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Flares where there is no Agent appointed. Postmasters are authorized to receive Subscriptions.



NATCHITOCHEES, LA., NOV. 14, 1866.

PETROLEUM STOVES.—It is with regret that we are informed of the destruction by the fire of the Petroleum Stove factory.

Cotton is coming in slowly and commands a high figure.

Horrible Death.—On the 10th Inst. Mr. B. R. Imnon of Grappe's bluff, about 20 miles from this place, when on a deer hunting at night, was accidentally killed by Mr. Omer Vascon.

Mr. Omer Vascon surrendered voluntarily to the authorities and after examination was discharged.

THE ELECTIONS. Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois.

New York, Nov. 7.—Fenton's majority will probably reach 13,000. The Congressional representation will stand the same as in the present Congress.

Illinois only three Democrats out of thirteen members have been elected. In New York thirteen or fourteen Democrats are elected out of a Congressional representation of thirty-one.

Stamp Law.—The last Congress made the following alteration in this law: "That in all cases where the parties have not affixed the stamp, required by law, upon an instrument, made, signed, or issued, at a time when and a place where no collection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the proper stamp thereto; or, if the original be lost, to a copy thereof and the instrument or copy, to which the proper stamp has been affixed, prior to the first day of January, 1867, and the record thereof, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if stamped by the collector in the manner herein-before provided."

The proviso covers all defects on deeds executed after the passage of the stamp act, and prior to the 5th of June, 1866, when Texas was divided into Districts under the Revenue Law.

The candidacy of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton for Congress will give the Radicals of the Eighth District a chance to show their faith by their works. Her return to the House would be the most striking proof they could give to the words of their belief in the doctrine of universal suffrage. Surely our educated, intelligent women would make better voters and legislators than the uneducated and degraded freedmen. We go Mrs. Stanton as against Dodge. She may not know as much as some men; but she could not get the drift of public sentiment better than the old ladies of the Herald, she wouldn't know enough to go in when it rained.

The Constitutional Amendments.

We publish below a lengthy article, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" by a correspondent. It cannot say that we are with the author upon the points he has set forth, as we desire to do impartial justice, we present the article in order to give utterance to all impressions of a public discussion upon the new important question of the constitutional amendment. It is the deliberate opinion of our able men that the creation of the amendments proposed by Congress, was to elevate the negro to a position to which he is both socially and morally unfit, and need more for the degradation of the South than for its prosperity. We do not propose to discuss those points at present, therefore merely give to our readers the article for their decision.

COMMUNICATED.

Shall the Amendment be Adopted?

The wise man very appropriately said, "There is a time for all things." A time to speak, a time to be silent; a time to act, a time to be still. Many of us have fully tested the virtue of masterly inactivity, and we have learned the value of silence. We have waited, for a season, anxiously watching the course of events, hoping, but in vain, for the auspicious moment when peace and harmony should be restored, and prosperity and happiness again return to bless our land and country, and make glad the hearts of a desolated and bleeding people.

Under these circumstances inaction ceases, indeed, to be a virtue. The time for action has fully come. And it behooves us all now to act and speak like men, with freedom and passion, and not as still influenced by prejudice and passion—as men of enlightened understanding and enlarged views, deeply impressed with a sense of high moral responsibility, and not as demagogues and political gamblers sporting with destiny itself.

Let us be particularly careful to exclude from our councils the worst enemies of the man, prejudice and passion. To them we must attribute all our ills. In 1844 the Great Neck, announced as a solemn conviction of his well matured mind, that gradual compensated emancipation was the true policy of the South, and of the country. Prejudice and passion assailed him at once; and not only his patriotic feelings, but his private life and his family, were made the victims of his noble and unflinching stand.

When the immortal Douglas had stood for years side by side with the great and noble leaders—when he had been burned in effigy and threatened with assassination by the infuriated North, for his devotion to the great principles of the Constitution—when he had done all that his immense influence could accomplish; that illustrious statesmanship could aspire to, or sublime reason attain, he was deserted by the South, and his most ardent and his most devoted friends, and all his friends, were met only by the frowns and sneers of passion and prejudice.

