THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEIX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR,

Published every Wednesday and Saturday.

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

Rates of Subscription—Per year, in advance, $8; Six Months, $4; Three Months, $2.

Where persons have not the mail facilities to admit of their taking a Semi-Weekly, they can have either the *Wednesday* or *Saturday* paper for half the above rates.

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

NEW YORK.

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

NATCHITOCHES LA., JULY 4, 1866.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Altona June 12. The Prussian troops are marching upon Altona—at noon they entered the city and vicinity. They also occupied Bramstedt, Hordt and Itzhev and will immediately occupy Gluckstadt and Elmshar, near Altona.

Count Mendsdorf has sent a note to Count Nosalyti protesting against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, declaring this step to be a violation of the Gastein Convention.

Gold $155@$160, in New Orleans, with an upward tendency since the late war news.

CONCERT—MIDNIGHT.—Full success for both the Philharmonic Society, and the Minstrels. The House was crowded; expenses for Ice Creams, and refreshments, freely paid. The people is enthusiastic and anxious to hear once more the *inimitable Minstrels.*

We are informed that we will have another *Concert* to night. Those who have been prevented from being present last night, will take good notice of this advertisement.

Catterpillars.—Our last two notices on the subject of catterpillars have quite excited our planting population. Our friends are divided in their opinions; some says that our statement was eroneous, when others cannot deny the facts. We will try to be impartial on this important topic We have received from old planters utmost *warranty* that flies belonging to the real *army worm family* have been seen in quantity in certain localities. Planters must be ready for number the "TIMES" will give them a friendly advice by which they will be enabled to destroy this powerful enemy, provided it will be a concert of action among the planters.

Rain—Crops.—We have had some refreshing showers in some parts of our Parish. They have been beneficial to our planters. The Ground was unusually dry and could hardly be ploughed. Old cotton and corn, in the places where the overflow has not been experienced, are beautiful. We have received samples of the former from the Old River settlement, and they are very promising. Cotton pickers will be shortly in demand. Grass in the fields is fast disappearing.

Capt. J. J. Compére of the steamer Frolic has our thanks for a file of papers.

We are indebted to Mr. C. L. Walmsley of this place and W. L. Toumey of New Orleans, for valuable newspapers.

We are informed by Capt. Compere that he will return from New Orleans with a new light boat, enabling him to come through Cane and little rivers. As we depend entirely upon Capt. Compere, for direct communication, we invite our friends to send their orders early, either through the Post Office or Grand Ecore.

The last trip of the Frolic was a good one. She has delivered on the coast and at our landing a large amount of freight.

The Caddo Gazette say that only a half crop of corn has been planted this year, and concludes that the article will be very high this year.

This, is certainly a bad policy, on the part of the Planters. In this Parish, enough corn is planted for our wants, and we are satisfied that the crop will be a tolerable good one.

In our next, we will publish a full review of the Concert given yesterday for the benefit of the *Allen Association.* We have conversed with some members of the Philarmonic and minstrel societies; they seem to be willing to canvass out Parish in view of making money for the above association. This, will certainly be a noble act on their part, and the whole community will applaude to their undertaking.

☞We understand that the colored population is on the eve of building a church, in this town.

A Korn's Dream.

