

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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NATCHITOCHEES LA., JUNE 13, 1866.



Mr. J. L. BULLARD, is our authorized Agent to collect, renew and receive subscriptions for the Natchitoches Times, for Natchitoches, and adjoining Parishes.

Beautiful Sentiments.

We publish below the beautiful sentiments expressed on the 31st May, ult., by a pupil of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at this place. Talent and Wisdom are happily combined with the touching expression issued by one of so tender years. We insert with pleasure, this sweet morseau, believing that the instruction derived therefrom will enlighten elder minds and increase redoubled efforts on the part of the composer, to even exceed her now very handsome composition.

The 31st of May, 1866.

The lovely dawn of this beautiful day lingered methinks long beyond its usual time, as if to give peculiar fragrance to the atmosphere, and when old Sol made his joyous appearance, tinting the scene with his richest hues, he seemed to fear, disturbing the quiet sublimity of that blissful morn, by his brighter rays, and promptly donning his fleecy mantle, from which he now and then peeped forth to contemplate the happy children of "La Plaine. Twice ere our morning devotions were over, did the "God of love descend upon our altar, and visit the secret closets of many a pure and loving heart. Then another miracle of grace, and there was light in heaven, and on earth, as the sanctifying waters of Baptism flowed upon the brows of four pupils of the Sacred Heart, and they became heirs to the kingdom of Heaven, earthly angels scarcely less pure than their guardian spirits who bore their fervent prayers to the throne of the Lamb in whose blood they had been washed. Oh! the thrilling sensations that ran through every heart, as the fervent neophytes in heartfelt tones, swore fidelity to our God—and how sweetly did the words of Christ's minister sink into every docile soul, where they would produce fruit, a hundred fold. Long did we linger beneath the shade of the Holy Tabernacle, remembering that one day in the temple of God is better than ages in the palace of kings.

Ere the vesper bell tolled decline of day, another touching heavenly scene had passed away, leaving, however, the sweetest memorials of earthly joys. It was a scene that Angels love to contemplate, and they do doubt united their sweetest tones to those of their earthly rivals, chanting the praises of the Immaculate Queen of Heaven.

A train of youthful virgins headed by the royal standard of Christians, with Mary's banners and statue borne in triumph gracefully wound their way towards a cluster of venerable pines—They pause, Christ's holy minister chants the Dominus Vobiscum, and solemn blessing of the Holy Church and Christians, the statue of our Holy Mother, "Queen of the Pines Woods," and while with consecrated hands, our Queen was placed upon her throne, her children of the Pines woods hailed her in accents sweet:

Notre Dame de la Plaine Dans nos bois reste toujours Agrez nos prieres Et notre ardent amour.

Then followed an eloquent discourse, and a consecration, composed for the occasion, no doubt the first ever addressed to our Immaculate Mother, as "Queen and Mistress of the Pine Woods. After this, the Magnificat, during which her children advance two by two, salute "Notre Dame de la Plaine, and leave at her feet a token of their love.

A CHILD OF MARY. PILLS, PILLS. Buy Dr. Spooner's Anti-Fever and ague pills at JOHN MOUTON & CO'S Store.

TOWN TALK.

Mr. Editor—Your semi-weekly "Town Talk" always affords some amusement, and often useful hints and instruction. Go on Mr. Town Talk—about fifty as it goes—strip up the Town authorities with a long pole—urge upon them the importance of putting every thing about their stagnant water-fool ditches and large yards in apple-pie order to guard against the probable invasion of fever and cholera. Pitch into every public man, who neglects his duty or abuses his power. Every man's public acts are fair subjects of discussion. If they do done ignorantly when it is his duty to know better, or partially or corruptly, where his oath requires him to perform his duty, without fear, favor or affection," according to the law and evidence.

