THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

L. DUPLEIX, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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TEXAS.

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NEW YORK.

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

NATCHITOCHES, LA., OCT. 3, 1866.

☞ CAP L. PEROT, is our travelling agent for North Louisiana and Texas, and authorized to take subscriptions, for the Natchitoches Times.

MESS. WHARTON & SANDCLIFF, are our authorized Agents in New Orleans, to obtain and collect Subscriptions and Advertisements.

LEGAL REFORM.—The Legislature of South Carolina, has just passed a law permitting the testimony of the parties in civil cases to be taken. This is what ought to be allowed in all Courts. Let each party be heard under the penalties inflicted for perjury; their credibility may be tested in the same manner as that of all other witnesses. It is time to do away with the old rules about incompetency of witnesses—take evidence from every source and let judges and jurors determine what degree of credibility should be attached to it. We trust this reform will be attached to it. We trust this reform will be made in Louisiana at the next Session of the Grand Assembly.

REGINALDUS.—Under that "nom de Plume" we publish a very interesting correspondence from New Orleans. Some items are lucid, and full of knowledge We offer it to our readers with pleasure, and hope to be enabled to have our friend *Reginaldus*, as the regular correspondent of the "Natchitoches Times." As such, he will fill up a part of our programme.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Selij Weinberg, of Sabine Parish, was a few days ago, at Goldwin's Saw Mill, near his residence, helping, or in fact trying to push ahead the work for an amount of lumber he had ordered. He was setting in front of the saw, when through neglect his arm touched it and in a few seconds, was cut in two pieces. The shock was so violent that he was thrown aside, and then the whole body came in contact with the saw and was cut also from the ankle up to his hip bone. All the care was given to him, but with no chance of recovery. He died one and a half days after the accident.

His remains were brought to Natchitoches for burial, in the Jewish grave yard. The deceased was a good citizen and respected by his neighbors.

E. GIQUEL.—Our country was impoverished, but her resources are yet immense and no one will doubt it if he pays a visit to the splendid establishment of Mr. E. Giquel, 126 Canal street, New Orleans. His imported goods from France, England, Germany and New York are surpassing in beauty and in selection all that can be seen. As for the variety, no store can offer such a display. Mr. Giquel has acquired a long experience in the business and all the Merchants or Planters who have largely dealt with his house have paid him the most flattering compliments by a continuance of purchases.

The Ladies Department, or fashionable articles are profusely but symetrically piled up on shelves. It will certainly require the most decided person to resist the attraction of the marvellous products of both Hemispheres displayed by the numerous and polite *attachés* of this establishment.

There will be found what is needed by the families at a real *Bargain*. Any one, having orders to send, will not fail to remember E. Giquel's *Great Dry Goods Emporium*.

Frederic Hertzog Esq., has been appointed by the Governor, a *Notary Public* for this Parish, Mr. H. is a well educated man, throughly efficient in this new capacity and we doubt not will prove to be a competent officer. His friends will always find him at the office, of B. R. Daniell, Esq. St. Denis street.

Editorial Paragraphs and News Items.

The culture of cotton is extensively cultivated in Persia since the American war. The Northern portion of the country is favorable to the product.

The Chinese Government has sent an agent to America in view of furnishing as many laborers as requested for the wants of this country.

At the Albany Democratic-Union Convention, Hon. John T. Hoffman was elected by acclamation, Candidate for the Governorship, and Hon. Robert H. Pruyn of Albany, for Lieutenant-Governorship.

The Maine election as compared with the vote of last year is as follows:

1865.		1866.	
Democrats	31,1117	Democrats	24,289
Republicans	53,419	Republicans	44,559

Mother Angela, Superior of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, and sister to Bishop Hughes died in New York. She was born in Ireland and was aged 58 years.

In Arkansas a Radical is called a gray-back.

Father Mullen, so well-known in New Orleans as the pastor of St. Patrick died in that city on the 8th of September aged 73 years.

Henry Bansher, Internal Revenue Collector for the 2d District has been removed. Dr. Duperier was appointed in his place.

The Austrian rifled guns are made of brass of the same system as the French ones. The Prussian rifled guns are all breech loaders and made of steel.

The President's Delmonico banquet speech was telegraphed to England at an expense of $5019.

We can boast of our Country?