Mr. Editor—I don't know that I can regale your readers, with anything better to-day than in relating a dream, which I had last night.—I dreamed that the Confederate States so-called had atchieved their independence, that the Southern cross was waving in all its splender, o'er every public place in our Town, and that the streets were crowded with an excited population halloing, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis. Hurrah for the Confederacy—I thought that I could scarcely realize, the emotions and feelings of my heart; It appeared as if I had gone to bed over night, whipped into a good Union reconstructionist, and awakened the next morning, among a crowd of everlasting Secesh ers. I cannot exactly describe my own feelings on the interesting occasion, but I can describe with some accuracy the feelings of some others, if their outward demonstrations can be any indication. The first man I met was a gentleman, to whom I had been introduced a few days before. At the time of my introduction, he certainly appeared to be one of the staunchest original Union men, and unswerving loyalists "so called" that I had met with. He was all for the old flag, had voted against secession and spoke against secession and was opposed to secession in every possible or probable way; but in my dream he was just the other way. It appeared as if his whole soul was filled up with real, genuine patriotism. The Confederacy was triumphant; that was the whole, sole object of his life; he was now ready to lay down his life for the glorious cause, and tears of joy coursed down his checks as he turned his eyes upwards on the starry cross, which was waving over his head. Although I knew him to be in favor of negro emancipation, negro schools and all kinds of bureaux, yet, in my dream he seemed to be the very incarnation of Secessionism. Thinks I, can this be real; is it possible that this is the same man, I was introduced to a few days since! or has success changed his views and opinions so much, that his most intimate acquintances could fail to recognize him? Really Mr. Editor, I was astonished, as I passed through the crowded streets—not a single union man could I find, although they appeated to have been in the majority, during my waking hours. Even the darkies, were holloing out for Jeff Davis. One that I had heard a day or two before, boasting of his freedom and "ekal rights"—came running to a young man, who appeared to have just returned from the war, and grasping him by the hand, exclaimed "Ger a mighty bress you mass Tom, is you come back once more. Tank God, de Bolitioners, never trouble dis darkey no more; jess let me catch one that's all! Our bar rooms got soon crowded with patriots—Confederate money was going like hot cakes, and I could not find a man who had ever seen a greenback. One man however, was reported to have in his possession a five dollar bill of that kind of currency, but it could'nt be proved on him and he escaped being mobbed that time. The great point, however was the unanimity which prevailed in the sentiments of the assembled crowd—not a union man was to be found—one had always predicted the success of the Southern cause, another had given his last dollar to the support of the poor soldiers—pressly for the use of the army, after one [illegible] who in my waking hours I had known as an instanse original union man, declared that he had done all he could for the Confederacy; that on account of his age—he was fifty one during the war, he could not go to the war himself, but had persuaded every body else to go, and had his sons and all his relatives, detailed on active service, for the general good. In fine Mr. Editor, I was so astonished, that I could contain myself no longer and commenced holloing "hurrah for Jeff Davis," jumping up and throwing my arms about in every direction, when I was awakened by my wife, who asked me, not in a very mild way either, if I intended to kill her! Hurrah for Jeff Davis," says I—won't you hush says she—Hurra for—but Pop put her hand on my mouth and spoiled the exclamation—Are you going to get us in jail for treason, says she! why what's the matter says I. By this time I was fully awake, and comprehended, "the situation," I had been dreaming—and it was all a dream. I told my dream however to Pop and she did'nt laugh a bit—Augustus says she—there's a moral in that dream of yours—and I thought there was.

Yours &c.

A. KORN.

Important Bill.

A bill has passed both houses of Congress, providing for the sale of all the public lands in the Southern States in homesteads of 160 acres to actual settlers, "without distinction of color." It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. It is estimated that this act will throw open to actual settlers fifty millions of acres land. The lands are to be opened for entry under the homestead law and each actual settler, by the payment of five dollars for a patent, and a residence on his homestead for five years, becomes entitled to 160 acres of land in fee simple. The land that will thus be opened to entry are in the following States:

	Acres.
Arkansas	9,299,012
Alabama	6,732,058
Florida	19,399.635
Louisiana	6,228.102
Mississippi	4,760,746
Total number of acres	46,398,543

According to the views of the Radical majority an applicant for a homestead has to take an oath that he did not partipate in the late so-called rebellion. The oath, we believe, is embodied in the bill.

The great body of public lands in the South is thus thrown open to freedmen for settlement. The valuable lands of the north have long since been taken up, except in some of the territories where it is well known the negro will never go. Thus, the effect of the bill is to fasten on the South the colored population and engender feelings between the two races destructive of harmony and progress.

This feature of legislation becomes too apparent when it is considered that poor white people who followed the counsels of their leaders and engaged in the war against the Union are not allowed to have the benefits of the bill. Instead of favoring developement and cementing the interests of the poor whites to the Union, this element is estranged and the existing hatred between them and the negroes given new life.

It is difficult to square such a policy with a reconstructed South or with Radical professions of love for the Union. At both elements it strikes with blasting and deadly effect and seems to very the belief that the sole aim of the Radical party is the ruin and humiliation of the Southern people!—Monroe Telegraph.

It is said that Senator Sumner's health is such as to have excited painful apprehension on the part of his friends for several weeks.