These are but a few examples of the fearful works of those engines of destruction, prejudice and passion, which have done so much to fill our country with horror at the dreadful consequences of these blind guides? Had we but listened to the prophecies of Clay, the logic of Douglas, or the advice of Crittenden, how much of horror and ruin might have been averted? Had we but listened to the dictates of our own reason, how might we have been saved from all these scenes of blood and devastation.

But is experience to us, now, the source of sage counsel? Have we been purified by the vastness of our unequalled sufferings? Have we taken lessons, of our afflictions and grown better from our proofs? Or, are we still the willing victims of the same errors of mankind, those blind leaders of the blind? Have they, as influences, been fully discarded? Has reason again ascended her high throne? And are we ourselves again? If so, it shall be well with us yet.

In a short time our Legislature will be in session. New questions of vital importance will come before it. The proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution, are they to be approved or rejected. Are we ready to meet the issue? Are we prepared, without prejudice to act advisedly, wisely, discretely? Are we ourselves sufficiently informed? Do our representatives understand our views, or know our wishes? I fear not. Lamentable, indeed, is the wide spread ignorance, as to the issues thus presented. Our newspapers have not come up to the full standard of their duty. Our politicians have not taken manly and statesmanlike views of the situation. The issues have been mentioned, but to be denounced; prevented to be misunderstood. I fear prejudice and passion still hold their ruinous sway over our assembly halls, and controls in too many instances, the better informed judgments. Can we not lay them aside for once, say forever, and assume a standpoint of common sense, of sound reason?—Take high moral and statesmanlike positions and reason like men inquiring after truth?

What is there in the proposed amendments which you most object? None of us answer, negro suffrage. It is not presented; it is not proposed; and is not in issue. To what then do you object? You say you are to be disfranchised and not permitted to vote. That is not in the question at all. Does Congress propose to usurp the functions of the States and legislate for them? Neither is that in the issue. This is what is proposed. That the States shall decide for themselves who shall be eligible as voters. If they allow the negro to vote, then negroes will be counted in apportioning our representation in Congress. If not permitted to vote, they will not be counted. If permitted to vote in all the States, then the South will have 21 representatives, more than if not permitted. The discretion is with us entirely. What objection then to this item? Do you think the negro should be represented as a pauper? He is not to be represented as a pauper. He is to be represented as a man. And the proposed amendment says, as freemen, with all the rights and privileges of freemen. Suppose we adopt them and send our forty representatives, or if we let the negro vote, our 61 representatives, to the support of our conservative President and friends. What a vast change in the aspect of affairs. No law could be made without our weight and proper influence in the Government, and might prevent future injurious legislation. But, we object to the manner in which they were proposed. With equal force we have objected to much that has been done. We may scold and fret, but the thing goes on despite our displeasure and our frowns. Will it be wise to continue our unavailing obstinacy until we can move neither hand nor foot, backwards or forwards? Or like men of sense and discretion, should we seize the opportunity to regain some of our rights and to exercise our proper influence in the Government under which we are to live?

LATEST NEWS

Boston, Nov. 17.—The Republicans have elected to Congress, the full delegation. Two colored men are elected to the Legislature—one in Charlestown and one in Boston.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 7.—The returns indicate a heavy Republican loss. Saultsbury is evidently elected Governor, and Nicholson to Congress.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The Intelligence has a Baltimore special, saying the Conservatives, to-day, (6th,) notwithstanding all adverse circumstances, have achieved a great success. Their majority in the city is estimated at 12.

Both Conservative members of Congress are elected, and the entire legislative ticket. The returns from the various counties are in favor of the Conservatives.

New York, Nov. 7.—Competent judges place the Republican majority in the State at 5000. The Tribune claims more. The Republicans lose three Congressmen in the inland counties—Dodge, Darling and Hummer—but gain three in the river districts, namely: Van Wyck in place of Winfield in the Eleventh; Robertson in place of Radford in the Tenth; and Cornell in place of Hubbard in the Thirteenth.

New Jersey.—The Congressional election stands four Republicans to one Democrat. Sigreaves (Dem.) is elected in the Third District.