But Mr. Editor, a public writer always acts more efficiently when he makes just imitations and exceptions, if they can be justly made, than by indiscriminate and sweeping censures of a whole class or body, when some of such class are not obnoxious to censure. In last Saturday's "Town Talk" you seem to intimate that the Magistrates of town are censurable in the performance or neglect of certain duties, now I know, nothing about the facts alluded to; but are all the magistrates, if any one is, justly chargeable with a want of brains, with ignorance or partiality in the discharge of their duties? If so, if their acts must stand a fair scrutiny, then apply the lash; but if other of them is not obnoxious to the charge of ignorance, imbecility or malfeasance, let him be excepted from sweeping charges. All criticism to be efficient should be discriminating and just.

Town Talk bows with all the courtesy and respect to the comports of his venerable friend, and will state that the remarks T. T. made last week, was penned with an eye to the correction X now demands, it was, and is still, the opinion of T. T. that the public would make the exception X desires, they knowing his legal ability, the meaning could not have been mistaken. Had T. T. used the words "with one exception" the question arises whether the party committing the malfeasance would not apply the exception to themselves. Hence, no direct distinction. If X insists upon certain lines being drawn to distinguish Magistrates, it can be done, for it is the intention of T. T. to bring to light all irregularities and illegal actions committed by the Magistrates and others.

The remarks of T. T. on last week, were well intended, and exhibited facts created, through assumption of power on one hand, and want of courage or imbecility on the other. It is the duty of the press to notify the public, how far the jurisdiction of local officers extends; to let the inhabitants understand the limits and power of the Freedmen's Bureau; to define the intention of the Government in regard to the Bureau, and to try and dispel any imaginary fear that our citizens may have, besides doing away with the "one man power."

If the charges of T. T. were not known to X, or did not come immediately under his notice, he can at least prepare for any result of the kind that may take place, and T. T. is satisfied that X will uphold his position to the best of his ability.

No, changes must take place, or shall take place, and T. T. thinks the press is bound to use its best efforts to bring about the successful beneficial results for our people—the people must know the workings, twistings and technicalities of acts that are committed with an express purpose to create dissatisfaction between the races. If we must have radical teachings, let it come, if we are to be exempt from such a calamity, let us know, but do not for heaven sake allow ourselves to be chained into submission by the unauthorized threat of one or a few men who cannot injure, though their teachings and precepts be ever so poisoning.

The government means well, and should not be denounced for the action of subordinates. If the people have cause to complain, let them do so by petitioning to the proper authorities, if on the contrary, let them not force difficulty upon themselves. Prudence and reason dictate that the citizens should act as promptly with that calmness and moderation that is necessary, as they would to repel an insult when offered, by an assuming imaginary holder of power.

Our friends will bear in mind that though T. T. censures some of our local officers and the present powers, he does not advise or expect them to take the law into their own hands, but when aggressions are committed from either sources, the civil law must be resorted to, and interference of every description must be withheld. Principle combined with the laws of the land, produces such results as ensure peace and good feeling—that is which prejudice are thrown aside and the interest of the country are closely studied.

Whose fault is it.—T. T. observes that there is some ten or twelve vagrants assembling near here every day, engaged in the delightful amusement of playing marbles. T. T. has been informed that the Constable of the Town has been ordered to arrest the parties for vagrancy, but so far has not complied. T. T. will notice this subject again.

For the Natchitoches "Times."

To "Stannie Lee." Fair one, to thee a greeting kind In friendship's name I send, With many thanks, for pleasant thoughts That sweetly with thee blend.

No visions and are linked with thee, Of sorrow, grief or shame, But youthful charms, and beauty bright, Sweet cluster round thy name.

The pure thought to us weekly come, On "Times" wide spreading wing, And with a charmed and happy spell, A cheerful light they bring.

Sweet flower of the "Sunny South" May Heaven be kind to thee, And scatter blessings on the name Of gentle "Stannie Lee." MATTHEW, Springville, La.

COMMUNICATED.