The Hannibal Republic says that within the past year 328 Radical political preachers has been sent to the Penitentiaries of the United States and eight of them have been hung.

Brick Pomeroy was invited to address the Democratic County Convention at Covington, Ind. A correspondent of the Chicago Times writes:

When "Brick" rose, he looked intently over the sea of unraptured faces before him, so as to catch the eye of each man there and then began *"Fellow Traitors!"* A pause and then a roar of human voices, like the roar of artillery, shook the forrest under which they were assembled. He had his audience and on he went, making point after point, entrancing and convincing all who heard him.

There is a movement on foot in London to induce emigrants to go to Louisiana.

The cholera had prevailed to an alarming extent in Baton Rouge but at last dates, was on the decline.

At a Hebrew temple in Cincinnatti pews were sold at $1000, and premiums were bid as high $3,500. Two hundred thousands dollars was realized the most liberal renting in the history of edifices for Divine worship in this or any other country.

The call for the Cleveland Convention is signed by 48 Major Generals and 56 Brigadier-Generals.

Edwin Forrest intends to remain six months in California in view of procuring a divorce from Mrs. Forrest to whom he is paying an alimony of $3000 a year.

Miss Bradden new Magazine "The Belgravia" will make its appearance in October.

Miss Manning, the author of "Mary Powell" is the only female writer over 40 whose ages can be ascertained.

The London *News* thinks the alliance formed between America and Russia will prove impracticable.

The Indiana Herald says:

The receipts for Internal Revenue since the first day of July are $8,808,600, and customs $4,200,000.

Advices from Mexico state that Marshal Bazaine is to leave Mexico in October, and that Maximilian will accompany him.

"According to the correspondent of N. Y. Herald Mexican correspondent, Gen'l Lew Wallace is to have command of 20000 men to be recruited in the cities of the United States, against the French."

If so, look out for thrilling news from that unfortunate country! The Mexican expedition was not popular among the masses in France, but a war of *filibusterism* will always have its echo among the Frenchmen.—(Ed.)

20,000000 bushels of corn were destroyed by the recent freshed in Miami Valley.

Two Catholic priests visited Jeff Davis at Fortress Monroe, asked permission to intercede with the President for his release. Davis thanked them, but said their efforts would be futile as his counsel had already done all that could be done, and that the President had determined that he should be tried on the charges against him.

Mess. E. E. Overall & Co., have just opened at 143 Common street, New Orleans a *General Commission and Purchasing Agency*. To those wishing to subscribe to Newspapers and Magazines throughout the United States, as also having collections to make, this house offers extensive facilities. They will fill also with promptness and dispatch all orders from the Country for stationery, blank books, &c, at moderate rates.

Mess. Overall & Co., are well known for their integrity and we take pleasure in recommending that new firm to our readers.

CHOLERA.—The N. O. Crescent, publishes a table, presenting the deaths from the Cholera, since its existence in the city, excepting the Marine Hospital, which is under the Military control. We copy the following:

1866	July 29 to Sept. 26.	
	White	Black.
	868	188

Since, seven deaths were reported.

Our thanks to S. M. Coley Esq. Grand Ecore, for renewed favors.

Our numerous Sheriff's Sales have shortened the reading matter in this issue, Readers, account for it.

New Orleans Correspondence.

Special to the Natchitoches Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24th 1866.

The Crescent City is still lingering out the summer listlessness and prostration, which is her yearly experience. While I write, the thermometer makes 84 Fahrenheit—four degrees above the annual average temperature of the hottest low lands of the tropical island of Jamaica, 81 F.,—and sixteen above that of the highlands, 68 F. On Friday, we had quite a cool day; and Saturday was pleasant; but yesterday Dan Phœbus returned his sway and still keeps it. He will soon, however, have to yield gradually to hyperborean influences. The railing son of Astraeus and Aurora has already been blustering about Cairo, and nipping the Mercury down to within six degrees of the freezing point: while a little further North in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, winter may be said to have set in; and the frost in some places is reported to have done damage to crops. All here are anxiously awaiting the opening of our glorious Indian Summer, the commencing of our busy and gay Season, and the gradual yielding into winter and the fullness of commerce and enjoyment.

