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.

Agents are allowed twenty per cent on the above rates

Advertising—One square first insertion $1 50; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

New Agencies.

LOUISIANA.

W. B. SIMONS.....Alexandria.
E. MONTAGNE.....New Orleans
A. L. HAY.....Travelling Agent.
Mr. JAMES O. PEY.....Pleasant Hill.

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 11, 1866.

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

☞ Parties in want of *choice lumber*, will do well by sending us their orders. We are agents for W. M. TRAMMELL'S SAW MILL, and satisfaction is warranted to our customers, at reasonable prices.

May, 19, tf.

12th WARD.

FOR

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

CHARLES A. BULLARD.

H. C. MYERS.

FOR

FOR CONSTABLE.

H. ROGERS.

To our Correspondents

To "Stannie Lee."—Out of copy.

To Mrs. M. E. B.—Thank you for your promises. "The man in the Black Cloak," a "tale of New Orleans" will be thankfully received.

To Eleonora S.....Your offer will be duly considered.

ANOTHER CONCERT.

The *inimitable* Natchitoches Minstrels will give a Concert for the benefit of the poor and destitute of Natchitoches, on next Saturday night, the 14th inst. We hope the people will turn out freely and contribute towards alleviating the wants of those poor creatures that are suffering for the necessaries of life. We have many in our midst who need assistance of this kind but whose hearts are too noble to allow them to ask for alms—many of whom occupied positions of affluence before the war, yet alas want and distress have entered their doors. There others of our fellow creatures whose position in life have ever been humble, and whose means through life were of the most limited character. This class demands our special attention, so that we may afford them relief.

It is to be hoped that the circumstance related above, will induce us to take the necessary steps to promote the happiness of this class of our inhabitants, and extend to them such assistance as our limited efforts are capable of. It is true, that want have visited the hearthstone of those, that in former years, knew not its terrible influence, yet the horrible phantom is visible to those of our people where in times gone by, *opulence* stalked in full power, and *want* driven to the home of those who had not means to resist its terrible embrace. We have among us fellow creatures suffering—starving—naked—let us assist them and remember *"he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the lord.'*

INQUEST.—An inquest has been held by Judge Myers, on the body of J. B. Arnaud, an old citizen of this place, well known as a tailor, who shot himself, on the morning of the 10th inst., in his own house.

The circumstances of the death of this old man are painful. He was for some time laboring under aberration of mind. It appears, according to the evidence, that he drove in the wall the barrel of an old pistol, after having loaded it carefully, and then with a piece of light wood, found on the premises, he set fire to it which caused nearly an instant death, the ball, entering the upper part of the heart, and passing through the body. His two sons were sleeping in the same room, and never knew of the terrible dispositions, so coolly prepared by the old man.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have been favored by the Hon. R. M. Lusher, State Superintendent of Public Education, with a copy of a circular addressed by him, to the Police Juries of the differentt Parishes, herein he proposes changes in the act of 1854, relative to public schools, tending to adapt the operation of the law to the altered circumstances of the State. By the act of 1855, the Parishes were divided by the Police Jury into School Districts, for the education of the white youth of this State, between the ages of six and sixteen years.' Mr. Lusher suggests that, as authorized by this act, the Parishes be divided anew, into village school districts *for the indigent*, with especial reference to the convenience of such white children as may choose to avail themselves of the benefit of school instruction. We heartily concur in the suggestion, and deem it a matter of congratulation that our worthy Superintendent should have entered into the matter so earnestly; and we heartily concur with him that 'tis time that some provision should be made for the education of the many indigent children who are growing up in ignorance around us. It is a duty which we owe to the posterity which is to come after us, and that a subject fraught with so much consequence to the well being and prosperity of the State should have henceforth received so little consideration is one of the bad signs of the times, and a most withering comment upon our boasted civilization. Our Government has traversed State lines to instruct the enfranchised African; its missionaries are teaching the benefits of *freedom* to the newly made *citizens*—the poor whites of the South have not received one visit from its "itinerant humanity!" In every town and village, schools are provided for the freedmen; we have sat idly by, gazing in listless inactivity, while our own "kith and kin," are deprived of the solid benefits of school instruction. Such culpable neglect of our duty to the youth of our State merits the severest retribution. Poor indeed, though we be, we can well spare a small mite of our means to promote the cause of education among those of our own color and blood. The tax required for the support of the public schools, is nominal—being one mill on the dollar, on the *ad valorem* amount of taxable property in the Parish, and should this be insufficient, from the impoverished condition of the country, private contributions may be resorted to, to make up the deficiency. We hope that the Police Jury of our Parish will enter at once into the discharge of this important duty and proceed to the division of the Parish into "Village Schools," as suggested by Mr. Lusher. No question of greater import has ever been presented to their consideration, and that they will acquit themselves creditably we firmly believe. In a future number we propose to enter into the subject more at length.

☞ Our thanks to Capt. and officers of the fine steamer Starlight for a file of newspapers.

We are indebted to our obliging neighbors Messrs. Hill from Grand Ecore for a late paper,

The following letter emanating from Head Quarters, is published in view, and for the benefit of the parties who have suffered by the late overflow. We are glad to perceive that our authorities have come cheerfully to the help of our unfortunate planters. Many have lost all, and it will be very difficult for them to have the assistance of their merchants.

At the same time, it must be well understood, that *only* the persons who are in a *suffering condition, having no means of obtaining assistance*, are entitled to rations from the Government. The different Jurors of the respective Wards, will make their reports to the President of the Police Jury, who will act accordingly.

HEADQUARTERS,

Bureau of Refugees. Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, June 15th 1866.

SIR:—Rations will be issued to persons rendered destitute by the recent overflow, on requisition of any of the Parish Jurors, made monthly as per accompanying form, verified by oath that the persons for whom the provisions are required, are in destitute and distressed circumstances, for want of provisions, and that they have no means of obtaining subsistence, and that the Parish is unable to support them.

The Jurors for the different wards should furnish the President the names, age, sex, and color, of all persons, in their respective wards in a suffering condition, which he should consolidate so as to procure, all of the subsistence stores required for the Parish at one time.

Each Parish should have a duly authorized Agent, appointed by the Parish Jury to receive the provisions, and attend to having them conveyed to the point, or points where they are required for distribution.

On the presentation of the report at this Bureau, a Return will be approved for the necessary amount of subsistance stores, which will be delivered by the Commissary of subsistence at the place designated by the Agent.

By Command of Bvt. Major General,
A. BAIRD, U. S. V.
Asst. Com. &c. State of Louisiana.
J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brt. Col. U. S. A. Asst. Inspt. General.

For the Natchitoches Times.

A Batch of Northern Papers, Received during the Overflow.

BY MARY E. BRYAN.

Gloomily inhabiting an island, half an acre in dimensions, with the brimming current of Old Red "rolling heavily in front, and the over flowed "backed waters" of the same remorseless river circling all around—right, left, and rear—six feet over the prospect for a cotton crop"—with nothing to listen to but the dreary monotone of untiring frogs, and nothing to contemplate but flocks of long-legged Cranes, watching for tad poles and juvenile cat-fish in the muddy waters, or troops of colored gentry, splashing through fluid and semi-fluid land, (in which, only an alligator or an African *could* peregrinate) paying visits of sociability and "goin to meeting," in "dug outs," in great glee and garrulity, of livions of the prospect for future bread and meat, and content with enjoying (thanks to the over-flow) a foretaste of that ideal paradise of plenty of hog and hominy, and nothing to do, described in their favorite song of

"Every day'll be Sunday by 'm—me by."

In such an isolated condition of such a forlorn island of mud, a package of papers, thrown into our gallery by a passing boat, is hailed as gladly as was the green olive branch in the beak of Noah's returning Dove. Hurriedly we clip the encircling twine, and the news fraught pages fall into our lap. News from the busy scheming world beyond—from the land of fanatics and negro worshippers, for the papers are all Northern—radicals of the deepest dye,—full of the "nigger,"—eloquent over the nigger—breathing from every line, the odor *de la l'Afrique*, now in such fashionable repute. Verily, the negro mania among those people is worse than the "jerks mania" of thirty years ago; more incurable, more ridiculous and infinitely more mischievous. Cuffy seems permanently saddled, like a veritable "old man of the Sea," upon demented intellects, in that region of puritanical sniffers and meddlesome old maids.

Glance down these handsomely printed columns. Inviting captions catch the eye, and we settle ourselves comfortably in the cushioned arm chair with the satified sigh of a long-starved plate, about to be regaled upon delicacies.

"A woman in Washington, what she sees, hears and thinks;"

Now, for something spicy.—now for a paper, sparkling with woman's keen and delicate wit, her graceful style of narration, nice discrimination of character, good humored sarcasm and genial enthusiasm.

Nothing of the kind. Simply, a glorification of the nigger, seasoned with woman's Rights and Free love jargon, about "universal brootherhood," and human progress, and all embracing love, etc., and containing a grandiloquent discription of the late negro festival in Washington—the pomp and glory of Cuffy and Dinah "in gorgeous array"—marching in grand procession with flying banners inscribed with insults to the South, and cannon firing, (through Mr. Sumner's unauthorized order) to honor them as they passed, and all the niggerite's crowding the windows, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering at the top of their voices. The sublimest sight that ever appeared on this continent, ecstatically exclaimed the "Woman in Washington," "and oh! what an opportunity for the President to show to the world, his justice, his humanity, his sympathy with the great cause of human progress? Did he rise to the grand occasion? Alas no!"

And then, our fair Progressionist pitches, teeth and claws, with all the spite of an old Tabby, into the President of the United States, because, instead of shouting landations of the African race and throwing wide his arms in fraternal and affectionate enthusiasm in the style of Messrs. Sumner, Stevens & Co. Mr. Johnson very quietly advised the Freedmen to go to work, and behave themselves, and coolly hoped, they would act in such a manner as to deserved the boon of freedom."

"There spoke the Southern Slave holder—the man who never can feel any sympathy for the colored race." is the indignant comment of this zealous devotee to the "cause;" and, in another delectable communication by an anonymous correspondent, we are informed that the negroes received Mr. Johnson's speech in "silent scorn" and, soon afterwards, testified their contempt for it, by deafening cheers for Congress and Mr. Stevens—all of which must have been crushingly mortifying to the chief Executive,—coming as it did, from such a distinguished and enlightened source.

Every where, there is vilification of the President—from the dog mouthed denunciations of the big dogs of the radical pack, down to the petty snarlings and venenous snappings of the little fices—the picayune-a-a-page reporters and the peticoted politicians—Secretaries of Free Love and Colored Aid Associations, who sit in the galleries of Congress, in green spectacles and seedy bombazine, with the official note book open on their knees, and leer affectionately at the sleek Cuffy, who (radiant in brass rings and second hand broad cloth) is sitting by their side, holding their cotton umbrella and fanning them in gallant style, while he grins approval of the rumpus which his white brethren are kicking up about him in the Congressional Hall below.

Fiend, Monster, Traitor, Negro walloper Judas, Pharaoh—these are a few of the many elegant titles lavished upon the President by these literary smut-machines in the pages of these "religious journals"—for the Independant, is the *Revised* Beecher's own organ and the Presbyterian speaks for itself. In a lengthy editorial of the former scurrilous sheet—Andrew Johnson, President, is styled Nebuchadnezzah II—and Congress is advised to turn him out to grass as speedily as possible. "He has decieved the people" vociferates this new prophet come to judgment. "We thought him pledged to the cause of justice, (that is of negro equality) and no sooner is he saftely seated in the Presidential chair, than he unvails, he unmasks and we see him for what he is—simply Andy Jonnson, *poor white*, who wallopped his negroes like anyother Southerner and held the chains around their limbs until the cannon of Abraham Lincoln set them free. What more could be expected?"

That is hard upon Andy. How crushingly he must feel the opprobium of that epithet—'*poor white*,'' could anything be more annihilating? By the withering emphasis of contempt thus laid upon it, we can perceive in what bad repute *white* is held in the country of our of Congress. Evidently it is considered a disgrace to be "simply *poor white*. Let speculators look out for a grand advance in the prices of Lamp black, and wool; for the yankees are an ingenious as well as "tasty" people, and will not submit to the inferiority of being "poor white," while black is considered the handsome and fashinable color. Wool, will of course be needed to complete the transformation, what a pity our sheep should have been carried away by the overflow!

Here is an article from the pen of another D. D.—the Rev. Gulliver of Chicago—a distinguished Divine, whose tirade against the President and the South—although garnished with hypocrital whinings about justice, and liberty, and universal brotherhood—exhibits a spirit of which any savage in Borrioboolah Gah would be ashamed. After taking the President to task about fraternizing with the "traitor Stephens of the South, and turning the cold shoulder to the "great and noble Stevens, of the North, "he goes on to call upon Congress to "do justice to the country by immediately disfranchising every rebel of the South for an indegnite number of years, depriving them of their landed and personal property and bestowing the same upon the loyal colored men, who fought under the banners of their country."

There is "universal Brotherhood" with a vengeance! Not content with robbing the people of the South of the greatest portion of their property through their fanatical insanity, they are eager to glut their envious hate by reducing them to utter beggarry, depriving them of their rights as men and citizens, and driving them from their heredetary homes to go forth shelterless with their delicately nurtured wives and children while their firesides and descerated by a horde of ignorant, woolly headed African savages, who must take their places in Senatorial halls, in the chair of justice and the Jurors box and lord it over them in triumph.

To be Continued.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

We refer our civil authorities to the following important order, and hope they will promptly carry out its instruction—such a step is decidedly necessary for our community.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 31st, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 25.

I. The following instructions, received at this office from General O. O. Howard, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will hereafter be put in force and carried out in this State:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1865.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * *

III. A statue of this State requires certain civil officers to arrest persons accused of being vagrants. And it is provided that if, upon examination, such persons are found to come within the meaning of the word vagrant, as defined in said statue, they shall then be imprisoned in the parish jails for a period of six months. This law applies to the freedmen as well as to the white man. The complaint cannot be made that it bears with unequal severity upon those lately in slavery for the law having been made when they were under the power and control of masters, did not then govern them. It was made to apply only to whites and other free persons. Good and industrious freedmen will nothing to fear from the execution of such a law, for they can at all times obtain work and employment; only vagabonds and idlers will suffer.

Whenever freedmen have been arrested and convicted as vagrants, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshals, or other agents of this Bureau, to request the civil authorities to transfer such persons to them, either when convicted or after a short imprisonment. In case such transfers are made, they shall at once obtain for them employment for the ensuing year, from good and responsible persons. The usual forms of contract will be made in such cases

BY ORDER OF BREVET
MAJOR GEN. A. BAIRD,
Ass't Com. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, of Louisiana:

D. G. FENNO,
1st Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:

S. G. WILLAUER,
Brt. Major fli Ass't. Supt. &c.
Parish of Rapides, La.

Died.

Died in Campte Monday Morning at 11 o'clock, June the 11th, after a short but severe illness of Congestion of the Lungs Anna Belle only Daughter of Edwin S. and Anna J. Blackstone aged 4 years 3 months and 20 days. We bloom to day to morrow die,

Close the windows! Oh tread lightly
Bella is not here to day;
She whose brow shone ever brightly
Faded in a single day.
Can it be that his deep gloom—
These low sobs and noiseless tread—
Weeping Parents—darkened room
Tell us that our Bella's dead?
Our deep grief. Oh who can measure!
Who can heal this mighty jar?—
Earth has lost our dearest treasure,
Heaven gains a brighter star.

On the 22nd of June at 5 o'clock, P. M. Nesbit Locke, Infant son of Edwin S. and Anna J. Blackstone, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Dear little Babe, was a healthy sprightly little boy, until he was attacked with Dysentery, which was very severe and would not yield to medical treatment, after lingering 25 days, left his mourning Parents and Brothers. Earth looses, but Heaven gains.

This little seed of life and love,
Just lent us for a day,
Came like a blessing from above—
Passed like a dream, away.

Drowned, in sight of Campte, by falling out of his boat, on the night of April the 5th, William Thomas Bowling, half brother of Edwin S. and M. P. Blackstone, aged 36 years. Dear Billy, as he was generally called, was born in St. Mary's County Maryland, moved from there to Mercer, Ohio, with his Parents in 1848, and in 59, he came to Louisiana to his Brother. He was one of the first to volunteer when the war broke out, he joined the 3rd Louisiana Infantry, went through the Campaign in Arkansas and Missouri, returned home sick, after the battle of Elkhorn, as soon as he recovered, he wanted to go back to the battle field, so he joined the 2nd Louisiana Cavalry, where he remained until the surrender, he was said to have made a very brave soldier, and much loved by his mess mates. His death is very much regretted by his comrades, as well as relations.

Dear Billy rest; thy warfare's o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of Battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In our Isle's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen, thy couch are strewing;
Fairy Strains of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dewing,
Soldier rest! thy warfare's o'er
Dream of fighting fields no more,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking:
Morn of toil, nor night of waking.

A RELATIVE.

On June 18th 1866, ELLA AMANDA, only daughter of W. D. and Susan Phelps, aged 3 years, 4 months and 5 days.

Thou art gone, oh darling Ella,
Thy rosy cheek is cold;
The angels came and took thee
To the blessed Savior's fold.
Thy sweet blue eyes are closed,
Their gentle light has fled,
The fairy form is sleeping
In the mansions of the dead.
Thy dimpled hands are folded
Across thy pearly breast,
Thy bird-like voice is silent
In the grave's unbroken rest.
The angel bands have borne thee
On golden wings of love;
I know that thou art happy
In the blissful realms above.

ATTENTION MECHANICS.

A meeting of the Mechanics of the Town of Natchitoches, and throughout the Parish generally, will take place on Saturday next the 14th inst., at Engine House at 4 o'clock P. M. Object of the meeting—Reorganization of the Mechanics Association. A full attendance is expected.

MEXICAN NEWS!

Surrender of Matmoras to the Liberals.

Galveston, July 2d.—Flake's Bulletin extra of Sunday evening, July 1, has the following:

"Dispatches have been received at the head-quarters of Gen. H. I. Wright, at Galveston, from Gen. Geo. W. Getty, commanding at Brownsville, dated June 24, evening containing the following highly important news:

"The right bank of the Rio Grande is now in possession of the republican government of Mexico. The battle between the forces of General Escobedo and Mejia, on the 16th inst., near Camargo, resulted in the total rout of the latter and capture of the train of merchandise. Bagdad who was abandoned by the Imperialists on the night of the 18th instant.

"The city of Matamoros capitulated on the 23d inst., to commissioners appointed by Gen Carvogal, Gen. Mejia with the imperial troops embarking between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M, under the protection of the United States flag.

"The most liberal terms were granted the Imperialists. The city was given up without bloodshed, pillage or plunder, is now under the command of Gen. Jose de la Garcia. There was no violation of the neutrality laws. Escobedo with his forces, said to be three thousand, entered Matamoros about 1 o'clock, June 24.

"A train, said to contain specie, from Monterey, arrived recently above Mier, under the protection of an imperial escort and some others unknown. The train started back from Monterey under the same escort.

Steamship I. C. Harris from Galveston the 1st inst., passed up at 3 A. M.

I extract the following from her papers,

The corn crop was generally improving.

The Mormon settlement in Banders was broken up.

There was little probability of the 4th of July being much celebrated anywhere in Texas.

There was a battle at Camargo on Saturday. The Austrian fought bravely, contesting every inch of ground, but being greatly outnumbered, surrendered and stacked arms, notwithstanding which they were brutally massacred by the Republicans in cold blood. General Olvera was wounded. Although the Republicans are decidedly obtaining the advantage, they are hated for their conduct by the populace.

Gen. Escobedo has cut off the communication from the Imperial forces and it is probably that Matamoros will be surrendered.

New York, July 3.—Gen. Magruder is disgusted with Mexico. He wishes to return to the United States Gen. Price will probable do the same.

A communication from Paris states that the United States Cabinet had made a positive non-intervention agreement with Napoleon as regards Mexico.

Victor Emanuel has issued a stirring manifesto to the Italians. He wants the Venetia to be freed from the Austrian rule. He says that Italy has the sympathy of Europe and hands over the government of the State to the Prince of Carignano, while he again takes up the eagles of Gaeta of Passignano, of Palestrina and Marino.

Gold has been discovered in Nicaragua. The Spaniards are forbidden to enter the Republic of Chili. An other revolution is expected.

Washington, July 3d.—The Democratic members in Congress have published a stirring address to the people of the United States.

Washington, July 3.—The address by the Democratic members in Congress is as follows:

"To the People of the United States:

"Dangers threaten the Constitution. The citadel of our liberties is directly assailed. The future is dark unless the people will come to the rescue. In the hour of peril, 'National Union should be the watch word of every true man. As essential to the national Union, we must maintain unimpaired the rights, the dignity and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress and the executive right of each State to control its own concerns, subject to the Constitution of the United States. After a uniform construction of the Constitution for more than a half a century the assumption of new and arbitrary powers in the federal government is subvervise of our system and destructive of liberty. A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. At present eleven States are excluded from the national councils. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of those States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interest have been passed without their consent, and in disregard to the fundamental principles of free government. This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony but through representatisves who, loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. The representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no nationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections, producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Lieut. General, it is to be regretted that at this time there can not be a greater comingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power. This state of things should be removed at once and forever. Therefore to preserve the national Union to vindicate the sufficiency of our admired Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed, and for those great national purposes only we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday, on the 24th day of August next and endorse the principles therein set forth. We therefore respectfully, but earnestly, urge upon our citizens in each State, Territory and Congressional District in the United States, in the interests of the Union, and in a spirit of harmony, and with direct reference to the principles contained in said call to act promptly in the selection of wise moderative and conservative men to represent them in said convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, that the Constitution shall be maintained, and peace bless the whole country."

For the Natchitoches Times.

Lou Oliver.

There's not 'neath the bright sun
A maid lovelier,
Than the one I love best,
Sweet Lou Oliver.

Her lovely young face
So exquisitely fair
Is shaded by tresses
Of glossy black hair.

Her cheek's are like roses
All blushing and bright,
Her fairy-like footsteps
Fall graceful and light.

Her soft gentle eyes,
Are like violets, blue,
Her lips like ripe cherries
All covered with dew.

Her musical voice
Floats out on the air
Like silvery chimes
Of bells soft, and clear.

"Oh! who would inhabit,"
This world, insincere,
But for angels like thee,
Sweet Lou Oliver.

WILLIE

Springville, La.

INTERESTING DECISION—The Supreme Court of Virginia has rendered a decision which has an important hearing upon the subject of contracts and judicial proceedings occurring during the late war.

It seems that a valuable estate, known as "Soldiers Joy," the property of the infant of Jno. J. London, deceased, was sold under a decree of the circuit court of Amherst county, during the war, for Confederate money, by the guardian of the children. D. H. London, the uncle and as next friend of said children, sought to set aside the sale, on the ground that it was illegal and informal, and by appeal from the said Circuit Court, took the case up to the supreme Court Judges Moncure and Joynes, present, dismissed the appeal "as being improvidently awarded," with costs against the appellant London.

The questions arising in this case were, we presume.

1st As to the validity of the decree of the Court below, while the State of Virginia was in armed resistance to the authority of the United States Government and

2d Whether Confederate money was a legal consideration of a contract made, executed and ratified under a decree of this court.

We fully concur with the Supreme Court of Virginia in the opinion that the decisions of the State Courts, during the war, are entitled to as much respect and effect as before or since, and the contracts of parties made during the same period, are as honestly and legally binding upon them—notwithstanding the facts that the consideration was Confederate money—as though the said contracts had been bound upon the consideration of gold; and we herald this decision, coming as it does from the highest judicial authority of one of the oldest and most conservative States of this country, as an indication that reason and law are taking the place of passion and prejudice in the decisions of our judicial tribunals. We confidently look forward to the time when the courts of the country will universally concede the fact that the Confederate Government was a Government *de facto*; that all living under it were bound by its authority; that the decisions of the courts were entitled to respect, and had full legal force and effect, and that contracts were not vitiated by the Confederate money which was their consideration.

It is altogether appropriate that the noble old State of Virginia, which has in times past repudiated Radicalism in all its form, should at this time take the lead in the conservative administration of law and justice.

A Yankee Egg.—Our friend Leonard the other day bought a baskett of eggs that were brought here from Clinton, and among them he found a curiosity. At the small end was a soft of carbuncle extension on which could be traced the letters "U. S." in milk color on the shell. Our editorial friends at Clinton should hunt the mother oft his egg up, and send her to Thad. Steven's Committee as an evidence of the "loyalty" of East Feliciana. She's evidently a "Union" hen and not afraid to speak (or rather lay out) her sentiment. [*Baton Rouge Advocate.*]

A Fit Fate for Jeff Davis.

The approaching trial of Jeff Davis has received the worn-out curiosity of the people relative to the fate of the arch traitor who occupies the attitude of the national elephant from the embarrassment occasioned by the question of his proper disposition. If Jeff is tried for treason and acquitted, it will play the mischief as an example; if he be tried and the jury fail to agree, the case is nearly as bad: if he be tried, convicted and pardoned the affair will assume the character of a farce; while if he be tried, convicted and hung, he will not only assume the position of a martyr in the eyes of most of the Southern people, but he will excite the pity of many who execrate his deeds and detest his character.

It was my fortune to hear a lady of this city express herself in conversation in this relation a few evenings ago at a party.

"Do you know what I would do with Davis if I had supreme power?" asked she of a gentleman with whom she was talking.

"No," said he, "but I would be very glad to hear."

"Well," she replied, "I would not have him tried for treason, for that would be to run the risk of his escaping punishment by some technicality, and could only end in making him a martyr. My plan would be to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world."

"How would you do that?" asked the gentleman.

"Simply in this way: I would call a great public assemblage together. At that assemblage, Jeff Davis should be in attendance clad in the costume in which he was captured. I would have a crier call his name aloud, and to it Jeff Davis should answer 'Here!' I would then address him, recapitulating the character of his crimes, and dwelling on their enormity. At the close, I would say that the people of the United States, too magnanimous to wreak their vengeance on such a miserable creature, had empowered me, in their name to say to the culprit—'*Wayward sister*, depart in peace!'"—*San Francisco Alta California.*

☞ Garibaldi recently sent a letter of thanks to a society of ladies in London formed to support his plans for the enlightenment of Italy and collect comforts for the wounded in case of war. The General also sent certain lines, of which we find the following translation:—

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC HYMN.

Ah! see from the grave rise our heroes departed;
All Italy's martyrs, the brave and true-hearted;
Each hand grasps the sword; laurel decks each pale brow;
They beckon us on and to Victory now!
Come on, then! come on! see our brave youths advancing;
Our banners wave higher than ever before;
Our muskets are ready; our sword-blades are glancing;
Our hearts burn with love to our native shore;
Away from our country, ye foreign oppressors!
Your last hour is striking—away, then, away!
Our voices be silent, our arms strong and ready;
As onward we march, be our step firm and steady;
Let union be ours, then no fear of the foe—
Beyond the high Alps all intruders must go!
The Austrian no longer shall rule these bright regions;
E'en Rome sees the dawning of Freedom's fair day;
The stranger and tyrant have claimed our allegiance—
Alas! that so long we have bent to their sway!
Away from your country,—ye foreign oppressors!
Your last hour is striking—away, then, away!

Succession Sale.

Succession of Edward C. Alexander.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of the City of New Orleans State of Louisiana and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

Monday the 23rd day of July 1866.

at the store of Messrs. Burke and Walmsley in the Town and Parish of Natchitoches, the following described property belonging to said succession, to wit:

A general assortment of
Dry goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Also one Trading-Boat and one Skiff lying in the River opposite the Town of Natchitoches.

TERMS OF SALE,

CASH.—Subject to benefit of appraisement.

J. C. HUGHES,
july 11. Sheriff.

VENTE DE SUCCESSION.

Succession d'Edouard C. Alexander.

En vertu d'un ordre de l'Honorable Deuxième Cour de District de la ville de la Nouvelle Orleans, Etat de la Louisiane et à moi addressé j'offrirai en vente au dernier et plus haut enchérisseur,

Lundi le 23me jour de Juillet 1866.

au magasin de Mess. Burke et Walmsley dans la ville et paroisse des Natchitoches, la propriété suivante décrite, appartenant à la dite succession, savoir:

Un assortiment général de
Marchandises sèches,
Groceries,
Quincaillerie,
et autres articles trop nombreux pour être mentionés.

Aussi—

Un Bâteau-marchand et un esquif, setrouvant dans la rivière, du côté opposé à la Ville des Natchitoches.

CONDITIONS DE LA VENTE.

COMPTANT:—Sujet au bénéfice d'estimation.

J. C. HUGHES,
juillet11. Shérif.

WANTED.

Wanted a situation, in a family to teach the English language, and the rudiments of the French, by a young lady of experience.

Address Miss J. HOLMES, Natchitoches.

july 7 2t.