It seems almost incredible that a nation, whose power, whose dignity and grandeur have been felt abroad, whose Congress and legislature, boasts of justice, equality and good will to all men, should be either so blind (even at this late time to the devastations of the periodical overflows of the Mississippi and her tributaries, or that they carelessly and indifferently neglect the provisions that such a government owes to itself, to its prosperity, to its people. How many dollars have not the people of the South, generously "paid out, in individual contributions to the government's credit—to internal improvements, public and corporate and in direct taxation. How often have we seen contracts given to Northern speculators and others, (such as the \$400,000 wasted in that contract to open a channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, "the expense of surveys, debates upon navigation and commerce &c., &c., but the foundation from whence this navigation is to be sustained and this commerce increased has been left unprovided for, in this part of our country, to a most glaring and abominable extent, without any protection whatever. Look at the sea of waters, which to day drowns 3 of our once lovely State of Louisiana—look at Mississippi and Arkansas. Is it not enough to sicken the heart, to discourage the most energetic, to destroy the attachments for the little we have left, of our once "productive, happy home? Look at this, you wise gentlemen in Congress, now and during past years, and see how much you have labored to the best of your ability "so help you God," for the protection, common interests and mutual good of your country and countrymen. Look to day, while your voices ring now in Congress halls of this mighty nation—what a picture you present to other nations, clamoring and in disgraced dispute for the welfare of the negro, (or, as is styled, "the wards of the nation") while not alone they, themselves are swept of their peaceful homes but our countrymen, our citizens, the white man, dignified, elevated and as refined as yourselves, are suffering—their credit lost—their interest lost—their occupation gone and destitution and misery afflict them. Where is the justice and wisdom we are expecting from your hands suffering devastations like these, leveling our agricultural, commercial and all prosperity with utter ruin, making us bankrupts, while the Northern speculators, come to buy us out, as a special favor, with greenbacks. It is not possible to calculate the detriment the Southern States, bordering upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, have labored under for years. Uncle Sam has paid millions in surveys and explorations, for example the railroad route from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, during the 33rd session of Congress, paying thousands for printed reports &c., &c., but not a dollar to protect the levees or any permanent good, done for that portion of country not alone explored, but settled and abundantly productive. When and where was the labor given to any system of building dykes or levees, that would have protected and saved us this ruin? No where—each individual taxpayer—protecting himself or if indolent, endangering a hundred others by neglecting his own, did not our State aid the whole. Look upon these truths and instead of such a modest hint as the Preamble of the 2nd gives to Northern gentlemen in Congress, who "provide for the enfranchised slave," look to this section of country and its white people that were free-born and not slaves. If you would have union of feeling, the interest, the attachment and the respect that we should feel as a nation "united and inseparable," effect then such measures as will strike to the heart of every good man, of a Government's equality and justice. No favoritism—no sectionalism. If the geographical situation of the Southern States, is such as to require millions for their protection from inundations, such as have been and are now upon us—do not the same, afford millions upon millions of wealth and produce to the common country! Feeling quite as modest and even more so than the excellent "Pic" of the 2nd inst, in our retired and humble self, still we do feel great and grand in the exercise of those privileges we were taught from our infancy—freedom of speech and good to all men.

APPRENTICE.

Our thanks to friend Gillespie for late papers.

Capt. of Steamers Alabama and T. D. Hine, for a file of New Orleans papers.

The river is receding fast at this place.

Dr. W. Spooner's Pills. Received at the only Agency: 100 dozen of the above celebrated pills. JOHN MOUTON & CO., Front Street.

Honoring the Dead.