The general opinion appears to be that notwithstanding all the difficulties and drawbacks with which the country has had to contend, the approaching season will be a favorable one. The average estimate of the cotton-crop—or rather of the cotton receipts in New Orleans,—is about a million of bales. Those who make the highest estimates, argue that as during the past four years only four hundren and sixty three thousand bales were exported, there must remain in the country sufficient to swell the growth of this season to the extent they specify. Those who make the lowest estimates contend that there is no old stock on hand in the country, and that the growing cotton has been ruined by want of labor, unfavorable weather, and parasites.

Our correspondent inclines the belief that a million of bales is too much by about one fourth; although he has not satisfactory grounds on which to base his opinion.

The receipts since the 1st have been about 7000 bales. The stock on hand then was 102,139 bales. The reports have been about 21,000 bales. The quotations are:—Ordinary 27c to 29c; Good Ordinary 30c to 32c; Low Middling 34c to 35c; and Middling 36 to 37c.

Reports from the various cotton growing regions of the South are very unsatisfactory. If some of them were to be believed it would scarcely be possible to portray in too dark colors, the sad prospects before the planter. Others, again, represent that there is abundant cause to be grateful for the success vouchsafed to earnest and well-directed efforts. Time will tell the real story. In the meanwhile we may at least hope for the best.

Our amusement season commenced two or three weeks ago with a very fine circus company at the Academy of Music. The proprietors of this place have made it to erable during the hot weather by a very efficient system of ventilation. By the same system they will be enabled to warm it in cold weather. The powerful draught of air rushing up through the ventilators, however, plays most sickedly fantastic tricks with the dresses of ladies who unwittingly pass over them, to the intense delight, of course, of mischief loving wags. Coming up through the flooring, the effect is infinitely more caricaturesque than any of the most Frenchy pictures of gusty scenes by the sea-shore during the prevalence of a stiff breeze, that bedeck some of our shop-windows.

Our first ball of the season is to be given on the 29th inst. The Varieties Theatre is to open next week, with a good company, under the management of Mr. Floyd. Of the opening of the St. Charles, no announcement has yet been made. The French Opera House is to be opened between the 15th and 20th proximo, with a company which comes as a first-class one, collected in France, by the Manager, M. Marcelin Albaiza. The erection of the new German Opera House, is rapidly progressing; and we are assured that we are to have the great Ristori there during the season. Of other amusements, we shall doubtless have a full share.

Of political news there is but little that has transpired during the past few days worthy of notice. Europe appears to be settling into peace and tranquility, sensational reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Mexican affairs remain as unsettled and as uncertain as ever We have it positively announced from Europe that the Empress will return from France; while Vera Cruz is being fortified on the land side, for protection against the threatening Libels; Juarez announces his intention of removing his capital from Chihuahua to Monterey; and the Imperialists talk of retaking Matamoras. At home, said it is to say, the Radicals seem determined to rule or ruin; and the people seem to think that the latter would even be the preferable alternative. It is most devoutly to be hoped that President Johnson may be able to avert the evils with which we are threatened, and save the country from the horors and miseries of anarchy.

We have had two or three rather curious incidents here within the past week. he more significant of these is the arrest of Capt. McIvor, under orders from high military authority, although executed by a special officer of the city police. The grounds of arrest are not known. Several have been stated, nevertheless, as you will learn from the papers. But the one most credited—as the most romantic always is—is that the Captain had been employed down on the Rio Grande, to aid in carrying out certain schemes not exactly in occordance with the neutrality laws, and that he had managed to obtain or keep possession of papers compromising a high military officer in the commission of the offense or error. The only thing in the published reports that gives any color to the plausibility of this report, is the allegation that on being arrested, the Captain was seen to offer certain papers to the officer, who, however, refused to receive them. This refusal is attributed to specific military orders to that effect; and such orders are conveniently supposed to have been given, in order to prevent the officer from becoming acquainted with the contents of the dangerous documents. Nothing further has been heard of the Captain since his arrest.

The other of the events alluded to, is the getting of the correspondents of the N. Y. Herald and Tribune into scrapes Mr Doyle, of the former paper, in the first instance, was assaulted by some negro soldiers, apparently for no other reason than that he had on a suit of gray or grayish clothes, and hence was supposed to be a rebel. At all events he was anathermatized as such, in no polite terms, while he was pummeled. In the next place, he was roughly handled by the officers of some negro regiments, for having telegraphed something in relation to them which they allege to be false. This is said to be a statement that a riot was anticipated on the negro soldiers being discharged; and that they had threatened or assaulted their officers. The correspondent of the Tribune was involved in this matter; but managed to escape capture. His less lucky colleague was required to telegraph a contradiction of the statement; and he offered to do so in his own terms; but this would not suit the officers who dictated one which they desired to have transmitted. He refused to send this, and was then pretty harshly treated, though without any serious result. He is reported to have subsequently telegraphed full particulars of the whole occurrence. Rumor has it that Gen. Sheridan was very irate at the original dispatches, and threatened to turn these correspondents out of the Department!