Delaware.—The Democratic Governor and a Congressman are elected by 10,000 majority—a gain of 500.

Virginia, Oct. 27.—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is unchanged. Maximilian telegraphs his approval of the course pursued by her physicians at Miramar, but says nothing of any intention on his part to leave Mexico.

Alexandria, Oct. 25.—The news received from Greek sources, state that a great battle took place in Candia on the 17th inst., between the Cretans, in the number of 20,000 men, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian 30,000 strong.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Judge Bartol decided to day that the Warden would have three days in which to return the writ.

An establishment containing one hundred and fifty boxes of fire arms and ammunition was seized to-day by the police. Resistance was offered to the arrest and one man was shot.

Gen. Grant, acting in a private capacity, made the following proposition to the old commissioners, which, it is supposed, will be accepted: That the Conservatives have one judge of election and clerk in each precinct, and according to the registry law, have boxes for rejected ballots, and which are to be placed at every precinct. Gen. Grant was acting as the representative of Gov. Swann in the matter. All quiet at present. No trouble is apprehended.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1, 1866. MONSIEUR DUPLIX.—J'ai reçu, il y a quelques jours, votre dernière lettre. Vous avez tort de me taxer d'égoïsme et d'oubli. Ma santé a été si mauvaise depuis que j'ai quitté l'armée et il en est résulté pour moi une infirmité que je ne puis me permettre de laisser à d'autres. Mais je ne fais pas de la prose pour les journaux. C'est à grand peine que je parviens à m'acquitter de mon travail et de mes devoirs. Vous dire que lorsque on est dans une pareille disposition, tant physique que morale, on est porté à oublier les amis, ce serait médire de notre malheureuse nature. Je ne suis pas un homme qui se laisse aller à de telles fautes. Mais je ne trouve pas de temps à consacrer à mes amis, et c'est pour moi une véritable misère. Et alors, cela n'est guère pour celui qui aime, et qui aime à se faire pardonner. Mais je ne trouve pas de temps à consacrer à mes amis, et c'est pour moi une véritable misère. Et alors, cela n'est guère pour celui qui aime, et qui aime à se faire pardonner.

THE ELECTIONS

We find the following leader, in the N. O. Picayune of the 8th inst. It is clear, concise and gives a good view of the present situation of affairs after the results of the Northern elections:

The State elections for the year are now over. The full returns of those held on Tuesday have not been heard from, but enough is known to enable us to state the general results. The Republican party, still organized under the title of the "Union party" and profiting largely by the false designation, has been successful in retaining its power in all the States called "loyal" in the phraseology of the war epoch, except Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. They have apparently confirmed their hold on New Jersey, which they carried for the first time last year, and have lost Maryland. These States counterbalance each other, so that, counted in the ratio of Presidential votes, the States stand exactly as they did in the election between Lincoln and McClellan in 1864.

We assume here that Missouri remains under Radical control. We infer this from the tone of the telegraphic dispatches yesterday, although there is a faint hope expressed of the election of a Conservative Legislature. We are not prepared to expect it, but it will be a welcome result as a step towards the relief of the majority of the people from the disfranchising laws, and other proscriptive acts, by which an intolerant minority faction have sought there, as in Maryland, to entrench themselves in power. The next Congress will have quite as large a majority of "so-called" Union members as the present. The gains in one place are counterbalanced by the losses in others, and the preponderance on that side is so great that two in three, more or less, will make no difference in the general result, even in defeating a two-thirds vote, if such will be required. The only chance of effecting such an object rests in the possibility that, before the meeting of that Congress, twelve months hence, events may arise to break up the coherence of party which was maintained in the fever of elections, and create new divisions on past issues, or new aspects of existing questions. It is a faint hope, but not out of the range of possibilities.

There is one favorable sign in the fact, discernible in nearly every contested State, and especially in the large, populous States, that the Conservative vote is steadily gaining, and that the "Union" party, even under that captivating name, exceeds that of the Conservative party by a very small comparative majority. Nearly half of the four millions of Northern voters, although in the chance of election they are not represented in the administration of public affairs, are opposed to the extreme measures of the other half. The two parties are nearly equal in numbers and in physical force, and this approach to equality ought to be an assurance that a ruling party, holding power by so slight a tenure, will not endeavor itself by pushing violent schemes to extremities, and if it does, that it will break asunder.

