

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

L. DUPLEX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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NATCHITOCHEES LA., JULY 23, 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, 1f.

In an other column will be found an interesting communication on the Tobacco Culture. The move, is right to the point. Our Parish possesses an immense wealth, but it requires energy, perseverance. The Company which is to be formed to carry the proposed plan has all what is wanted—Land, labor, money. The soil and climate are favorable to such an enterprise and we are certain, that Natchitoches with its old fame, will be redeemed from heropathy of the pastyears. Wealth, reputation are at our door; let us strike at once, without hesitating. Let us have a large tobacco manufacturing Country and the Future will be ours.

In our next issue, we will have more to say on the subject. We understand that a meeting for the above association is to take place Saturday next. The friends of this enterprise ought to be well represented.

Mad. Rumor says that our townsmen A. H. Bernstein was arrested in the Parish of Winn by the military authorities. No reasons given yet.

See Mr. Leon Fournier's advertisement. His new Tensorial Saloon, has created quite an excitement in this community.

Cane River is falling fast.

The crops were benefitted with splendid showers last week. The cotton plant is growing luxuriously. On many plantations the bolls are opening. The picking will be soon in operation.

All persons in need of Cotton, Baskets can have their orders filled by calling at our Office.—Price \$1.50 each.

We are indebted to S. M. Coley Esq, Grand Ecure for a late paper.

Our thanks to Mess. Victor Durand and N. D. Gratina for a file of New Orleans papers.

Our friends of the Philharmonic Society, and the Minstrels, have left on the Steamer Alabama, Tuesday morning. Success to our patriotic young men. Shereport the city per excellence, will answer to their call.

We learn that our excellent Lieut. Gov. A. Voorhis, will be in our town in time to attend some important business before the Supreme in August next.

In a former number of the "Times," we proposed to our planters, a mode to destroy the Caterpillars from their fields, should a unanimity of labor could be performed by them in time. Aided by some friends, we had prepared an article on the subject, when in one of our exchanges, we find the remedy known and published already in the lower parishes. We give it in full for the benefit of our readers. We do not do it of its efficacy, if properly attended to. Let every one read it carefully.

The Convention and Constitution of 1864.

The proclamation of E. K. Howell, styling himself President pro tem. for reassembling the Convention of 1861, may well astonish every one who can, in such times as these, be astonished at anything. That a set of men such as composed that Convention, elected as they were, or rather picked up in the gutters, by the orders or wishes of Gen. Banks, should, after two years, without any expressed public wish to change the organic law, attempt to reassemble and overthrow their own work, or grant features upon it such as our fathers never dreamed of, and about the wisdom of which, the most enlightened publicist and professed thinkers have almost universally come to the same conclusion, that those only in a free government, should be admitted to the right of suffrage, who have a general knowledge at least of the institutions and laws under which they live—is not a foreboding of the downfall of the Republic? So it was in Ancient Rome—Sylla gave to the remnant of conquered cities and States the full right of Roman citizens, and soon succeeded the Neroes and Caligulas who trampled down all public laws, and every private right. Verily, the power of impudence can no further go than B. K. Howell, and his tall have gone. They seem to have adopted Danton's maxim, that, in revolutions, "l'audace, toujours l'audace," will always win. Had they lived in the times and country of Robespierre, Danton and Marat, they would probably have been Sisyphuses.

The proclamation summons the members of the Convention to assemble on the 20th inst, and on the Governor to issue writs of election to fill vacancies. The object is alleged to be to extend the right of suffrage to all loyal men, and to adopt the late amendment to the Constitution of the United States recommended by Congress, which makes a great change in the representation of the South in Congress. None but loyal citizens are to vote it seems, according to the Radical programme. Who is loyal? Every man must be so considered, who has accepted the amnesty of President Johnson, taken the oath and has done no act since in violation of that oath. Law can only deal with overt acts, and not with private, unaltered opinion. The intention is, however, to bring the black citizens to the ballot box—which even their own bawling does not permit. Now the assumption that all not willing to see negro suffrage, are disposed to deny them civil rights is totally unfounded and false. The people of Louisiana are generally disposed to do full justice to the lately emancipated slaves. In fact, their own interest, if not their feelings, would dictate such a course. In the tribunals, of law—they can sue, and give evidence, their rights of person and property, are guarded by the law, and we doubt not, the law will be faithfully administered in relation to them. Our true policy, dictated at once by justice and good feeling, should induce every white citizen to see that they have impartial justice at all times. Overwhelmed as we have been by the calamities of the late war—we must accept our present condition as an accomplished fact, and take a new departure. It cannot be supposed that heartburnings and animosities should at once cease—human nature forbids it—the waves do not become calm at once after a storm—but commerce and social intercourse will soon wear away prejudice and bitterness—our prospects of social and political improvement will daily brighten—and before this generation shall have passed away, the people of each section will only remember that they once had an inheritance of common prosperity and renown, and will unite in fraternal feeling to advance a common country to a height of greatness and glory, such as history has never before recorded. Let us take council from our reason, and not our passions.