It makes a great difference whose ox is gored!

The health of New Orleans is very good. The cholera and yellow fever cases are so few now that they attract no attention. In a few days there will apparently be no more to report. The total deaths are diminishing in like manner You will find in the CRESCENT, a reliable table of the course of the cholera from its commencement.

REGINALDUS.

Communication.

MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

Since the arrival of Dr. Chapman in our town, we have had regular protestant service at the Episcopal church. The Dr. commands large congregations, composed not only of professors of christianity, but of those who possess no religion whatever. The Dr while professing Methodism, is very liberal in his sentiments—does not send all his own denomination to the highest Eden, nor condemn others to the lowest Gehenem. With the most comprehensive charity towards those who dissent from him, he treats Catholics, Baptists, and other christians with respect and courtesy, and leaves the Jews to be judged by their Moral Law. He displays in his argument much talent and extensive reading. He is never at a loss for names, times or places in the original languages, nor in ancient or modern history; and his allusions to history, science, and art are so rapid and often so delicate, that none but the well read can keep up with his illustrations. From every text he educes the greatest variety of instruction, and the soundest of doctrine, enforced by arguments logically put. His opinion with regard to the origin of the Races, is well defended, and, I think supported by Bible and Ancient history His lecture to the young men was very impressive.

When he touches on politics, he handles the subject as with a silver spoon, while with the corrupt politician he uses the fork.

Natchitoches should be proud of having so intelligent a gentleman among her citizens; and I know of no better way in which a young man can spend an hour than in listening to one of the Doctor's sermons. Even if he care nothing for the religion, he will hear enough of moral teaching to pass an hour both pleasantly and profitably; and, particularly, when he can have this pleasure in the company of a young lady, while vocal and instrumensal music will enhance his enjoyment.

CLOSE OBSERVER.

P. S.—Young man, the Lord said, "Let there be light," and I say put a quarter in the basket to light the Church.

Louisiana Levees.

We publish below an article of the "N. O. Times," in regard to the Levees of Louisiana.

War and the floods have destroyed in a good measure, the works of a century by which the most valuable parts of our alluvial soil have been made available. The condition of the people is such, that we cannot rebuild them without aid of the General Government. Energetic steps are now being made to secure prompt relief Every citizen of Louisiana has an interest in this matter, for the general prosperity is that of every one.

Col. Edmonston has sent us a copy of the memorial for signature. We hope that every citizen will come to our office and set his name to this valuable document.

We received last evening the following. It will be read with interest:

"THE LEVEES OF LOUISIANA."

We are informed by Col. Edmonston, who has just returned from Washington City that the "People's Committee on Levees of Louisiana" had a special and private interview with the President on the 14th ult.; and that the committee have full confidence, and are encouraged in the belief that Congress—next December—will grant the requisite national aid to repair and reconstruct the levees of Louisiana.

After submitting to the President the "Memorial concerning the levees of Louisiana," the committee had an interview with Judge Sharkey, of the Mississippi delegation, in reference to the common interests invested in the requirements of national aid, in order to provide a suitable system of levees to protect from periodical overflows the fertile lands, and, thereby, the agricultural interests of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. Judge Sharkey assured the committee that they would promptly commend to the people of his State the expediency of appointing suitable commissioners, to co-operare with the "People's Committee on Levees of Louisiana," in their common efforts to secure the requisite national aid to carry out the highly important work of protecting, by means of an efficient system of "embankment levees," the lands of those states periodically exposed to the overwhelming floods of the waters of "the Mississippi."

Meeting of the Governors—Is There Not Revolution Ahead!