The result in Maryland is subject of special congratulation; firstly, because it is the redemption of a gallant State from a galling tyranny—the revolt of the spirit of a republican people against the rule of a factious minority, which, usurping power in the midst of a revolutionary crisis, when the usages of free elections were suspended, sought to perpetuate itself by disfranchising great masses of the population. The reaction is more significant in that it is the work of a great body of the very voters in whose favor the odious discriminations were made, and, therefore, more honorable to them, and sure to be permanent in all its beneficial effects. It gives renewed hope for the like liberation, at a later day, of the people of Tennessee and Missouri, who are in the like condition of subjection to an usurping minority.

Another important deduction from the result of Tuesday's election is, that the constitutional amendment will not receive the ratification even of all the so-called loyal States. In addition to Kentucky, it is now clear that Delaware and Maryland will reject it. These three States have never been in rebellion, and had no conditions for restoration. The want of these votes will make it still more difficult to manage the adoption of the same, by a sufficient number of the ex-Confederate States, and very much complicate the questions in Congress, whenever they come to consider what measures shall be taken to punish the non-complying States.

What may be the duty of the Southern people in the coming future, under these circumstances, is a question for deliberate consideration, in the progress of events as they develop themselves; but we think we can safely promise for them that they will patiently abide their doom "without eating any more dirt" in token of the abjectness of their submission.

LOVE IS A MYSTERY.—Its origin is a mystery; its essence is a mystery; its pulsation of its being is mysterious; and it is aware that it cannot break the shell and penetrate the mystery, without destroying both itself and the object. For the cloud, which is so beautiful in the distance when the sunbeams are sleeping on its pillow, if you go to near and enter it, is only dark and dim; you find nothing, you learn nothing, except that you have been tricked. Often have we been told that love falls after fruition; and this is the reason. When it has plucked off its feathers for the sake of staring at every cat it can never see them again.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM BATON ROUGE.

Mr. Editor.—Sunday is usually a very quiet day in our little city, most emphatically a day of rest and relaxation from labor and business pursuits. To a majority of the population, who seem to enjoy its repose and peacefulness. To-day, however, it has been marked with more than usual interest.

For several days past, there has been a mission in the Catholic Church, conducted by two eloquent and learned Redemptorist Fathers. Daily, morning, noon and night, the spacious and elegant cathedral has been crowded to its utmost capacity, with eager and earnest listeners, from all classes and denominations. Such a constant attendance at a house of religious worship has seldom, if ever been witnessed here. This morning, there was an unusually large and imposing procession of those who take their first communion. The white robes, veils, the candles, elegant banner and costly habiliments of the officiating priest, made what we term quite an attractive display. The religious enthusiasm attending, this protracted mission has approached closer to what a Protestant would designate a revival than any thing of the kind witnessed here since the termination of the war. Such is one of today's scenes.

Here is a pen picture of another of quite a different character.—Your correspondent, discovered an unusual stir among the freedmen about 12 o'clock, and drawing his eyes hat, went forth in search of the cause, as well as for an item to "fill in" his letter. He was lately plunging amid the clony throngs crowding the pavements, he was irresistibly borne along with the current to the banks of the river. He soon found himself in the rear of a dense mass of our colored population, concentrated at a chosen point where the waters washed the shore in murmuring voices. Secretly perched on a large log, he made his observations. Far away, above and below, he could discern the dusky outlines of woods, and the blue hazy outline of atmosphere which renders distant objects so indistinct. A few summer clouds floated lazily overhead. The sun was reflected in unnumbered glittering rays, from the dancing eddies of the turbid stream. Far below, a huge steamer approached with great speed, like some hideous monster. Above and close at hand, the star spangled banner, fluttered in the breeze from the flagstaff in the barracks, while dusky soldiers lined the precipitous bank and mingled freely with the dense crowd below. Such is the out-line of a baptism scene this Sabbath day.