It is said that Gov. Wells is one of the movers of this reassembling of the Convention of 1864, to adopt the Congressional Amendment, and universal suffrage. When we see his signature to a writ of election to elect members to fill vacancies in that body, we shall credit it. Last year he wrote an able letter against negro suffrage, to Mr. Durant, the ablest of the New Orleans radicals; what new argument can he have framed to convince himself, that his former opinion was wrong? After the lapse of years, when the negroes become educated to understand the institutions and laws—and the rights and duties of citizens, they may be perhaps, safely entrusted with the right of suffrage—but to give them the right now—ignorant as they are, and debased by centuries of slavery, would be undermine and destroy every feature of a republican government; they would become the shuttlecock of designing politicians and demagogues, always kept in motion between them in the game of political battledore.

Appointments made by the Democratic State Executive Committee, as delegates for the State at large; in the Philadelphia Convention.

DELEGATES FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. Gov. Alex. Mouton, of Lafayette; R. Hunt, of Orleans; John Ray, of Ouchita; John E. King, of St. Landry; Richard Taylor, of St. Charles; A. Voorhis, of St. Martin; Geo. Williamson, of Cade; Judge W. B. Egan, of Calhoun; D. S. Cuge, of Terrebonne.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Geo. Carr, of Plaquemine; Chas. Gayarre, W. C. Claiborne, Judge E. Abell, S. R. Proctor, of St. Bernard; J. M. Lapeyre.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. Ad. Rozier, Alexander Walker, Samuel Smith, F. J. Heron, H. M. Spofford, Win. H. C. King.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. D. F. Kenner, of Ascension; V. Burthe, of Jefferson; Alfred Heinen, Sr., of St. Tammany; J. O. Fuqua, of East Baton Rouge; J. Q. A. Fellows, of Jefferson.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. P. A. Morse, of Natchitoches; T. C. Manning, of Rapides; Dr. Alfred Dupuyrier, of St. Martin; Jules Oliver, of St. Mary; Alcibiade De Blanc, of St. Martin.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. S. Lang Lewis, of Claiborne; Wm. S. Parham, of Madison; J. Garrett, of Ouachita; L. M. Nutt, of Caddo; J. P. Elam, of DeSoto.

H. D. OGDEN, President pro tem. S. P. HARPEL, Secretary.

The radicals say one of the best arguments in favor of the immediate passage of the suffrage bill, by Congress, is contained in the fact that the Georgetown, D. C., Council, at their weekly meeting on Thursday last, elected a town surveyor a man who served in the rebel army during the war, and who has not yet been pardoned. This rebel received ten out of the fourteen votes cast, while two good Union men who were running against him received only two votes each.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Enron.—It may not be unimportant, to the planters of this parish (Natchitoches) or even the whole State of Louisiana, and adjoining fertile regions, to reflect that a few months ago the prospect of varying the resources of Southern production. Every one is aware that "Agriculture," from the remotest times, down to the present, has enjoyed the epithet of "Basis of Commerce and Wealth," therefore, Mr. Editor, the readers of your columns may not find it uninteresting to read a few moments in relation to the "Tobacco Culture" on the large scale, for the reasons offered are based upon practical results, reduced to statistical accounts. The following is taken from the "Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1854, on the 'Agriculture,' Statement of Joseph C. Orlie, of Washou County Illinois. He says: 'Tobacco is considerably cultivated here; and were it not for the amount of labor it requires at particular times, it would be the most profitable crop our farmers could cultivate. In 1853 I raised a small patch, and kept an account of expenses &c., &c. The result was as follows: To rent of land, (3 of an acre) \$0.54 To ploughing 25 To sowing seed, care of plants, and planting 2.00 To hoeing 1.00 To destroying worms 3.50 To gathering 1.00 To care of curing and pulling from stem 5.00