The secret conclave of the radical Governors of the Northern States in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the convention on Tuesday last, is one of the most significent and alarming signs of the times. A portion of the proceedings leaked out, and the correspondent of the *Herald* gave the public the benefit of that on Wednesday last. But we have the strongest reasons for saying that the question then ventilated about dodging negro suffrage was not the only or most important one discussed by this conclave. It is understood that a revolutionary programme was entertained looking to future political contingencies—that is, to prepare arms and efficient armed State organizations for a conflict with the conservatives, and possibly with the President, in the event of the radicals being in danger of losing their power through the result of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a dangerous party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards; for, as Governor Cony, of Maine, said, if they lose it now "then all is lost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President and to place Ben. Wade or some other violent Jacobin in his place, and would resist the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the militia of the States The secret and threatening attitude of these Governors is the counterpart of the meeting of the Governors of the rebel States when they seceded and made war on the Union. In order that the people may know who these conspirators against the Union are we give their names. They are as follows:

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
Ex Governor Buckingham of Connecticut.
Governor Cony, of Maine.
Governor Yates, of Illinois.
Governor Morton, of Indiana.
Governor Marshall, of Minnesota.
Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire.
Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinois.
Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin.
Ex Governo Olden, of New Jersey.
Ex Governor Dutton, of Connecticut.
Ex Governor Newell, of New Jersey.
Governor Crapo, of Michigan.
Governor Gardiner, of Vermont.
Ex Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.
Ex Governor Claflin of Massachusetts.
Ex Lieutenant Governor Averill, of Connecticut.
Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island.
Ex Governor Douglass, of Connecticut.

Eleven Governors of States, besides ex Governors and Lieutenant Governors, composed this new secret Jacobin club. The violent declamations of the miserable firebrands, male and female, black and white, in the convention, and at public meetings in Philadelphia, might not be regarded as very serious; but it is.—*N. Y. Herald.*

New Counterfeits—National Currency.

5s, on the First National Bank of Newburyport, Mass. General appearance of the bill is coarse, and the color darker than on the genuine. On the reverse side; the head of Columbia is out of proportion.

5s, on the Citizens' National Bank of Fulton, N. Y.

5s, on the First National Bank of Cairo, Illinois.

5s, on the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill.

5s, on the Worcester National Bank of Worcester, Mass.

5s, on the First National Bank of Baltimore, Md.

5s, on the Second National Bank of Scranton, Pa

5s, on the First National Bank of Portland, Me.

5s, on the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich.

10s, on the Highland National Bank, Newburg, N. Y. Imitation. On right end female seated on a spread eagle—left end, Franklin drawing lightning from clouds with kite. Poorly done.

20s, on the First National Bank of Portland, Conn. The general appearance of the bill is bad, particularly on the reverse side, the Baptism of Pocahontas being very poorly done. It is however, a close imitation of the genuine, and calculated to deceive The plate is liable to be altered to any of the National Currency Banks.

GREENBACKS.

2s, on the U. S. Treasury Notes, (greenbacks.) Paper and engraving coarse. A poor affair.

5s, on the U. S. Treasury Notes, (greenback,) New counterfeits, on the issue of March 10, 1862, have just made their appearance in this city, the South having been pretty well flooded with them. The words "United States," when compared with those of a genuine bill, have a scrawthy appearance In general appearance, paper and printing they are well calculated to deceive.

COMPOUND-INTERETT NOTES.

50s, on the Compound-Interest Notes of the issue of July 16, 1864, are reported in circulation.

5s and 10s, on the Bank of Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Raised from 1s. Vig. cows and females—on right end, head of Franklin.

5s, on the Bank of Rome, Rome, N. Y. Vig. Indian viewing a distant town—on left end, cattle and sheep.

20s, on the Bank of Pittsburg, Pittsburgh, Pa. Vig. female leaning on an urn filled with flowers.

20s, on the East River Bank, New York City. Vig man, girl, ships, horses, &c.

5s, on the Mercantile Bank, Orange, N. J. Vig. marine view, large steamboat coming to the right—on the right end. 5, portraint of Washing—left end, V, portrait of Clay.

NEWS.

VIENNA, Sept. 13, 1866.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands, to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia, and without Venetia property which she was bound to transfer.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, 1866.—Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and detrauded, and that if Austria persists in her present course, WAR MUST FOLLOW.

PRAGUE, Sept. 14, 1866.—The homeward march of Prussian troops from Bohemia has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the entire army stopped.