The True Standard of Dress

We are always excessive when we sacrifice the higher beauty to attain the lower one. A woman who will sacrifice domestic affection, conscience, self-respect, honor to love of dress, we all agree, loves dress too much. She loses the true and higher beauty of womanhood for the lower beauty of gems and flowers and colors. A girl who sacrifices to dress all her time, all her strength, all her money, to the neglect of the cultivation of her mind and heart and to the neglect of the claims of others on her helpfulness, is sacrificing the higher to the lower beauty. Her fault is not the love of beauty, but loving the wrong and inferior kind.

In fine, girls, you may try yourselves by this standard. You love dress too much when you care more for your outward adornings than for your inward dispositions; when it afflicts you more to have torn your dress than to have lost your temper; when you are more troubled by an ill-fitting gown than by a neglected duty; when you are less concerned at having made an unjust comment or spread a scandalous report, than at having worn a *passe* bonnet; when you are less troubled at the thought of being found at the last great feast without the wedding garment, than at being found at the party to-night in the fashion of last year. No Christian woman, as I view is, ought give such attention to her dresses to allow it to take up *all* of three very important things, viz: All her time, all her strength, all her money. Whoever does this, lives not the Christian but the Pagan life—worships not the Christian's altar of our Lord Jesus, but the shrine of the lower Venus of Corinth and Rome.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

For the Natchitoches Times.

MONTGOMERY LODGE 168 F & A. M. Met at **LODGE HALL** Montgomery, La., 25th June A. D. 1866 and was opened by the W. M., in due and ancient form.

OFFICERS PRESENT.

Jesee M. Cooper, W. M.
Michael Gans, S. W. Pro Tem
W. T. Hardee, J. W.
Dilson E. Kimbrell, Treas.
David Hardy, Sec't
James W. Jones, S. D.
J. Munroe Plunkett, J. D.
Lewis G Bird, Tyler Pro tem.
Visiting Brethren,
A. Shelly ——Lodge Cal
John E. Ferguson, Eastern Star I
W. J. Bealle, " " "
M. A. Carr, " " "
John C. Brown, " " "
David Pierson, " " "
Jacob Shelton, " " "
Henry W. Rogers Army Lodge,
M. Lynch Mt. Moriah L
W. H. Rogers Western Star L
Theophile Pandl [illegible]
David Pierson [illegible]

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Thos. H. Harrison,
Wiley J. Wilson,
Rev. J. H. Boullt,
Thos. H. Branton,
Sam'l B. Newman,
W. H. Drewit,
John Rae,
Phillip Bernstein,
Rich'd Killingsworth,
Toliver Shumate,
Chas. McWheeler,
J. W. Cockraham,
B. E. Jackson,
Jas. R. Bonnett,
J. L. Kimbrell,
D. S. O'Quin,
Geo. W. Fletcher,
Hugh Davidson,

The Lodge being called together for the purpose of celebrating St. John's day (24 June) the following brethren were appointed a Committee to Superintend the affairs of the day.

S. B. Norman,
Lewis G. Bird,
D. H. Shumate,
R. E. Jackson,
John E. Brown,
J. L. Kimbrell.

Brother Phillip Bernstein, having been appointed Marshall of the Day, proceeded to form the Procession and conducted it to the Church, at which place prayers was offered by brother J. H. Boullt, A Masonic Oration was then delivered by brother W. H. Rogers, Western Star, Lodge, succeeded by brother David Pierson from Eastern Star Lodge.

The Procession was then conducted to the table where was served a sufficient quantity of meats and vegetables &c. &c.

After having done the honors of the table the procession was formed and conducted back to the Lodge Hall.

It being carried by motion, the W. M. Ordered the proceedings to be published in the Natchitoches. *Times*, and twenty copies send to this Lodge.

There being no further business before the Lodge it was then ordered by the W. M. in due ancient form Peace and harmony prevailing.

JESSEE M. COOPER,
W. M.

David Hardy,
Secretary.

NEW BREECH LOADER.—The London correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of a new invention in firearms:

Mr. Sale, the blind inventor of the method of making power incombustible, has now invented a gun, said to be more simple and rapid than any previous breech loader. Instead of revolvers he uses slides, each to hold a certain number of cartridges—say ten each; ten slides will hold a hundred, and these may be fired in a minute. With a boy to fill the slides a man could fire 6000 shots an hour. Ten men, with as many smart boys, would thus be equal to an army of 60,000, and a hundred might kill off the whole French army, if they would only stand still at a proper distance, and not fire back or otherwise impolitely interrupt the proceedings. Mr. Sale propose to adapt his slides to artillery.