On the 26th of April the work of renovating the graves of the dead Confederate soldiers, and decorating them with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, was general throughout the South; and, in many places, even the Federal soldiers joined in adding these expressive symbols of affection and immortality to the graves of departed heroes, both Federal and Confederate. The ladies were everywhere the "ministering spirits" to these impressive and unostentatious ceremonies of the day, and thousands of beautiful and elegantly wrought wreaths of flowers now ornament soldiers' graves, who sleep far away from parents, wives and children, from whom no such tender of affection can ever come. With the soldiers who participated in these ceremonies, the wreaths and garlands that were strewn over the graves of their dead comrades were tributes of affection to those who had shared with them the camp and bivouac, the arduous toil of sieges and marches, and who had gone down in the strife with their honors "thick upon them."

At Macon, Georgia, these ceremonies were especially interesting, from the accounts given by the local press; and from the many beautiful and appropriate addresses delivered at different places on the occasion, we select that of the Rev. Dr. Willis of Macon, which is as follows: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Standing as we do this day, beneath a bright Spring sun with a rich landscape of hill, river and forest spread out before us, with the memorials of mortality all around us, and the dust of the honored dead sleeping beneath us, I feel torn to break the eloquent silence of this solemn and impressive scene. But in response to your kind invitation, I rise to indulge in a few plain utterances. The most eloquent orators who can address you on this occasion, are those who are sleeping in those tombs which you have come to renovate and adorn; there is an eloquence that speaks from their graves, sufficient to thrill every heart and draw tears from every eye. Let us listen devoutly to those eloquent voices which are raging back from the bosom of the silent land.

Ladies, you have assembled on a mission of pure and sublime philanthropy. You have come here to repair and decorate the graves of departed patriots and heroes. You have come to testify your appreciation of their gallant services and your reverence for their cherished memory. You have come to commune with the mighty dead, whose glorious spirits may now be hovering over this scene of life and beauty. You have come to illustrate the noble maxim, "women last at the cross and first at the sepulcher." In you, you are here to declare your firm adherence to the sublime and blessed doctrine of the resurrection; for these beautiful offerings you bring not only tokens of affection, but also bright emblems of immortality. The best blood of the land has consecrated this soil. Here lies the true type of Southern chivalry. Our educated young men, whose names might have adorned the republic of letters, have fallen in our recent struggles.

In illustration of this I have but to allude to our departed friends and citizens, the Lamars, the Tracys, the Rosses, Smith, Campbell, Bloom, Grannis, and other noble names, too numerous to mention. Those whose names were fragrant with love and piety have been gathered to the great congregation of the dead; and those who illustrated the spirit and principles of patriotism now sleep beneath the dust of the valley. At the call of their country they rushed to arms, and poured forth their blood for their altars and firesides, for which their countrymen will weave a chaplet of un fading glory, while those who remained at home without cause have contracted an odium that will cleave to them like the leprosy of Gehazi, and those who fled from their native land to escape the public conflict and peril are justly damned to everlasting fame. "My country, right or wrong," is one of the patriotic sentiments that has come down to us from the days of the revolution.

The unjust and uncharitable remark is sometimes made that the Confederate dead lie in vain. But the truth is they died at the time, the place, and under the circumstances that God himself had wisely appointed. They freely offered up their lives for what they believed to be the right of self-government; a right bought by the blood and tears of our illustrious fathers. And as the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, we trust that their noble sacrifices will work out important results for the cause of liberty and religion. They were removed in accordance with an act of divine mercy, which took them away from evils to come—from poverty, persecution and every species of disability and degradation. They died, but live forever in the hearts of their countrymen, and upon the proudest roll of fame; for when the clouds of public prejudice are dissipated and posterity comes to take a calm and deliberate survey of their principles and achievements, their names will stand high on the list of patriotic and brave men of every age and clime—unborn millions will chant their praises. All time will add to the millennium of their glory. Pericles said, when gazing on the remains of his countrymen, who had fallen in the battles of the first year of the Peloponnesian war, "the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men."

