Then cover that layer with half an inch of salt, and so continue until the barrel is nearly full; cover the top with salt, and then lay a clean strip of board over it, and on that a stone sufficiently heavy to keep the whole from rising. Let it stand twelve hours, and then fill the barrel with clean cold water.

In taking the pork from the barrel, no piece must ever be allowed to float above the brine, as it will be likely to ruin the whole. If the weather is a little warm when the pork is salted, it will be well to take it out in April, wash the barrel, scald the brine, and when cool, return it, and add new salt as the pork is laid in.—*N. E. Farmer.*

☞ GEORGE W. HOLLOWAY is candidate for the office of Sheriff, for the ensuing election.

THE DEAD DUCK

In the Richmond Times we find the following amusing shot at "dead duck" Forney:

The President, a short time ago usurped one of the principal prerogatives of the learned universities, to the great delight of all respectable people. He conferred the degree of "D. D." upon Forney. Not that he declared that most unscrupulous "artful dodger" of the press a "Doctor of Divinity," but he dubbed him a "Dead Duck," and as Forney happens to be the first man ever thus solemnly proclaimed by a President of the United States to be a defunct water fowl, the epithet has made him famous.

Since the publication of this celebrated letter recommending the deliberate intoxication of a certain theatrical "star," for the purpose of extracting secrets from which he hoped would blast the honor of a defenceless woman, he has well merited the title of "D. D." as the abbreviation of "Dirty Dog" but hat off been formally, upon a solemn anniversary occasion, invested with the honorary degree of "Dead Duck," by that title he will hereafter be popularity and historically known. We say "historically," for history does sometimes hang such character in chains, as all will remember who have read the "Vicar of Bray."

The President having handed Forney down to posterity as a dead duck, the question most difficult of solution is to determine to what species of the great family of web-footed waterfowls does Forney belong. We think the mystery one of very easy solution. We entertain to profound a respect for "canvas-backs," "mallards," "red-necks," "sprig tails," "black-backs," and teal or summer ducks, to class such a fishy, greedy bird as Forney with any of the excellent species.

Forney is a "dead didapper," and our admiration of the President's skill as quick shot is intensified when we recollect that it is next to impossible to kill this fishiest and most artful of ducks with an ordinary gun.

Of all the family of "divers," the "didapper" is the most dexterous at diving and turning somesaults in the water. He is a voracious and exceedingly fishy little fellow, and bears the same relationship to the great family of ducks as Forney does to the editorial fraternity. He is perpetually diving, and when he goes under, no one can make the slightest calculation as to the exact spot or moment when he will come to the surface. Having in our younger days paddled hours in pursuit of, and expended pounds of ammunition upon, this wary diver, we cannot to much commend that splendid shot from the portico of the White House which "keeled" the political "didapper" over.

As the bird can never be killed when his eye is upon the sportsman, Forney, the "didapper," undoubtedly met his fate when he was looking intently at Thad. Stevens, and did not think that "the man at the other end of the avenue" kept a gun, and shot fishy ducks upon National anniversaries.

But the divings and somersaults of Forney, the faithless are now at the end. The blind rage and insane abuse of the President which defiles the pages of the Chronicle and Press, remind us of the spasmodic fluttering of the "dying didadper, as he flaps and quivers convulsively upon the surface, with a heavy charge of Executive duck-shot in his brain.

Years hence, the old men of Washington well tell their grandchildren how, one bright 22d February morning, "all in the olden time," they saw President Andrew Johnson, shoot a foul, greedy, fishy little duck right in front of the White House, and, as an ornithological hero of the nursery, the "dead didapper" will rank next to the slain "cock robin."

HOW TO CEMENT CISTERNS

Take of New York, Louisville or Ohio Falls Cement one part, and of clean, sharp sand (the cleaner and sharper the better), two parts, mix them thoroughly while dry, in such quantity as may be desirable and convenient, from which take a bucket-full, more or less, according to the expertness of the person who is to put it on. Wet it as quickly as possible to the consistence of bricklayer's mortar, as commonly used; softer rather than stiffer; when, having everything in readiness, it should be put on as quickly as possible about a quarter of an inch thick. If the cement is to be used on the clay, no wetting is necessary, but if on a brick wall—the brick should first be well wet. There should be three coats of cement put on a cistern, one-fourth of an inch thick and if a perfect job, is very desirable, four coats will be better. The cement should be put on with as little rubbing as possible, and if it can be done with one motion of the trowel, so much the better. After the cement has commenced to set, any disturbance or movement will destroy the bond and in consequence the goodness of the job, hence it is much easier to put on several coats as above, than the same quantity at one time, so that the perfect parts may cover those which ar imperfect. If the cistern is brick up, as all should be, to guard against the roots of trees, vines &c., the brick should be laid in mortar—cement not necessary—and each driven firmly against the earth so as to prevent being forced outward by the weight of water, which is very great if in large quantities. Many otherwise good jobs are spoiled by anxiety to make the wall look fair and smooth on the inside, leaving openings behind them, after which cement as above.—*Valley Farmer*

INFLUENCE AND AFFECTION.—There is a good deal of cant about involuntary affection in the world, and all that; but a young lady should never let such foolish notions enter her head. She should allow the pride of conscious strength of mind to keep her above every foolish, vain and nonsensical preference toward this precious fop and that idle attendant on a lady's will.—She should lay it up in her heart as an immutable principle that no love can last if not based on a right and calm estimation of good qualities; or, at least, that if the object upon which it is lavished be one whose heart and head are not right, misery will surely be her portion. A sudden preference for a stranger is a very doubtful kind of preference, and the lady who allows herself to be betrayed into such a silly kind of affection, without knowing a word of the man's character or position, is guilty of an indiscretion which not only reflects unfavorably upon her good name, but argues badly for the nature and ground-work of that affection.