One after another, the regenerated brothers and sisters were immersed in the muddy stream while the assembled throng sang, with that rich melody, so peculiar to the race, their religious hymns. There was the usual shouting, glorifying and hallelujahs of the newly received converts. Religious enthusiasm is a part of the negro character, and they have several churches here, which are largely and constantly attended. They indulge their propensity for worship to their full inclination.

Writing of negroes and churches, brings to mind a somewhat striking incident. A man by the name of Tucker from very North, had been laboring most assiduously to instil religious principles into a portion of our color of de-baptized people for a long time. He finally, proposed to one of the other churches, to hold a meeting, Sunday school and meeting. His colored co-laborers could not so far forget religious differences, as to assert to his white brother Tucker's proposition.

The Rev. Tucker then made a visit to his differing minister's wife and during the conversation made some insulting remarks which the injured wife resented by knocking her down with a chair and, and kicking him out of the house. It is scarcely necessary to remark that Tucker has shaken the dust of Baton Rouge from his shoes, first declaring that he had labored, toiled and taught the freedmen in vain and that they were an ungrateful people. Don't laugh at the haps and mishaps of an enlightened missionary striving to instruct an ignorant and benighted race? Now don't!

Mr. Editor, what is your opinion of the fashions, as at present reigning in a mode Northern style? Do you have tilters, hindertees, and lures of bonnets in your midst? Your correspondent has no fancy modesty in his composition, and hence, writes and speaks of existing customs, habits and fashions, in plain old Saxon. He is something of a connoisseur in the matter of dress, and has remarked that our Southern ladies seldom, and never as a class are the ridiculous, nay, unmodest fashions now so prevalent in the North.

There are some few exceptions however, but not general. Our ladies usually dress in a modest unassuming manner, worthy the daughters of a subjugated, almost ruined people. Whether the exceptions to this rule imagine that there is anything especially in the reigning style of hoops or not "deponent sixth not," yet one thing he does know: that had it not been for them, he would have been minus a prize which he yesterday saw last captured, was altogether too bashful to return to its rightful owner, and which he introduces as—

"The Lost 'Ribbon'"  
"Honi soit qui mal y pense"  
I sit and writte in wondrous trance  
Before me, lies a silken string,  
A dainty fabric beauteous thing.

Around it, clustering thoughts now cling  
A subject strange for poet's theme  
Silken band, of hue quite rosy  
Like maiden's blush, bid theme for poesy.

What wondrous art did fabricate it?  
What snow white hand elaborate it?  
Whence did it come, how chance to meet,  
The gazers eye on dusty street?

A snow white dress, a tilting hoop,  
A spotless stocking, a dainty foot,  
A rounded form, a matchless grace  
United with a radiant face.

All innocent of the harm that's done  
Unconscious of the hand unstrung;  
She trips along the shaded streets,  
And smiling bows to one she meets.

What wonder now when tilters rise,  
Forbidden views should meet the eyes?  
That men should gaze with steady glance  
Yet "Honi soit qui mal y pense?"

Cotton is the ruling topic here and is arriving in large quantities. Baton Rouge is very lively, and trade unusually brisk. Upwards of 300 bales have been shipped from this point, within the past twenty-four hours. Our city is unusually healthy and becoming very gay.

Many thanks for your notice of your old contributor. Indeed does he often think of his old home and if he is a profane among the Natchitoches Belles, he but asks that one will share his cottage, if she is not afraid to marry and old bachelor.

W. H. T.

SIMPLE METHOD OF COMPUTING INTEREST

A NEW METHOD OF COMPUTING INTEREST—A new mode of computing interest of any number of dollars at six per cent, appears very 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 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 post it up for reference and use. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.

[Missouri State Times.]  
The French regiments announced to embark had left for the interior. Eight hundred men, whose time has expired, had enlisted in Maximilian's new army.