We hereby dedicate this day as an anniversary to be celebrated through

all coming time, and by our prayers, and tears we consecrate this hallowed spot as the peaceful abode of the departed dead, who have been gathered here from the blue waters of the Potomac to the far distant shores of the Rio Grande. May God in His holy providence preserve their dust from desecration, and their memory from defilement—may bands of guardian angels keep their vigils over their tombs till the morning of the resurrection; and when the archangel's trumpet shall pour its thrilling thunders into the ear of the dead, may they rise to join the grand army of the great and wise and glorious of all ages and generations.—Exchange.

LATEST NEWS.

New York, June 8.—Gen. Meade has prohibited the transportation of Fenians, and Gen. Lynch has issued orders to the Fenians at Buffalo to return home. Genls. H. Sherman and Murphy have been arrested.

The joint reconstruction resolution was amended and passed the Senate. The three sections will be published in our next issue. (Ed. Nat. Times.)

A St. Albans special reports an engagement between Col. Scammon's regiment and some British Cavalry, near Pigeon's Hill. The British Cavalry, were dispersed and fled in confusion. The Fenians captured one hundred horses and three flags. Gold 139 7/8.

New York, June 5.—Dr. Bissell reports the mortality alarming among the cholera patients at quarantine. The disease is very violent. Some die a few hours after taken.

The ship Eugene has arrived from Hamburg, and reports that twenty deaths occurred on board on the 11th ult. On the steamship Hermann, from Bremen, it has abated.

New York, June 5, 1 P. M.—Texas wool is quoted at 20 to 25c.

New York, June 5.—A Montreal special says the authorities have reliable information that the Fenians are marching from Fairfield on St. Armand. A battle is expected during the day.

Toronto, June 5.—The regulars and volunteers have been recalled from the front and will concentrate here.

Thirty Fenians captured at Fort Erie have been brought here, and will probably be tried by court martial and hanged.

Potsdam, N. Y., June 5.—It is reported that Gen. Murphy will cross at St. Regis or Cornwall, with four thousand infantry, another column is to cross at Beauharnais, and Gen. Spear, with three thousand men, is to move from St. Albans on Phillipsburg, to cut the railroad at St. John, the junction of the Grand Trunk Road. The operation proposed is to cut off Montreal from Sutor. Sweeney moves to night from Malone. A battle is expected to-day.

Buffalo, June 5.—It is said two Fenian spies are to be shot this morning. The American consul was shot at and grossly insulted by the British, while in his house, with a flag unfurled. He has demanded an apology.

Washington, June 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports that he sold, through the Assistant Treasury at New York, since February, \$35,440,000 in gold, at about 130 1/2.

Gen. Grant and family have arrived.

Three hundred and eighty three miles of continuous railroad, west of here, were completed yesterday, and will reach Fort Riley the latter part of July.

New York, June 5.—Money easy at 6 per cent. Stocks more animated. Government stocks fairly suspended—no disposition to sell.

Special dispatches to the evening papers say that no conclusion has been arrived at by the Government with reference to the bailing of Jefferson Davis.

No decision has been made at Washington as to the disposition of Fenian prisoners, but it has been positively decided not to surrender them to the British authorities.

Stephens, in a speech at Baltimore last night, said he had been deceived, if not betrayed; by both wings of the Fenians.

Boston, June 5.—A St. Albans special states that the main column of the Fenians commenced moving from Fairfield yesterday afternoon, heading towards Canada. Small detachments followed in the same direction. Gen. Spear and Wilson remain at St. Albans to organize recruits. Seven car loads of Fenians have arrived from Massachusetts.

New York, June 5.—The Tribune's special says 10,000 men are concentrated along the line of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. The main portion are about Prescott. Troops from the West have been sent to this point. It is being cared for by regulars and volunteers from Montreal.

Toronto, June 5.—The most alarming rumors prevailed last night, but are now mostly exploded. All is quiet in the principal cities and on the western frontier. The obsequies of the Canadian volunteers killed at Ridgeway are taking place. The city is draped in mourning and business is suspended. The feeling against the prisoners is intense, and they will probably be tried by court martial.