The profits are too high, but still it is a balance of \$117.00 per acre, or \$25.00 per acre where large fields are cultivated together. Total expense on (3-20 of an acre) \$19.70 Tobacco produced on (3-20 of an acre) 95 pounds;—which is a very low estimate compared to the amount that can be produced anywhere South. The above sample of Tobacco was pronounced by Tobaccoists to be worth 25c per lb. Now Mr. Editor, you will know that there is no such tobacco in the market at the present time, no matter how inferior in quality, besides the above experiment was made in 1853 during the prosperous times of this country, the great difference now is no one will deny, that more than two thirds of the 'Tobacco culture' existing before the late war, are now wanting, consequently it is fair to presume, that Tobacco is now worth at least twice as much as it was before the war. The demand has increased at least in proportion to the deficiency in the cultivation of the article, say 5.

Now Mr. Editor to the point. There is already in this parish, an organization styled the "Natchitoches Tobacco growing Association"; this, there are as many as 15 or 20 planters who have conspired, and come to the conclusion that they intend to plant for next crop from 5 to 30 or 40 acres of Tobacco each. The results of the crop of 1867 will no doubt speak for themselves. It is furthermore contemplated to establish a "Manufacture" of the "Natchitoches Tobacco," which has enjoyed of its quality as a snuff of Natchitoches. It is also known to have yielded a good article as smoking, and chewing tobacco. At the world's Fair, held in Paris, in the year 1856, the Natchitoches Tobacco Snuff" carried the "First Prize." This, Mr. Editor, we deem sufficient to make known the importance of Tobacco growing, especially for the Parish of Natchitoches.

"TOBACCO AMATEUR" CALUMET.

Communicated to the Civic Guard. A word to Cotton Planters.

Terrebonne, La., June 7th 1866. Mr. Enron.—There being some alarm among cotton planters as to the probable appearance of the caterpillar this season, I would with your permission, make some suggestions, through your columns, in relation to means, which may in some degree, thwart, if duly employed, their relentless course of devastation.

It is well known to most of the oldest cotton planters that a marked amelioration of the effects of the ravages of the cotton worm has been observed in those fields contiguous to newly cleared land, wherein either intentionally or accidentally fires have been kept up at night. In such places there are often observed the large, round, and very frequently piled up, which, if they are regularly kept burning, during the appearance of the moth, would destroy millions of propagators of caterpillars, which might otherwise spread over the adjoining fields.

It is my opinion that it would be means judiciously expended, were those who are interested in cotton-growing to employ a certain force of men and keep up bright fires of night, for several weeks, during the moth season, along the borders of their cotton fields. All have observed with what incredible and reckless precipitancy the insect creation, on dark nights, dash themselves into the flame of a candle or other fires within their reach. Thus it may be perceived that this freak of their nature may be put to good account in the case of the moth, and millions of the cotton devouring worm may be destroyed in this way.

One moth produces thousands of caterpillars, and in a few days a great number of these are hatched, and in consequence the death of them.

In this connection we would suggest a sort of trap contrived in the shape of a conical lamp, for the destruction of the moth, which may be constructed at the farmer's or on the plantation, at a comparatively small expense. The description of it is as follows: Take a piece of board or tin, say 12 by 12 inches erect on the corners four posts, half an inch or more in thickness, with two grooves at sufficient angles, for the purpose of allowing the insertion of four glass or sides, (common window panes may be used for this purpose.) over this frame erect a hip roof of tin or wood, attaching it to the frame by means of small pieces of wire pegs of wood, allowing the eaves to project an inch and a half or two inches over free edge of the glass sides, and leaving but a half inch intervening between the roof and sides, as a passage for insects. Finally, bore a hole in the center of the floor of the frame for the insertion of a little square post 3 or 4 inches high, and one inch square, with small strips of wire or tin, to receive the books of four small tin reflectors. Now, if four small lamps be placed on the floor of this simple contrivance, and before the reflectors, and set burning, and then placed in the center of a cotton field infested with moths, it will soon be observed that thousands of the insect world will be attracted by its light, and riding the night be a dark one, and lighting on its sides, will flutter their way up the side of the top of them, and finally topple over into the heated chamber, to succumb by the gases within. We would advise the use of coal oil for the lamps.