DRESDEN, Sept. 14, 1866.—Everything looks like war. There is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia. *It is now but a question of hours, whether troops be not again put in motion for Vienna.*

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.—Count Bismark has sent a letter of thanks to the United States Minister, acknowledging the kindness of the American residents who furnished the fifty tuns of ice for the wounded in the hospitals.

PARIS, Saturday, September 15, 1866—It is expected that the Circular which the Emperor Napoleon is about to issue to the Powers of Europe will be very pacific in its tone and character

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.—The United States squadron left Russian waters to day.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1868—The Moscow *Gazette* extols the alliance between Russia and the United States.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.—It is said that Great Britain has urged the Porte to give an autonomy to Crete, and that the Porte has refused.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.—The troubles on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean are on the increase.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15. The Cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day sum up 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13 pence.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 16, 1866—The steamship Moravian, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th, and Londonderry the 7th inst, passed this point today, en route to Quebec. She has upward of 300 troops on board, detachment of several regiments, but chiefly the Royal Artillery. Her news has been almost entirely anticipated by cable dispatches

The steamer St. Andrew would sail from Liverpool for Quebec on the 7th with the steerage passengers for the Moravian

THE PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN TREATY—NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The following is the clause in the text of the treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria, signed at Prague on the 23d of August, the violation of which has tempted Prussia to cause her disbandment and drew the sword again. The Emperor of Austria, on his part, consents to the union of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom with the kingdom of Italy, and the emperor makes no other condition, therefore, than that the debts attached to the ceded territory shall be recognized in conformity with the treaty of Zurich.

The following is the text of Napoleon's letter to the King of Italy:

In relation to the cession of Venetia, my brother, I have learned with pleasure that your majesty has adhered to the armistice and preliminaries of peace signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria It is therefore probable that a new era of tranquility is about to open for Europe. Your majesty knows that I have accepted the offer of Venetia in order to preserve her from any devastation and to prevent useless bloodshed. My intention has always been to restore her to herself in order that Italy may be from the Alps to the Adriatic—mistress of her destinies.

Venetia has been able to express her wishes by universal suffrage. Your majesty will recognize that in this circumstance the action of France has again been exercised in favor of humanity and the independence of the people.

I renew the assurance of the sentiment of high esteem and sincere friendship with which I am your majesty's good brother. NAPOLEON.

St. Cloud, August 11, 1866.

A Second Great War in Europe Threatened.

Our special dispatches from Europe deserve serious consideration, for they come from a source which is worthy of trust. They are not sensational, nor unfounded; we are satisfied that the facts we give are entitled to almost as much credit as if they were official.

The news is of extraordinary importance. The Peace which the world thought to be permanent is threatened with speedy destruction, and the danger comes from defeated and prostrate Austria. But a few weeks ago the Austrian empire was at the mercy of Prussia, and was ready to abandon everything for peace It was fully understood that there would be no difficulty in regard to the cession of Venetia, and that with that gain Italy would be satisfied. Austria now is false to the treaties made, to a degree which Bismark has termed insulting, and on which he threatens immediate war. It is but a question of hours whether the Prussian army moves again upon Vienna.

We are not willing to concede that another war is inevitable, even upon the authority of these startling facts. Europe should be satisfied. Prussia has gained enough. Italy has gained enough. Austria has lost enough. There is but one of the great Powers concerned directly in this struggle which could have any reason to desire a renewal of strife, and we do not hesitate to predict that if Austria has seriously resolved to make immediments to the cession of Venetia, it is at the instigation of France. Upon no other hypothesis can the sudden boldness of this ruined power be explained. Louis Napoleon has good reason for dissatisfaction with the adjustment of the late war, and his demand for the cession of Prussian and Bavarian territories was met with an emphatic refusal. If, then Europe is again upon the verge of war, there is every reason to believe that France will be one of the combatants.—*N. Y. Tribune*

BOAT'S CREW EATEN BY CANNIBALS.—The Union Company's Cape Royal Mail steamship Norseman, which arrived at Plymouth, England, on Wednesday, August 15th, with the Cape mail, brings news of a frightful tragedy recently perpetrated in New Caledonia, in the Pacific, employed as a French convict establishment. His Imperial Majesty's war steamer Fulton, from New Caledonia, via Bourbon, for Brest, that put into Algoa Bay, on June 25th and left on July 6th, for Brest, reported that while she had been cruising round New Caledonia, a boat was dispatched in one of the rivers out of sight of the ship for some purpose, and not returning much anxiety was felt respecting it. The steamer then went up the river in search, and upon a small island discovered remains, which left no possibility of doubt that the unfortunate seamen had been captured, and then killed and eaten by the natives.