Louisville, June 5.—There is no confirmation of the recently reported capture of Kingston by the Fenians, at this hour, 11 P. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLICEJURY OF THE PARISH OF NATCHITOCHEES.

On Monday morning the 5th day of June 1866, the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches, met according to law. There being none of the old members present, except the President, P. M. Backen, Jacob Kile and of the District Court, proceed to examine the credentials of the newly elected members and the return of the Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches of their said election, and found that the following named persons were duly elected members of the Police Jury in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, from the different Wards of the said Parish, to wit:

- From Ward No. 1 Byrd H. Baird, 2 W. C. Ross, 3 No return, 4 E. S. Blackstone, 5 Franklin Jennings, 6 William A. Ponder, 7 J. L. Addison, 8 Jacob Kile, 9 G. C. Tenenot, 10 W. B. Bullitt, 12 William Payne, 13 Hosea Pickett.

On motion of Mr. Kile, the members were called upon to come forward and be sworn and take their seats.

The roll being called, the following named members were present and were sworn. W. C. Ross, E. S. Blackstone, Franklin Jennings, Wm. A. Ponder, Jacob Kile, B. W. Bullitt, Wm. Payne and Hosea Pickett.

There being a quorum, the Body then proceeded to the election of their officers.

On motion of Mr. Kile, Wm. Payne was elected President of the Police Jury by acclamation.

On motion of same. Resolved that the members tender their thanks to P. M. Backen ex-President for the punctual and faithful discharge of his duties during his term of office.

The Body then proceeded to the election of a Clerk and Constable of the Police Jury.

Mr. Kile nominated for Clerk Henry C. Myers and C. F. Dranguet.

Mr. Bullitt nominated for Clerk A. E. Lemoe.

The President appointed as Tellers Messrs. Jennings and Ponder. After the votes were cast and counted, the following result was shown:

A. E. Lemoe received (4) four votes C. F. Dranguet (3) three votes.

Mr. Kile then nominated Henry W. Geter for Constable, and moved that he be elected by acclamation. Yeas and Nays being called he was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, the Police Jury adjourned until 2 1/2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday evening June 4th, the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches, met according to adjournment.

PRESENT. Wm. Payne, President. W. C. Ross, E. S. Blackstone, F. Jennings, Wm. A. Ponder, Jacob Kile, B. W. Bullitt, Hosea Pickett, B. H. Baird.

On motion, the Police Jury then proceeded to the appointments of overseers of road, to wit: Road District No. 1 W. S. Campbell, 2 Jas. H. Hill, 3 J. V. Carter, 4 Jas. E. Fisher, 5 Wm. H. Bagner, 6 Chas. Perot, 7 Theo. Prudhomme, 8 Theo. Prudhomme, 9 Jackson Planche, 10 Ant. Prudhomme, 11 Hypp. Hertzig, 12 A. B. Jones, 13 A. B. Jones, 14 Richard Grant, 15 Rod. Johnson, 16 G. A. Mobley, 17 M. L. Barnes, 18 No appointment, 19 W. W. Butler, 20 Wm. Robinson, 21 E. Y. Ahear, 22 M. J. Ryan, 23 M. J. Ryan, 24 Geo. Chastant, 25 J. P. Gallien, 26 Richard Mains, 27 A. W. Haind, 28 John T. Suddath, 29 E. W. Murphy, 30 Isiah Jones, 31 C. H. Holley, 32 Thos. Mathey, 33 Simeon Hubbard, 34 Cyrraque Perot, 35 M. T. Tesser, 36 Jos. A. Carroll, 37 Richard Wills, 38 Wm. Ahear, 39 Wm. Ahear, 40 J. P. Prothro, 41 Wm. Ahear, 42 J. P. Prothro, 43 No appointment, 44 C. V. Anthony, 45 J. Y. McDaniel, 46 F. D. Coker, 47 No appointment, 48 Patrick Coffey, 49 J. W. Worrow, 50 Wm. Ahear, 51 C. C. Hobbs, 52 Wm. L. Hain, 53 No appointment, 54 56, 57 Green Mangan, 58 No appointment, 59 No appointment, 60 No appointment, 61 No appointment, 62 Green Joyce, 63 No appointment, 64 A. B. Baird, 65 Geo. W. Berry, 66 No appointment, 67 G. A. Ford, 68 King Pharris, 69 No appointment, 70 No appointment, 71 Geo. Leary, 72 G. A. Ford, 73 P. F. Teer, 74 No appointment, 75 P. F. Teer, 76 P. F. Teer, 77 J. P. Hinson, 78 P. F. Teer, 79 J. P. Hinson, 80 P. F. Teer, 81 Jules Martocelli, 82 Jas. E. Cunningham, 83 K. Lane, 84 Thos. Fox, 85 Green D. Morgan, 86 Wm. Ahear, 87 Wm. Ahear, 88 Wm. Ahear, 89 Holden Adams, 90 Holden Adams, 91 Jas. T. Craw, 92 Geo. Ahear, 93 Wm. Turner, 94 Wm. Turner, 95 Jas. Carnahan, 96 Jas. Carnahan, 97 Jules Sompayrac, 98 No appointment, 99 No appointment.