NEWS ITEMS

Gignoux has nearly finished another landscape taken among the New Hampshire mountains and which exhibits the best qualities of the artist's pencil. In atmospheric truthfulness and boldness of effects generally we consider the picture fully equal to his view from Mount Washington. In some respects, indeed, we prefer it, for it exhibits more care in the working out of the details. We trust that the artist will send one of these works to the Paris Exhibition in order that the French may form some idea of the immense strides that have been made in landscape-painting in this country within the last dozen year.

A monument in honor of Columbus has been erected at Salamanca, Spain. It is placed on a lofty elevation near the grounds of the University, in the place where the Doctors of the Institution received and listened to his theories concerning the new route to the Indies. The monument is a large pedestal, resting on a broad base and arch, and above, gracefully lifting itself high in the air, is a beautiful eagle, and globe. The hieght of the whole is one hundred and six meters. It is constructed entirely of granite of a dark and and regular color.

The apartments of Anne of Austria in the Old Louvre, Paris, have been completely renovated and will soon be thrown open to the public. They consist of six rooms on the ground floor, under the gallery of Apollo, with ceilings painted by Romanelli, and are intended henceforth to contain statues, groups, busts, and bas-reliefs taken from the Museum of Antiquties.

The Charter House (England) memorial tablets to Thackeray and Leech are completed. The turquoise blue transparent enamel in which they are elaborately set off, it is believed, has not been before produced in England. The inscriptions are:—"Gulielmus M. Thackeray Carthusianit Carthusiano, H M P. C., Natus 1811, Alumnus 1822-27, Obiit," 1863 and a similar one bearing the name of John Leech.

Very fair prices were obtained at the sale of M. Boittelle's collection of paintings in Paris. A "Military March," by Swebach brought 1,000 francs; "Landscape," Demarne, 900 francs: "The Sick Donkey" same, 740 francs; "Departure for Market," same, 5,000.

Twenty-five thousand francs have been subscribed in Rouen, France towards the fund for the purchase by subscription of the Tower of Jeanne d'Arc, in that city.

Mr. Joseph Xash, the English artist, is engaged at Claremont in painting on the spot a picture of the chamber in which the ex-Queen of the French died. The work is commissioned by the surviving members of her family.

[illegible] of Tennyson's poems

The French Academy of Sciences has elected M. Mares, of Montpellier, correspondent, in the place of M. Ridolphi of Florence deceased. At the last sitting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences M. Worms, Doctor of Law, and M. Juglar were announced as the authors of two of the memoirs to which the Academy has awarded prizes in the competition on the circulation of paper money.

The death is announced of M. Hippolyte Bellange, the well known painter of battle scenes.

At a sale which has just taken place in Paris, of antiquties and works of arts belonging to M. Castellani, of Rome, five hundred lots brought a sum of 150,000 francs. An Etruscan vase representing Triptolemus, the inventor of agriculture, found at Nola in 1826, brought 7,000 francs.

A curiosity has been found in a hidden corner of the cathedral at Erfurt. An old carpet representing the legend of Tristan and Isolde, was discovered in good preservation, and appears to belong to the fourteenth century.

The French government transport Perdrix, which has just arrived at Havre from the Mediterranean, brings the colossal vase of Amathus an ancient city in the island of Cyprus. This work of antiquity, measuring nearly eleven feet in diameter and seven and a half in height, was discovered by M. de Togue during a voyage in the East. The Louvre posses, in its Assyrian museum, a somewhat similar one known as the vase of Pergamus, present by the late Sultan Mahmoud.

A remarkable derogation from the law of Mahomet has just taken place at Tangier. The Koran, as is well known, forbids the production by painting or sculpture of any living creatures, and confines those arts to flowers and arabesques. The sheriff of Onassan, a descendant of the Prophet, and a held in great reverence by the people of Morocco, has just had his portrait taken by the well known French artist, M. Landelle. Baron d'Aquin, French Minister at Tangier, who possesses a remarkable talent as a draughtsman, has also taken a likeness of the cheriff and presented it to him.