The Fulton then proceeded further inland, and some natives who were taken admitted that the conjectures of the ship's crew were correct; that they had come suddenly upon the boat's crew, taken them to an island, killed them there by splitting their skulls with axes, and had then cooked and eaten them. The officer and crew of the ship, highly exasperated at these horrible details, proceeded to take summary vengeance on the savages, and killed every one they came in contact with, and set fire to their villages. In addition to those burned, no less than one hundred and fifty were either shot or bayoneted.

REVENUE STAMP DUTIES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The new internal revenue law contains a provisions that all papers which are executed in insurrectionary States before the establishment of collection district therein which are invalid for want of stamps, may be rendered valid by fixing the proper stamp at any time before the first of January, 1867. In this connection, the time for establishing districts in the insurrectionary States becomes important. It is as follows:

Alabama, May 26, 1865; Arkansas, March 1, 1865; Florida, May 4, 1865; Georgia, May 30, 1865; Mississippi, June 1, 1865; Tennessee, February 7, 1863; North Carolina, May 10, 1865; Louisiana, February 16, 1865; South Carolina, May 30, 1865; Texas June 5, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Marie Felicie Soldini Executrix of Joseph Soldini decd. vs Noble, Cade et al. } Order of seizure and Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable Judge of the 9th Judical District State of Louisiana, in the above entitled case, I have seized and will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of the Parish of Natchitoches, on

Saturday the 3rd day of November 1866,

between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., the following described property named in said writ, to wit.

All that tract or parcel of land on the right bank of Little River descending on which Joseph Soldini resided, being all the land on right bank purchased by said Soldini from Emile Hertzog, by Notarial Act passed before Thomas P. Jones, Recorder, and recorded on the 10th day of December 1855, bounded above by lands of Joseph Perot, Jun., and below by lands of J. B. Cloutier, Senior, sold from boundary to boundary, to whatever quantity it may contain without guaranty as to quantity and subject to the reservation of fifty feet front of said land at the upper corner adjoining Joseph Perot, by a depth of 250 feet, as described in the act of sale from Joseph Soldini to Joseph Noble, passed 4th of October 1860, before W Payne, Recorder.

The new gin house now in progress of erection, on the premises is reserved from Sale, with the right to the present possessor to remove the same.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

CASH:—With the benefit of appraisement.

J. C. HUGHES,
63-4ds. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

Martin Josom, on the first day of October 1866, brought before me as an estray, a dark bay horse about fourteen hands high, and branded on the right shoulder J. C. appraised at forty dollars. The horse had on a bridle and Spanish saddle.

The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges,

CHARLES A. BULLARD.
Oct. 3, 1866. J. P.

NOTICE.

Succession of Amedee Rachal,

WM. P. MORROW administrator of the said succession having filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, a Tableau of the debts of said succession and prayed to be authorized to pay the same.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to file their opposition to the same if any they have, within ten days, or the same will be homologated.

A. W. HAMILTON.
63. Clerk D. C.

AVIS.

Succession d'Amédée Rachal.

WM. P. MORROW administrateur de la dite succession ayant enregistré dans l'office du Greffier de la Cour de District, un tableau des dettes de la dite succession, et demandant qu'il soit autorisé à payer les dites dettes

Avis est donné dès ce jour à toutes personnes intéressées d'enregistrer leur opposition au dit tableau, si elles en ont, dans l'espace de dix jours, ou autrement, le dit tableau sera homologué.

A. W. HAMILTON.
63. Greffier de la Cour de District.

CONSEILS POUR SE PRESERVER ET SE GUERIR DU CHOLERA MORBUS, PAR JULES GOUGUET, Docteur—Médecin de la faculte de Montpellier, Ex-Chirurgien de Marine en France, brochure in 8° Prix $1 00.

For sale at the Natchitoches Times Office.

E. GIQUEL.

126 Canal Street.

Is glad to inform his friends and the public in general that he has just received a fine and Stylish Stock of German, French and English Goods per steamer Fire Queen, and which he is now offering at very low prices, in order to open a good fall trade, to-wit:

CALICOES, MUSLIN DELAINS, BAREGES, PIQUES, COLORED BRILLANTINES, Plain and Printed FRENCH FLANNELS' TARTANS.