To be continued.

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans, June 2, 1866. Cotton 31 1/2 for good ordinary and 35 1/2 for low middling—Flour market firm—corn in good demand @ \$1.05—Pork \$34.50 @ \$34.50. Gold 141 @ 141.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, the minutes of yesterday's proceeding were adopted.

On motion, Mr. Kile was excused for non-attendance at the popular time.

On motion of Mr. Bullitt, the petition of Henry McTier was laid on the table subject to a call.

On motion of same, the petition of same was returned informing him that no action can be taken in the matter.

Resolved 1st. That a tax of two hundred hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) shall be and is hereby imposed upon every pedler or hawker, who carries goods, wares, merchandise or groceries for sale in this Parish. In a boat or water craft, in a four or two wheel vehicle, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) on horse back one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125). And from any pedler who sells the same in stalls, either in the streets, market, or on the bank of the River, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$62.50) or in any flat-boat, barge or other trading vessel, at the wharf or in port in any Town or Village of this Parish two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

Resolved 2nd. That any person selling goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, for profit on any plantation in this Parish, shall pay the same tax as required by other merchants.

Resolved 3rd. That if any pedler or hawker by land or by water, embraced in the first resolution of any person, shall sell or expose for sale, goods, wares, or merchandise on any plantation in this Parish, without first having paid the tax thereon, in the current year, he shall be fined in a sum of fifty dollars (\$50) for each offence, to be collected by the Parish Tax Collector, for the use of the Parish; the same to be recovered by suit when necessary before the nearest Justice of the Peace, to the party so offending.

Resolved 4th. That the prohibition of selling in the public streets, shall not apply to planters or others who send the produce of their plantations to Town for sale.

Resolved 5th. That those resolutions take effect within thirty days from and after their passage; and that each member of the Police Jury, Justice of the Peace, and Constable, throughout this Parish, shall be empowered and required to assist the Parish Collector to carry these resolutions into effect, and to collect any such taxes and pay the same over to the Parish Collector and take his receipt therefor (adopted).

On motion, Mr. B. H. Baird was sworn and took his seat as a member of the Police Jury.

On motion of Mr. Kile, the Police Jury adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans, June 2, 1866. Cotton 31 1/2 for good ordinary and 35 1/2 for low middling—Flour market firm—corn in good demand @ \$1.05—Pork \$34.50 @ \$34.50. Gold 141 @ 141.

ROUSSEL'S CELEBRATED SPRINGS.

Near the 4th July Spring. 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 10 o'clock P. M. They are all respectfully invited to come and pass a few delightful moments.

This 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 hand.

J. E. ROUSSEL, m21.