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
C. L. Walsley Adm. No. 6260 Dis-Succession Mad Do- }  
} District Court  
} Parish of  
} Natchitoches  
} State of  
} Louisiana.  
BY virtue of a writ of fi fa issued by the honorable District Court in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and offer for sale to the last and highest bidder on

Saturday the 1st day of December, 1866, between the hours of 11 A. M. and sun down at the door of the Court House, in the Town and Parish of Natchitoches, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendant Henry St. Paul, to wit:

A certain tract of land situated in the Parish of Natchitoches on both banks of Red River and being the same on which the deceased Mad. Dominique Rachal last resided, containing about two hundred acres more or less, bounded above on both sides of Red River by lands of Gabriel Viennet and below by lands of Joseph Janin together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and thereunto belonging.

TERMS OF SALE.  
On a credit of twelve months from the day of sale. The purchaser to give his bond with satisfactory security in solido, payable to the Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, and bearing eight per cent per annum interest, from day of sale, and secured by special mortgage and vendors privilege retained on the property sold, and sold subject to appraisalment.

J. C. HUGHES,  
n14-tds. Sheriff.

VENTE DE SHERIFF.  
C. L. Walsley, Adm. No. 5260, de la success. de Mme. Cour de Dis-Dominique Rachal, }  
} Cour de Dis-  
} Natchitoches,  
} Etat de la La.  
Stephen W. Kile et }  
B. W. Bullitt et autres } Natchitoches

EN vertu d'un writ de fi. fa. issu par l'honorable Cour de District dans et pour la Paroisse des Natchitoches Etat de la Louisiane et à moi adressé dans la procès dessus nommé et numbré, j'ai saisi et affermé en vertu an plus haut et dernier enchérisseur.

Samedi le 1er jour de Decembre 1866, entre 11 heures du matin et le soleil couchant à la porte de la maison de Dieu dans la ville et paroisse des Natchitoches, la propriété du Defendant Henry St. Paul, savoir:

Un certain morceau de terre situé dans la paroisse des Natchitoches sur les deux côtés de la Rivière Rouge et étant le même morceau sur lequel la défunte Mme Dominique Rachal résidait dernièrement, contenant environ deux cents acres, plus ou moins, borné en haut sur les deux côtés de la Rivière Rouge par les terres de Gabriel Viennet et en bas par les terres de Joseph Janin, ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent en qui lui appartenaient.

Conditions de la Vente.  
A un crédit de douze mois du jour de la Vente. L'acheteur fournira son billet avec une garantie satisfaisante solidement, payable au Sheriff de la Paroisse des Natchitoches, et portant huit pour cent par an d'intérêts du jour de la Vente, et garantie par hypothèque spéciale et privilège de Vendeur retenus sur la propriété vendue—et vendue sujette à l'estimation.

J. C. HUGHES,  
n14-tds. Sheriff.

To the Police Jurors of the Parish of Natchitoches.  
Agreeable to a requisition made upon me by the legal number of Freeholders of the Parish of Natchitoches, for the purpose of calling an extra session of the Police Jury, for the purpose of deliberating on a question of grave importance to the Parish. You are hereby notified to attend a call session of the Police Jury, on Monday, the 26th of November, 1866

Wm. PAYNE,  
Nov. 14, President Police Jury.

Notice.  
The citizens of the Town are requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday Evening next, the 19th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Fire Company.  
Nov. 14.

For Sale.  
A Second hand buggy with a double harness apply to L. DUPLIX.

SOUTHERN FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Noisless Machine of Wilcox & Gibbs, will Sew, Hem, Fold, Braid, Tuck, Gather, Quilt, Cord and Embroider, with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 5 St. Charles St. Box 326. oct-12-1y

THE WESTERN ARMY OF GRASHOPPERS

The Western army of grasshoppers is advancing.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—A good anecdote is related of the French Emperor's departure from Vichy. His first valet de chambre, Leon, has been in his service since the Emperor's departure from Vichy. He has been placed about his person by Queen Hortense. His devoted attachment to his master is well known.

As the Emperor was leaving Vichy, he called for Leon, and having handed sealed package to him told him the parcel contained the title, deeds of the chalet and grounds he had just quitted, and which the Emperor had inhabited during his successive visits. "You are a landlord now," said his master, to Leon, "and I hope you will accept me next year as your tenant at the rate of 20,000 francs. I shall pay regularly."

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