The trial of this lamp is a simple and cheap experiment and we think it behooves those who are interested in cotton planting to try it. It can be easily made by any one of the least mechanical turn.

Yours, "WORMLEY."

EASY MODE OF COMPUTING INTEREST.—A new method of computing interest on any number of dollars at six per cent, which appears simple, Multiply any given number of dollars at six per cent, which appears simple, Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separate the right hand figure, and divide by six; the result is the true interest of such sum for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is so simple and so true, according to all business usage that every banker, broker, merchant or clerk should put it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained by so few figures.

THE MARTYRS OF LOUISIANA.

Those who are acquainted with the early history of Louisiana know that that bloody tyrant, Don Alexander O'Reilly caused to be put to death five of Louisiana's most illustrious sons.

If we are to believe public report, says Champigny, the judge, after the investigation, found nothing criminal in the accused. Do as you like," said O'Reilly, "I must have six victims."

The process was begun again, and a new form to palliate at least the atrocity of the sentence, which they wished to color with a hue of justice. Out of eleven persons tried for treason, six were condemned to confinement more or less protracted, and five executed.

A writer having stated that the unjust and barbarous sentence of O'Reilly's court had been carried into execution on the 28th Sept, 1769, GLEASER the Plaquemines correspondent in his letter of the 23rd, had the following on that event: "It was not on the 28th September 1769, as stated by a writer in a city contemporary, but on the 25th October 1769, that Nicholas Chauvin de LaFreniere, Pierre Marquis, Jean Baptiste Noyan and Pierre Caresse were shot in the public square of New Orleans.

To which the following answer appeared in the Crescent of the 26th inst: "In last Sunday's Picayune, 24th inst, 'Gleaser,' from the parish of Plaquemines, under date of 23d inst, announces, says:—'That it was not on the 29th September, 1769, but on the 25th of October, 1769, that Nicholas Chauvin de la Freniere, Pierre Marquis, Joseph Milhet, Jean Baptiste Noyan and Pierre Caresse were shot in the public square of New Orleans.'—Now, we wish to submit to the above writer our authority, which will be found in the first volume of Essai Historique sur la Louisiane, par Charles Gayarre, printed in 1830 at New Orleans, by Benjamin Levy, pages 157 and 158. 'The sentence was executed on the 29th of September 1769. At 3 o'clock the victims were drawn from their prison and conducted to the place of the sacrifice which was the square situated opposite the soldiers' quarters (barracks) between Hospital street and Barracks street."

In the Picayune of June 30, GLEASER made the following reply to the remarks of the Crescent: Had the writer of the Crescent consulted judge Gayarre's History of Louisiana (French domination), vol II, p 334, ed. 1854, he would have seen that on the 24th of October the court found the prisoners guilty, and O'Reilly, as its president, pronounced the judgment.

P. 340.—Francisco Xavier Rodriguez, the clerk of the court drew a process verbal of the execution, which took place in his presence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It appears by this process verbal that Nicolas Chauvin de la Freniere, Pierre Marquis, Joseph Milhet, Jean Baptiste Noyan and Pierre Caresse, being taken out of prison, and with their arms well pinioned, were conducted, under a heavy escort of grenadiers to the place of execution which was occupied by a large body of Spanish troops forming a square. The prisoners being introduced into the middle of this square, Rodriguez, the Clerk of the court, read to them their sentence in Spanish, and it was then repeated to them in French by Henry Garderet, assisted by two other interpreters Jean Baptiste Garcia, and the lieutenant of artillery, Juan Kelly, who had all been specially appointed by O'Reilly to act as interpreters on the trial. Then a copy of the sentence was delivered into the hands of the public crier, who went round and read into all the troops and to the people, in a loud and intelligible voice. After these preliminaries were over, the last act of the drama was performed, and the well directed fire of a platoon of grenadiers ended the lives of those unfortunate men. It is said that they met their fate with unshaken fortitude.