An Iowa paper states that eight members of the family of a Mr. Bermer, a merchant of Marion, in that State, were taken sick, about five weeks ago, with trichinæ; two of them died on the 3d inst. Examination showed the worms throughout the musicle to the number of 3000 to the square inch. The remaining six, at last accounts, were in the agonies of death.

☞Tilters are, after all, no novelty. In 1753, the sex were reproached for making "Their petticoats short, that a hoop eight yards wide
Might decently show how their garters were tied."

Dispatch from the American Minister at Paris.

Minister Bigelow's dispatch to Secretary Seward reiterates that he had delivered several dispatches to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who said that the Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico because it suited its convenience and interests to retire, and for no other reason. When therefore, it was announced formally, not merely to the United States, but to the world, that the army would be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified time, he thought it should be deemed sufficient. The Government made its declaration in good faith and means to keep it. It means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed, and it does not intend to take 100 and 200 in the first detachment, and 100 or 200 more in the second, leaving the great body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minuteness details of this kind, which depend upon the hygienic consideration, of which it was the best and the only competent judge. This, his Excellency said, he wished I would say to our Government. I asked his Excellency if I had ever intimated to him, whether in writing or otherwise, any suspicion of the Emperor's intention to withdraw his army from Mexico in unequal portions. He replied that I had not. I think I asked him if any other person authorized to speak in the name of my Government had done so. He said said no, but he had read imputations of that kind in one of our papers. I replied in substance that the press was a law unto itself, and that we had better not accept it as a law unto us; and as he asked me to communicate to any Government a formal answer to what sounded like an accusation of insincerity and bad faith on the part of the Emperor. I wanted his authority for stating that no such accusation had reached him through any official channel. He replied that he only had read it in a newspaper. Then I went on to show that the purpose of your instruction, as I understand it, was simply to obtain an explanation which was sure to be required of you, of the shipment in France of large bodies of troops to Mexico after the purpose to withdraw her whole army had been officially proclaimed. To this his Excellency replied that since seeing me he had gotten from his colleagues of the Marine and War Departments information to the purpose that no troops belonging to the corps expeditions had been sent to Mexico this year unless for the sake of partly replacing soldiers missing. But, at any rate, without augmentation of the number of standing troops; that the shipment of troops referred to in the public prints and in your dispatch was most likely that made in the transport Rhone, about the beginning of the year; that the [illegible] at Martinique, but not at St. Thomas, as stated; that there were 910 and not 1200 soldiers; that they belonged to foreign legion, and not to the expeditionary corps; that they consisted of troops which had been waiting transportation a long time in France and Algeria; that no new troops had been enrolled for the foreign legion since the Emperor proclaimed his purpose to withdraw his flag from Mexico, and that no more, for what he knew, were intended to be enrolled. In regard to the shipment of troops from Austria, he said that was an affair entirely between that Government and Mexico with which France had nothing to do; that since I had spoken to him upon the subject. He had verified his own convictions by a reference to ministers of war and marine, and had ascertained that no engagements of any sort had been entered into by either, for enrollment or transportation of troops from Austria to Mexico. He went on further to say that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the army entirely from Mexico, within the time specified in his dispatch to you, at the very least—sooner if climate and other controlling influences permitted, and it was not its intention to replace them with troops from any quarter. At the conclusion of a long conversation, of which I have given the important result, I expressed my satisfaction with His Excellency's explanations, and the pleasure I should have in communicating them to my Government. This dispatch has been submitted to M. Drouyn de L'huys, and the foregoing version of the results of the conversation has been approved by him.

THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF AUSTRIA—Austria has at the present moment 800,000 men under arms. This is no idle boast. The present complement of the army exceeds that of its previous war footing by 140,000 men. But this is not the criterion which best shows the military strength of Austria. What astonishes everybody is the rapidity, precision, and calm which have pervaded amid these concentrations and armaments. Without having recourse to requisitions, or to a recruitment exceeding the normal numbers, without any extraordinary movement being perceptible outside the military workshops, this imposing army has been concentrated arranged, armed, and mounted,

In the space of a fortnight Austria has procured from the markets of the country the horses required for her cavalry, artillery and wagon-train, and has even allowed some of the minor States to purchase and export horses. Whilst in Prussia, country gentlemen have been compelled to give up their carriage and saddlehorses for the use of the army, and even Rentz's equestrian circus has been obliged to furnish its contingent. With us horse races are proceeding as usual, and private individuals have been put to no inconvenience. Austria possesses three things which make her a great military State; she has men, and horses, and forage for the latter. What Austria has not we well know; but what she really has, and in abundance, others seem not to be aware, and will, therefore now have to learn by experience.—Ost Deutsche Post.

Health of Mr. Davis.—The Richmond Enquirer learns from private sources that the condition of Mr. Davis health is worse than has ever been represented and that the parties in Washington, who are disputing about giving him his liberty, may find themselves, ere long, endeavoring to shift upon each other the odium of his death.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office on July 1st 1866.

A.

Adams, Elijah — Adcock, Henry E. — Antony, C. C.
Anderson, Mrs. Ann — Ausburn, Mrs. Nelly Ann — Armstrong, Mrs. S. J. 2
sparzie, Miss A Mary, Argent, Miss Marcha,

B.

Bower Mr. — Bosley, Julius — Balard Henry
Border Dr. Eugene, — Bugas J. G, — Beyland E. A. H.
Brodro G. — Buie Col. J. — Boyd L. N.
Bevels J. R. — Burton Bazil — Burns J.
Burger Jsaac — Baruch A. — Brown Thom. M.
Brown Baptiste — Butler John G. — Butler Miss Maria
Bush Miss Nancy E. Brocks MissBettie — Bonner Miss Amelia S.
Bugs " Telula A. Buys Mrs. Matilda,

C.

Cox E. — Con Major T. E. — Cosby J. M.
Colier Thomas S. — Cooper James, — Craig Benjamin
Connor Rich'd — Carmichael John — Case R.
Currior Charles W. — Criswell A. J. — Capbell W. H.
Cornline L. G. — Cary Dr Edward L. — Cooker Joseph A.
Collins Wm. — Collins L. B. — Collins Charles
Collins Mrs. Julia — Collins Mrs Margaret E. — Chaplain Mrs Louisa
Caskes " Cassy — Cambell " Sarah J. — Cleames Miss M.
Carl Catherine.

D.

Dickson B. S, — Dunn John — Davis Frank
Davis Mrs Lou — Daicede Mrs Zelene — Davidson Mrs Lizzie
Dejore " Marthien DeGray Miss Rosalie — Datonore " Lenore.

E.

Ery Joon — Ewing Maj W. P. — Earl Miss Mary.

F.

Fulgum Isaac — Frazier Taly — Fleniken Jackson 2
Frith H. 2 — Fox Thomas — Ferguson Russell
Forbis Mrs Cuzzy — Frosie Mrs. — Ferguson Miss Martha.
Gains George W. — Gossoway Geo H. — Gevens Col. Dicey Gilbert
Gibbons F. W. — Gibbs Dr. 2 — Gill Martha 2
Graves Miss Rosana Goudneaux Celestine.

H.

Harvey Rhae 2 — Hardaman Thomas — Hamilton W. M.
Hooper A. S. — Hamberg James W. 3 — Henesey Rev. Thomas,
Hatton Samuel — Hardin J. H. — Hathen George
Henderson Wm — Hickman Thos — Howel Mrs Mary
Herin Mrs Mary — Hainsworth Mrs Sarah — Hart Mrs Pleasant
Hill Rev. James — Hestor Miss Nancy M.

J

Jordian George — Joseph George — Jussit Lafayette
Johnson John 2 — Johnson Manuel — Johnson James
Johnson Wm. W — Jordian Mrs Lucinda — Jordan Mrs Cyntha

K

Kyser W. — King R. R. — Kauffman & Chromich Mess
Keary Mrs Helen M.

L

Lacy Fanny — Linden Clarence W. 2 — Leatch Mr
Leach A. C. — Leigh John — Lafitte Joseph C.
Lacase Dufrois — Leboub & Co Messrs

M

Meary Mrs — Myers Frank 2 — Moss Wm. H.
Morenvino J. C. — Mellwain John — McNeal Charlie
Milier Charles P — McCracksen Anthur — Massey A. J.
Massey Sheply

N

Neasoin Mrs. Virginia, — Nicar C. C. — Nettles J. S.
Nesorn Tommio — Nesbit C. M. — Nixon John T.

P

Patton Dr. C. C. 3 — Pike Capt, — Perrans Joseph
Parker James — Prudom Greece — Patrick George W
Phelps Col George — Patterson E L 2 — Pine L Abadie
Penan Legen

R

Ragan John A — Ricou Justin — Ross W C
Russel W — RodmanB F — Rainold Prof F
Richard J N — Renand Mr — Russum John G
Robertson L L — Redding & Co Moss 5 — Riley Mrs Martha S
Rechel Mrs Elizabeth

S

Sawyer Geo S — Sanford Wm H — Self L C
Saunderson S E — Stoddard Col J Mc — Stephens Sam
Slaughter Paul — Snell Francois Marion — Salls R A
Sanford Wm H — Stringer Dr — Steele A
Stacy Wm — Smith Soliman — Smith Henry
Smith J. B. — Smith George — Smith David
Smith H. B. — Smith J. J. Hon. — Stoker Riley
Stoker Mrs Margaret — Stoddard J. M. — " Scott W. H.
Show " — Smith Miss A. B. — Stacy " J

T

Terrett Capt. B. A. — Thomassi Laurement — Thomas Henry
Trichel Sosthene — Turner Wm. — Thomassi Oliver
Turner Manuel — Tulbad Dr. James B. — Trenholm John W.
Tucker H. T. — Thatchie Mrs. Mollie.

V

Underwood Jordan
Vanleas Nelson — Vercher Marcelin — Vincent Clarence
Voellinger Rosa — Varnon Mrs Elizabeth.

W

Wimpell & Co J. D. — Williams S. C. — Williams Sylvester
Williams Edward — Williams David — West A. R.
White Wm. J. — Webb John F. — White Dr. L. 3
Walker Riley — Williams & Van Everage — Wardell Mrs
Wardell " Mary E. 3 — Wimberly " Rhoda — Webb " Laura S.
Weaver " Melinda — Winston Miss. S.

Persons calling for the above letters must say, they are advertised.

GEO. MONROE,
Postmaster

AVIS.

Succession de A. Prudanesse Métoyer.

Florentine Métoyer, Veuve et Tutrice ayant enrégistré dans l'office du soussigné, Greffir de la Cour de District dans et pour la paroisse des Natchitoches, son compte d'admimistration de la succession de A. Prudanesse Métoyer avec un relevé des dettes à payer et sa pétition et l'autorisation de payer les créanciers conformément. Toutes personnes sont requises de présenter leur opposition dans les trente jours, ou sa pétition sera accordée.

A. W. HAMILTON
juillet5-5i Greffier.

"DONT BE FOOLISH."—You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50c., that retails easily for $6, by R. L. Wolcott, 170 Chatham Square, New York.

June 30, 1866.—12m

$1.500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howes, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill,

sw 6-m*

NOTICE.

C. L. Wamsley and during his absence from Natchitoches H. B. Wamsley or R. E. Burke atty: in fact are authorized to make settlements, collect and Receipt for all sums due the late firm of Walmsley & Co., of Natchitoches.—All those indebted are requested to come forward and settle.

WALMSLEY & CO,
In liquidation.

Natchitoches, La., May 1st 1856.
may5-6m.

NOTICE.

Succession of A. Prudanes Metoyer.

Florentine Metoyer, widow and tutrix, having filed in the office of the undersigned Clerk of the District Court in an for the parish of Natchitoches, her account of administration of the succession of A. Prudanes Metoyer with a statement of debts to be paid, and her petition praying for the homologation thereof and to be authorized to pay the creditors agreeably thereto. All persons are required to file opposition within thirty days or her petition will be granted.

A. W. HAMILTON
july-3 5t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I will sell my Plantation on Bayou Pierre, back of Hardy Bryan's Plantation containing 900 acres more or les, 200 acres under fence and in cultivation this year. Any person wishing to buy a good place, will do well to call on me.

COURTLAND BRYAN.
july-4 w&sw 2 m.

N. A. ROBISON

BOOT & SHOE MAKER

St. Denis Street,

NATCHITOCHES LA.

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he is now fully prepared to supply them with the finest BOOTS & SHOES, of all description. He will also state that all work made by him, will be repaired *free of cost* when the article needs repairing. The finest articles of Leather always on hand and all work guarauteed. Prices very moderate.

N. A. BOBISON.
m14.