With the above a full assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Consisting in part of

Jaconat EDGINGS and INSERTINGS,
Swiss do do
Mull do do
Nainsook do do
Linen Cambric Edgings and Insertings
Valenciennes do do
Clung do do

BAND AND BUTFLINGS;

Also a well selected, nicely assorted and extensive stock of

HANDKERCHIEFS, for Ladies, Gents and children,

—SUCH AS—

EMBROIDERED,
LACE,
HEMSTITCHED,
TAPE BORDERED,

HOSIERY.

In great quantities and all qualities, for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Boys, of English, French and German make, which are to be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest, and are as good as the best.

Would call your attention to the department of Ladies', Gents' and Children's.

MERINO VESTS.

Ladies' Chemises, pure Linen and very cheap.
Ladies' Chemises, Plain and Embroidered.

WHITE GOODS.

—Consisting of—

WHITE JACONETS,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS,
MULL MULLS,
PARIS MUSLINS,
PARIS MULLS.
PARIS JACONETS,
BRILLIANTINES,
Plad and Striped NAINSOOKS,
Plaid and Striped JACONETS,
4-4 and 8-4 Swiss MUSLINS,
Tarlatans and Book Muslins

Also a large and varied assortment of

FRENCH CORSETS.

Of all Prices, Qualities and Sizes.

Our stock of **BLACK GOODS** is as follows:

4-4 and 8-4 Black TAMISE.
5-4 and 8-4 Black CASHMERE,
5,4 and 8-4 India BAREGE.
5-8 and 8-4 Grenadine BAREGE.
Black Silk GRENADINES,
Black ALPACAS,
Black DELAINES,
Black and White CASHMERE,
Black and White ALPACAS,
Black and White POILS DE CHEVRE,
Black English and French CRAPES,
Black SILKS—all prices,

SHAWLS.

BLACK MERINO, CASHMERE, MUSLIN, DELAINE, GRENADINES, TAMERTINE, BAREGE, LAMA and CHAMBRAI LACE.

Housekeeping Goods.

French Table Damask, in Sets.
French, Scotch and Irish table Damasks, by the yard.
Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Hukcabacks, Diapers, Crash; Dowler's or Glass Cloths.
Linen Sheetings, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.
Cotton Sheetings, Brown and Bleached, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.
Pillow Linens and cottons, 42, 45 and 54 inches.
Irish Linens and toile de Paris.
Curtain and Furniture Calicoes and Dimities.
Marseilles Quilts, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.
Honeycomb Quilts—Cheap.

Flannel and Woolen Goods

WHITE, WELSH, SHAKER & SAXONY,
—AND
AMERICAN FLANNELS,

All Prices and all Qualities.
Plain and Twilled Gray Flannels.
Plain and Twilled Red Flannels.
Plain and Twilled White Flannels.
Opera Flannels—all Colors.
French Plaid Flannels—all colors.
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,
Kentucky Jeans,
Satinets and
Cottonades,
For Boys' Wear.

BLANKETS.

We have at present the largest and best Stock of BLANKETS in the city, consisting of American and French Navy, English Mackinaw, 6, 7 and 8 pounds, gray for plantation use.

Also, a fine assortment of white bed Blankets, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4—all of which we will be pleased to show even these warm days.

Our supply of

Plantation Goods.

Is very large, and

Will be Sold at reduced Prices

In consequence of frequent arrivals, and are as follows:
7-8 and 4-4 Osnaburgs;
Plaid and Striped Osnaburgs;
Plaid Linseys;
Georgia and Kentucky Linseys and Jeans;
7-8 and 4-4 Heavy Domestics;
Twilled Duck;
Cotton Jeans;

—AND—

A Large & Varied Assortment.

—OF LOW PRICED—

Calicoes; Denims;
Hickory Stripes;
Head Handkerchiefs;
Bone Buttons;
Flax Thread;
Factory Thread;
Spool Thread;
Tapes;
Needles;
Pins; and many others too numerous to mention.

—WE WOULD—

Call the Special Attention of Ladies

—TO OUR—

PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.

which has just been replenished.

E. GIQUEL.

DONE AND PASSED at the town of

binds himself, his heirs, executors, curators and administrators; that is to say, to pay