On the next day, the 26th day of October, the same Rodriguez caused to be burnt on the public square, all all the copies of the "Memorial of the planters, merchants, and other inhabitants of Louisiana," which had been discovered and gathered up to gether.

In Chevalier de Champigny's memoir on the present state of Louisiana published in the 5th volume of the Historical Collections of Louisiana, p. 206. I find the following: "On the 23th of October, 1769, a Spanish Council, on hearsay calumnies refuted by the accused and by threefourths of the colony, dared to pronounce on the gentlemen arrested the most sanguinary sentence. They were shot next morning.

In a note added by the editor to De Champigny's memoir it is said that LaFreniere, Noyan, Caresse, Milhet, and Marquis were shot in the yard of the barracks, on the 25th of October, 1769.

Now I may as well quote De Champigny's account of the execution. They exhorted one another to the firmness needed in that fearful moment, but the bloody preparation were no terror for them; they advanced with that tranquility and firmness which a feeling of innocence gives. Placed side by side, facing their butchers, hand raised to God who avenges the innocents and rewards the virtuous, they absolutely refused to bandage their eyes. "Death has no terror for us" said M. le Mar

quis, and with the greatest sangfroid asked for a pinch of snuff. "Know that foreigners as I am, my heart is French; it has always beat for Louis, the well beloved, to whose service I have sacrificed thirty odd years of my life, and I glory in dying for my attachment to him." "Let this consoling idea bear us up," said De LaFreniere "and reconcile us to the cruel separation which the idea of our death might otherwise render insupportable. May our well beloved King learn how dear he was to the Spaniards offered me life on condition of my renouncing my French allegiance, I would as firmly as now say—fire."

Hands trembling at the sight of this heroic courage dared execute this savage command. M. De LaFreniere fell bathed in blood, but the Eternal refused to receive a soul when he lay placed on earth to be its ornament. M. de la Freniere, still palpitating, laid his hand on his heart, they thought they heard him say: "It is French." A second discharge annihilated life, after these signal proofs of his patriotism. The rest were already no more.

SPANISH WAR Gossip.—A Paris newspaper says that Marshal Magon recently expressed the following opinion upon the famous Quadrilateral: "Had I the honor of being ordered to attack Venice, I should not give a thought to this traditional hobgoblin. I should sail the city from the sea. I have no objection to doing this, I have enough to do to do this, I should be certain to take it with the flatboats and canals. As soon as Venice was in my possession, the four fetters would fall into my hands like ripe apples."

The Paris Charivari has some good war caricatures. In one, an Austrian soldier is represented balancing himself on his heels on the line of the Saxon frontier, with his toes projecting over it, while a Prussian with his hand on a trigger, watches the moment when the foot will touch the ground on his side. In another, a French "ball" holds his hand servant from slapping the dog violently, lest it should sound like a cannonade at the Bourne and bring down a press. Another speculator claims himself before the Prussian artillery, explaining: "An instant, pay; don't fire; till I've written to my broker."

The Kadetblatt contains a sketch of a Prussian soldier biting at a leaf worth five hundred thousand thalers a day, and an Austrian soldier with a similar leaf, price one million thalers a day. Underneath the British artist writes: "He that can keep up that long has gained the day."

A LETTER FROM "BRICK" POMEROY.—Mention has already been made of the removal of the slab over the grave of Bollmeyer, at Dayton, Ohio because the inscription upon it was disagreeable to the Radicals. The following letter upon the subject, from the editor of the LaCrosse Democrat, explains itself:

IN SANCTE, LA CROSSE, WIS., June 17, 1866. Editors Daily Empire, Dayton, Ohio: In your paper of June 14, I notice an article stating that the grave of Bollmeyer, in your city has been wantonly desecrated by the removal of the slab which marked his last resting place, because it offended certain parties who did not like the inscription thereon:

FEEL BY THE HAND OF AN ASSASSIN, A MARTYR TO THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS: If this is not at once restored to its place, please draw on me at sight for fifty dollars toward the erection of another marble over his grave, with the same inscription thereon. I am also but a man common reading, but I have yet to learn that there is a law against erecting a slab of marble over the grave of a man, and inscribing thereon a simple truth.