THE REGULAR AND FAST STEAMER,

ALABAMA.

CAPT. W. BOARDMAN.

Will make weekly trips from NEW ORLEANS, to SHREVEPORT, leaving New Orleans every Saturday, and Shreveport every Wednesday morning, passing Grand Ecore every Monday morning, and down every Thursday morning.

For freight and passage apply to Jas. H. Hill & Co., Grand Ecore or

L. DUPLEIX,
April, 4—w&sw1m. Natchitoches.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Having for several years had charge of the "Catholic School" in Monroe which has recently been voluntarily transferred to the "Sisters of the Holy Cross," I would respectfully inform the citizens of Natchitoches and vicinity, that I propose opening a similar day school in this place. Should the public patronage justify me in such an undertaking. Any number of little girls would be admitted, and little boys also, between the ages of 5 and 9 years; who would at all times be kept separate from the former. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the residence of Madam Buard, corner of Jefferson and Amulet Streets.

MRS. J. W. DABBS.

April, 4—3t.

STONE & ROSSTON'S

GREAT SOUTHERN

CIRCUS.

Organized expressly for the Southern Tour, and in order to give it vast brilliancy and effect, combined with Mr. John Murray's Talented EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

Making

STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAYS

Grand Combination

SOUTHERN CIRCUS!

Proprietors.—Mr. Denny Stone, formerly of the Great Southern Circus of Stone & McCollum; Mr. Frank Rosston, connected for many years with celebrated Southern Circus establishments; Mr. Jno. Murray formerly so distinguished as one of the two great Acrobats, Murray & Holland.

These gentlemen have for the past five years exhibited in England, France Germany and Spain, and upon the cessation of hostilities in America organized the present excellent troupe for Southern entertainment.

Capt. Thos. Usher Tidmarsh, Director. Frank Lelch, Manager; M. Coyle, Treasurer; Oscar Perry, the renowned Soloist, Leader of the Orchestra. STONE, ROSSTON & MURRRAY'S Grand Combination Equestrian and Dramatic Troupe will exhibit at

Natchitoches, Sunday, April 15th, and Monday April 16th, at 2 & 7 p. m.

Doors open for night performance, at 7, to commence at 7 1-2, Day performance at 2 P. M,

Campte April 17th, and Springville April 18th.

Please notice particularly, appointments prior to Natchitoches.

Monetts Ferry, Thursday, April 12th Cloutierville, Friday, April 13th, The old Robieu Plantation, Mr. Ben Bullite's, Saturday, April, 14.

ADMISSION—Reserved seats, particularly arranged for gentlemen, accompanied by Ladies, $1; Freedmens seats, $1 00.

The Proprietors wish it distinctly understood that the entrance way to the Pavillion will be made very commodious, that the entrance to the different class seats will all be separate and that respectable gentlemen are engaged as Ushers, whose duty it will be to see that every lady and gentleman is comfortably placed.

In the selection of Artists for this Colossal Alliance, it has been the Proprietors desire to secure such a variety that no patron shall fail to find in it much that will interest the mind and enchain the attention. The brilliant

CLUSTER OF CELEBRITIES,

which adorn this famed Circus, are unparalleled in their several specialities. The

Magnificent Scenes in the Arena,

are enriched and beautified by gorgeous paraphernalia and superb music, and they will be rendered with faultless grace and splendor.

Messrs Stone, Rosston and Murray having banished the antique style and reached perfection in this organization offer no stale or exhausted acts.

New features and Fresh novelties, never before introduced to the public, will surprise and delight the eye.

Public attention is called to the annexed

Array of Pre-eminent Talent,

Every Artist a Star and every act a Gem.

Among the professional celebrities adorning this perfect construction of talented versaliry is the wonderfully talented

SAGRINO FAMILY,
One of which.
MDLLE SOPHIE,

Is absolutely unapproached by any rider, male or female, in either hemisphere

Also

Mons. Perelle and Master Henrie.
LE JEUNE BURT,
The Wild Horseman of the West.

Prof. P. G. Hutchinson's

TRAINED DOGS.

PUNCH, DASH and TOBY,

Educated to perform a great variety of exceedingly amusing, wonderful and difficult Tricks. A description of the various feats that these sagacious social favorites have been taught to execute would surpass belief. Their intelligence, style and finish exceed every kind of training the brute species ever developed, and the amusing alacrity, and the immense docility displayed in their unique performances, call forth shouts of applause.

Messrs. Murray and Hitchinson, the renowned sensation acrobats.

The Denzer Brothers—Charles, Rudolph and Valentine.

Signor Ferdinand, the daring Gymnast, the intrepid Equilibrist, and the dashing Somersault Rider.

Mr. Den Stone, the popular humorist and accomplished gentleman of the Circle.

Mr. Frank Rosston, the skillful director of Amusements.

The collection of Trained I Performing Ponies and Trick are unsurpassable, and cann to elicit praise.

Messrs. Penny, Goldie, La Perry, George Murry, Masters Charles Leon, Clarence, etc versatile performers, the whole ing a congress of peerless tal

The Erisky Gamboleers,
GABE AND KATE.

mar31-sw&w4t.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM. M. J. CUN & A. B. CUNNINGHAM.

CUNNINGHAM & S

Attorneys at La

Will give strict attention to all intrusted to their care. Special a given to successions, claims for co received and strickly attended to i Northern Parishes of the State.

April 4—ly.

NOTICE.

BY an order of the Board of tees of the town of Na ches I D. V. Murphy Town C ble do notify Property Holders side walks with Brick, or Sa the present time. If not fixed paired within fifteen days fro date the work will be done at expense by the Corporation. Bridges communicating with property must be kept in good and the ditches free of encumb

D. V. MURPHY,
april4. Town Consta

NOTICE.

Succession of Samuel Gillispie.

EMANUEL B. LEVASSEUR, applied to be appointed Cur the vacant succession of Samuel G Notice is hereby given to all wh may concern to show cause within te why the application of the petitioner not be granted.

A. W. HAMILTO
a4-2t Cl

NOTICE.

Succession of Samuel Gillispie

EMANUEL B LEVASSEUR, aya mandé à être nommé Curateur succession vacante de Samuel G décédé. Avis est par ces présentes à toutes personnes intéressées d'avoir duire dans les dix jours les raisons pou que les la demande du pétitionnaire serait pas accordée.

A. W. HAMILTO
a4-2t Gre

STRAYED.

A bay roan pony, strayed from the ya a gentlentleman, in Natchitoches, on night of the 25th of March He had on, last seen, (at the plantation of J. B. tier, Sr. dec'd) a leather head stall, to the halter had been attached. Any giving information at the office of "Natchitoches Times" of the present abouts of said Pony, will be suitably ded, or bringing said pony to Natchi will in addition to a suitable reward, re payment for all expenses encurred.

April 4—tf.

NOTICE.

All persons cutting timber withou written authorization from me will be ously prosecuted according to law.

Mr. Ch. Diggs is duly authorized to attend to my interests, and all brought by him against parties will cognized.

VICTOR DURAN
April 4—1mo.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BY virtue of a proclamation to me ted by his Excellency J. M. W Gov of the State of Louisiana, an election w held at the different election precinc the Parish of Natchitoches, on

Monday the 7th day of May next.

For the following officers, viz:

One District Attorney for the Ninth cial District, composed of the Parish Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn and Sabi

One Sheriff for the Parish of Nat ches

One clerk of the District Court.
One Recorder.
One Assessor.
One Coroner.

Two Justices of the Peace, and one stable for the Natchitoches Ward, No.

And one Justice of the Peace an constable for each of the other Police Ward in the Parish.

Commissioners of election, are requi hold the said election in accordance law, which is the same as under the stitution of 1852, and make due retu this office.

Every white male who has attain age of twenty-one years, and who has a resident of the State twelve months preceding the election, and the last months thereof in the parish in which fers to vote and who shall be a citizen United States shall have the right ting.

In addition to the foregoing qualifica every elector is required to produce th oath prescribed in the President's clamation, either of the 8th December, or that of the 29th May, 1865, sworn subscribed by him before competent a ty.

R. W. McCONEL
April 4—ted Sh

AVIS D'ELECTION.

EN vertu de la proclamation qui m addressée par son excellence J. M. W Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisian election sera tenue dans les différents cints electoraux de la Paroisse des Na toches.

Lundi le 7e jour de Mai prochain,

Afin d'élire les divers officiers suivants

Un avocat de District pour le neuv District Judiciaire, composé des Paro Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn et Sabine,

Un Sheriff pour la Paroisse des Nat ches.

Un Greffier de la Cour de District.
Un Recorder.
Un Coroner.

Deux Juges de paix et un Constable le Ward No. 12.

Un juge de paix et un Constable chaque Ward du Juri de Police, dans Paroisse des Natchitoches.

Les Commissaires d'election sont r de tenir la dite election conformément toi, qui est la même qui existait d'ap Constitution de 1852, et ils feront leur tours à cet office.

Chaque homme blanc quia atteint de vingt et un ans, a residé dans douze mois avant l'election, et trois avant l'election dans la Paroisse dans quelle il veut voter, et qui est un ci des Etats unis, aura le droit de vote.

En plus des qualifications ci-dessus cées, chaque lecteur est requis de pro le serment d'amnistie prescrit dans la clamation du President, soit celui de cembre 1863 ou du 29, mai 1865, signé par lui pardevant une autorité péte.

R. W. McCONEL
Avril 4—3s. Sh