And if the Democrats of Dayton cannot protect the graves of true martyrs, let such honored dead be removed to LaCrosse.

Yours for freedom of speech and the press. M. M. POMEROY, Editor LaCrosse Democrat.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The call for the Philadelphia Convention was at first suspiciously regarded by almost the entire Democratic press of the country. It is not surprising that journals cognizant of the many attempts of demagogues during the past five years to poison the pure fountains of Democracy should hesitate to welcome this departure from the strict line of party action. The mischievous results to the organization of its affiliation with that hermaphrodite partisan creation that assumed the title of War Democracy, were too obvious to justify any hasty acceptance of a proposition which, at first view, might seem to involve an amalgamation of discordant elements.

But when THE DAILY NEWS, with its accustomed frankness and decision, earnestly and emphatically endorsed the contemplated Convention all doubts as to the honesty and expediency of the movement were dispelled. The record of this journal was accepted as a sufficient guaranty that it would enter into no political enterprise calculated to injure the prospects or the integrity of the Democratic party.

Our reputation for consistency and unwavering attachment to the party doctrines as expounded by the great founders of the organization has been earned by true service and devotion at a period when tempting allurements invited apostasy, and throughout the land many of the most popular leaders of the party were either deserting to the Radicals or, with a more pernicious treason, striving to intro-

duce heresies into the creed. It was not supposable that we would forfeit that reputation by countenancing an unnecessary coalition, or by encouraging entangling alliances at a time when the masses were evidently fast resuming their confidence in Democratic doctrine, under their bitter experience of the coils of Radical supremacy. Therefore our endorsement of the Convention was the signal for the general expression of favorable opinion on the part of the Democratic press. Our contemporaries in the faith have since vied with each other in their eagerness to be recorded among the supporters of the Convention which has been acknowledged and sanctioned as a legitimate Democratic movement in behalf of the recognized principles of the party.

This attestation of the influence wielded by THE DAILY NEWS and of the confidence reposed in it by the political fraternity whose interests it has so faithfully served its gratifying chiefly in view of the beneficial result will enable us to bring about At this crisis, when conservatism is being arrayed for a desperate struggle to redeem the republicanism of our land, it is of great importance that the Democratic masses and organizations should be able to take counsel from journals that are beyond suspicion in all the characteristics of good faith and rectitude of purpose. But while the Democratic papers enter earnestly into the project of uniting all the Conservative elements of the land against the revolutionary tendencies of the Radicals, we regret to see that some of the professed Conservative organs misinterpret the meaning of the alliance.

The New York Times does not take that broad and national view of the subject that is suggested by the simplicity and grandeur of the issues involved in the approaching political campaign. But we leave our customary suspicions and narrow partisanship until a clearer view of the political horizon shall reveal the course to be for the safety of its own immediate partisans. This struggle is to be no triangular duel. There are now but two great political powers in the land, and of these the Radicals are one, and the Conservative Republicans are not the other. The Conservative Republicans cannot fight even a pigmy's fight under a distinct banner in the conflict at hand. They must go back to the Radicals or come to the Democracy. The Democracy offers them a place on its broad and sufficient platform—if they accept it they will have a political habit and a name, if they reject it their organization will vanish from the arena by the mere gravitation of its elements to one or other of the great bodies.

SPAIN. THE MILITARY REVOLT IN MADRID. A telegram from Madrid of June 23, says: Yesterday the Fifth Regiment of Foot Artillery and a regiment of horse artillery revolted with their officers. The barracks they occupied were, however, retaken by the troops remaining faithful to the Government, and, after a desperate resistance, the rebels surrendered at discretion. General Narvaez was slightly wounded. The insurgents had 20 guns, and furnished arms to the populace, who threw up barricades. The troops succeeded in dominating the movement, and order is completely restored. Six hundred insurgents have been taken prisoners. Public order has not been disturbed in any other part of the Peninsula.

Measures have been taken to insure maintenance of public security in Catalonia, where some insurrectionary movements are apprehended among the garrisons. Marshal Concha has assumed the military command in Catalonia, and General Serrano in Andalusia.

ROME, Friday. At a consistory held here this morning, the Pope created the following Cardinals: Archbishop Cullen, Monsignor Hohenlohe, Bigli, Consolini and Mattenecci. His Holiness also appointed nine prelates to the vacant bishoprics and nine other bishops in partibus fidelium. Mgr. Merode was made bishop, in partibus, of Melitane.

Of thirty-three persons imprisoned in this city for political offenses, twenty have received, by order of the Pope, a commutation of their term of imprisonment, and four have been set at liberty.

ABSENITIES OF LIFE.—Not to go to bed when sleepy, because it is not a certain hour. To stand in water up to your knees fishing for trout, when you can buy them in a dry market.

Men committing suicide to get rid of a short life, and evils which must necessarily terminate in a few years, and thus entering upon one which is to last forever, and the evils of which they do not seem to take the wisest method of avoiding.

People of exquisite sensibility, who can not bear to see an animal put to death, showing the utmost attention to the variety and abundance of their table.

To buy a horse from a near relation, and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of.

To suppose that every one likes to hear you child cry, and you talk innocently to it.

The perpetual struggle of affection to pass for an oddity.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries, ignorant of the history, constitution, manners and language of his own.

To tell a person from whom you solicit a loan of money, that you are in want of it.

To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to his neighbors frequently, but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

That any man should despair of success so the most foolish undertaking, in a moment of anger.

To be passionate in your family.

To think every one a man.

To pronounce those rebuffed, never absent themselves.

LATEST NEWS.

New York, July 21.—The negotiations are progressing favorably. The Austrians have beaten the Italians. Liverpool, July 10.—Cotton rules buoyant. Sales 15000 bales, middling brought 14 1/2.

Liverpool, July 11.—Sales of cotton 42000.

Liverpool, July 12.—Sales 10000 bales. A general war is believed imminent says the "Globe" a French squadron is ordered to Venice. The Cherbourg squadron is also ordered to sea.

New York, July 21.—There had been no armistice yet, but the negotiations continued. Napoleon was said to be taking energetic steps therefor, and the armed mediation of France was removed.

New Orleans, June 21.—Gold 147 @ 148. Cotton Low middling 32 3/4. Middling 33 1/4.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The French budget for the current year and for 1867 presents, for the first time since the establishment of the empire, a check in the expenditures of the government. The estimates for 1867 are about 25,000,000 francs less than those for the current year, and the anticipated income shows similar improvement. This reduction of expenditure and increase of income are attributed to permanent, not accidental causes, and the success as well as satisfaction of M. FLOUQUET culminates in the announcement of a reduction of taxes upon landed property to the extent of six and one-quarter million francs.

These are small figures compared with our own estimates of increase of income and reduction of expenditure in the same time; but, comparatively small as they are, they were received with great satisfaction by both government and people, till the continental difficulties loomed up in the shape of impending war. The Commission, however, resolve to adhere to the peace budget, saying that they "hope for peace," and professing to believe "that war is not likely to issue from the present crisis."

The estimates of the budget make the total receipts nearly 1,725,000,000 francs and the total expenditures less than 1,700,000,000 francs, and the surplus is to be devoted to the cancellation of the public debt. Substantial retrenchment appears in the report of the Commission; the war and marine department, especially, show economy, but the sums allotted to public works exceed by 12,500,000 francs the estimates of the previous year.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the succession of A. Newton late of this Parish deceased, will present them to be paid according to their classification and those indebted to said succession will pay over the amount of their indebtedness. C ANN NEWTON, Tutric, Cloutierville.

WILLIAM. H. JACK, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office on St. Denis Street, Natchitoches, La. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. July 21 1866.—1f.

LAW PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of the Law in the 9th Judicial District. Office on St. Denis Street, Natchitoches, La. P. A. MORSE, S. M. HYAMS, July 25-w&sw.1f.

AVIS. Succession of Isiah & Mary Curry. Samuel C. Curry ayant demandé à être nommé administrateur de la succession des dits défunts. Avis est par les présentes donné à toutes personnes intéressées d'avoir à produire dans les dix jours les raisons pour lesquelles la demande du partitionnaire ne serait pas accordée. A. W. HAMILTON, Grdier, juillet 25

NOTICE. Succession of Isiah & Mary Curry. SAMUEL C. CURRY, having applied to be appointed administrator of the succession of Isiah & Mary Curry. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern