

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. L. DUPLEX, ED. & PROPRIETOR. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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NATCHITOCHEs LA., JUNE 12, 1867.

"Rest and Progress."—Is the new production of our fair correspondent Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. It surpasses in truth and beauty all that has been said on the subject.

On Friday and Saturday last, Dr. Jones and Isidore Buevics were brought before Judge Charles A. Bullard and P. Myers, Esq., for examination—charged with the murder of C. W. Stauffer.

Crops.—From all parts of the country, we learn that the last rains have partially injured the crops. The fields have taken possession of the weeds.

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RIVER.—The old Red River at this point is rising regularly 6 inches every 24 hours. At Jefferson, a part of the town is under water.

We are indebted to the officers of the splendid Packet Startlight for New Orleans papers.

Personal.—We have had the pleasure of an interview with Col. Sam Clark, the man so eminently and justly popular among all classes.

Hon. W. B. Lewis, the efficient Judge of the 9th Judicial District, arrived on board the Steamer St. Nicholas.

A Pleasure Trip.—The fine Steamer St. Nicholas, had on board several Ladies and Gentleman from Alexandria, on a pleasure trip to our city.

Mr. Philip de Lopy, so well known through Louisiana, and particularly in the lower Parishes, was a welcome visitor to our sanctum.

We are indebted to Capt. Dowry, for several favors.

Error Corrected.—We regret to learn that a dispatch was sent to Baton Rouge a few days ago, from New Orleans, "that Mr. C. W. Stauffer, recently killed in a street encounter, was assassinated in the streets of Natchitoches, by a party of Rebels."

It having been reported that Mr. Cyrus W. Stauffer, was, on the 3rd of June inst., shot down in the Streets of Natchitoches, by a party of Rebels.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Gen. Sheridan appoints Benj. F. Flanders.

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., June 6, 1867.

Special orders, No. 62.

Mr. Thomas J. Durant having declined the appointment of Governor of the State of Louisiana, conferred upon him in Special Orders No. 59, Extraordinary, from these Headquarters, Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders is hereby appointed in his stead.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, GEO. L. HAUSTEUF, Ass. Adj. Gen.

Gov. Wells declines to vacate voluntarily.

He enters a Protest.

Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders, the new appointed under military order to the Governorship of Louisiana, called on Gov. Wells this morning at the Mechanic's Institute, and made known that he came in obedience to the order of General Sheridan, and was ready to enter upon the duties of the Executive office of the State.

We acknowledge with sincere thanks, to our young and handsome friend, A. B. Cunningham, and his charming bride, for the delicious Cake and Cordial, sent us.

Gardening should not be forgotten. Many things can be planted yet to a marked advantage.

The Prussian Newspapers complain that France is violating the preliminary understanding with regard to the Luxemburg negotiations, by continuing her armaments.

The great organ for the Mormon temple at Salt Lake, will, it is said, consume 20,000 feet of lumber in its construction.

Both France and Prussia have promised to respect the neutrality of Switzerland in case of war, if she maintained it.

News has been received that the Cretons obtained a victory on April 28th, killing 250 Turks, including one officer of very high rank.

Advice.—The country has been flooded with advice to the Southern people of late, filling columns of newspapers all over the land.

The brother of the Tycoon of Japan has arrived at Paris, with his suite, to attend the Great Exposition. This heir to the throne of Japan is about 16 years old, is small and appears to possess a serious disposition and an observing mind.

MRS. MARY E. BRYAN'S COLUMN.

REST AND PROGRESS.

The little blue and gold volume of Tennyson dropped from my languid fingers, but the poem I had last been reading kept on ringing its sweet words in my brain—the dreamy poem of the "Lotus Eaters"—the song of the weary mariners, who, after long toil and wandering, came in the afternoon "To a land where it seemed always afternoon."

"On the hills, like Gods, they reposed careless of mankind and of the yellow lotos, that is fragrant with deep forgetfulness, and hear the low voices of wind and waters sing to them of rest—singing

"There is no joy but calm." How fair it seems to the weary and world-worn spirit—that summer island—cradled in deep blue seas—haunted forever by sweet music that—

"Softer falls Than petals from blown roses on the grass." I lean back among the crimson cushions and paint it in fancy, with yonder motionless white cloud for a canvas.

"And through the moss the wies creep, And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep."

Seems it not all that human soul could crave to let the hours float by in dreamlike rest beneath the fruit-dropping trees of a land of loveliness and plenty—over-blown by soft winds full of perfumes and music, we could out of the obvious Lotus and pillow the tired temples upon poppies that might charm to sleep the feverish unrest of the soul?

"And lend our hearts and spirits wholly To the influence of mild-mannered melancholy To music, and brood, and live again in memory With those old faces of our infancy."

"Even our immortality could know no more." I murmur, as I lean back from the open window, and paint upon my fair cloud canvas, that

"Summer isle of Eden lying In dark purple-phases of sea."

Before me stretches a line of woods—dark cotton woods and pale, plummy willows, marking the opposite bank of the sinuous river. A soft wind waves the mingling branches slowly and slumberously under the sun-shine of a summer afternoon.

"There is no joy but calm." And mock life's endless toil and endeavor, its restlessness and strife.

Suddenly, a column of dark vapor starts the silvery turrets of sky and cloud—smooth and a full-fledged steamer sweeps into view, its black smoke and white funnels, and with the sweep of its wings, mingles silver by the sun-shine, seemed some spirit-vision from the cloud-world above.

"There is no joy but calm." And not action alone can satisfy the soul of man—he must have progress as well as motion—"Onward" cries the immortal within us. "Onward" peals the trumpet of the nineteenth century.

"Onward" sounds the voice of a strong humanity, standing now in the arena of the present, and of the bygone ages, crowned with knowledge, armed with science, and yet more with isolate will and possessed with a spirit of divine unrest—through whose instrumentality the mighty ends of destiny will be accomplished. It is a daring and innovating spirit.

From Europe's heights of moral grandeur it sends the tocsin of reform wide over the echoing Universe. It comes down from the forum and pulpit, it comes forth from the purple gloom of palaces and halls, from the shadow of cloisters and dim academies to do urgent battle in behalf of its convictions of right and truth.

"Men my brothers, men the workers Ever reaping something new What they have done, but an earnest Of the things that they shall do."

Fade, fade into the pale, blue sky,—white cloud on which my fancy painted that lotus isle of innocence and dreamlike ease. No life existence for me; no dreams on beds of slumberous poppies by lotus-loving streams.

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The tower in which Joan of Arc was imprisoned at Rouen has been purchased for \$12,000.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Demorest Monthly for June is on our table and as usual full of elegant Spring and Summer fashions and other brilliant novelties. This number reaches us with all the freshness and fragrance of the June roses.

We have just received the June number of Every Saturday, an excellent choice of reading, selected from foreign Current literature, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. It is a rich and interesting publication, such one who ought to be found on the table of every amateur of poetry and literature.

The 13, 14 and 15th numbers of La Cause perdue (The Lost Cause), are duly received at this office. More the work is progressing, more interesting it is to the readers.

Many of our friends in this Parish are anxious to get a copy of this valuable publication, but on account of the irregularities of the mail, prefer to wait some time and receive in a bound volume.

We have open a list and will register any party desiring this book.

The American Journal of Horticulture.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Tilton & Co., Boston, the May number of this new horticultural magazine, the success of which has thus far been remarkable.

Before me stretches a line of woods—dark cotton woods and pale, plummy willows, marking the opposite bank of the sinuous river. A soft wind waves the mingling branches slowly and slumberously under the sun-shine of a summer afternoon.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Prisoners all treated as Prisoners of War.

Escobedo's Proclamation. The Empire is at an end. Maximilian and his whole army prisoners in the hands of the Liberals.

Notwithstanding all the rumors of massacres and shooting of prisoners, they have until now been all treated as prisoners of war.

Maximilian himself is perfectly well treated, and seems to be perfectly satisfied. He was unwell for several days from an acute dysentery, but is now better, and is expected at San Luis shortly.

The following additional news has been received from Queretaro. Miramon was taken in the streets of the city on the morning of the battle, by a junior officer of Escobedo's command.

Miramon resisted strongly and the officer was compelled to use arms. He shot him, wounding him slightly in the cheek.

Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo in person. The following are the prisoners in the hands of the Liberals: Maximilian, the Emperor; Miramon, General-in-Chief Imperial Army, Mejia, Castillo, Casanova, Gayon, Moreno, Oliveira, Maximo Campos, about 500 chiefs or officers, and more than 8000 men.

We extract the following from a single sheet entitled The Queretaro Bulletin, published at Escobedo's headquarters, of the 16th inst.:

The General of Divisions, Chief of the Army of Operation, to the citizens of the city of Queretaro, know ye:

Article 1. Any person having concealed a chief of the enemies of the Republic, will be obliged to denounce the same to these headquarters, or the military commander of the state.

Article 2. The same order is applicable to any one having arms, papers, ammunition, and other objects belonging to the enemy.

Article 3. The chiefs who will and fail to present themselves to the authorities mentioned in the foregoing article, will be shot with any other necessary evidence than identification of their person.

Article 4. Persons concealing any chiefs or objects mentioned in the above articles, failing to report the same in the twenty-four hours following, will be tried in conformity to the laws.

Headquarters before Queretaro May 15, 1867. MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

The General of Divisions, Commanding the Army of Operation, to the inhabitants of the City of Queretaro, know ye:

Article 1. All soldiers or citizens committing acts of violence in the city of Queretaro, will be shot on the spot.

Headquarters before Queretaro May 15, 1867. MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

Mariano Escobedo, General of Division of the Republic of Mexico, and in Chief of the Army of the North, and commanding the troops operating upon Queretaro.

SOLDIERS.—To your valor, constancy and heroism, the Republic owes the triumph of its struggle which the nation has had with the invaders and their accomplices.

The rebel city of Queretaro, the strongest fort of the empire, after a heroic resistance of two months, worthy of a better cause, has succumbed. Fernando Maximilian, the so-called Emperor, Miramon, Mejia, Castillo and a large number of generals, chiefs and officers, with all the garrison, are our prisoners.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS.—It is of no importance that ambitious men have at the price of their conscience misrepresented your deeds, the truthful history will place each one in his respective place, and neither the enemies of the republic, nor those who have remained quiet at home in the occupied by the invaders, contemplating their disgrace with indifference, will exalt themselves over those who like you have fought constantly and without rest for the sacred principles of Independence and Liberty.

SOLDIERS.—In the name of the Republic and the Supreme Government, I congratulate you with all the effusion of my soul, and consequent with the programme which has been traced to me, we will continue until we have secured peace and order, and with it the future destiny of our country.

Long live the Republic!

Long live the National Independence.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

Headquarters at Paraisma, May 15, 1867.

Escobedo sent 15,000 men of his army to assist Diaz in besieging the capital.

By a courier from Tampico we are informed that some of the officers of Gomez had pronounced against him. A battle had commenced when the news of the fall of Queretaro was received. It put an end to the fighting.

Shoener Arietes, from Tampico 25th, arrived at Brazos on the 30th. The captain reports that at the time he left a fight was furiously raging against Juarez, and Pavon, sent by Juarez to subdue him, Gomez, there is no doubt, will be subdued. Canales is at Tula and quiet S.

[From the Galveston News, June 4.] A letter from Monterey in the Brownsville Ranchero, says that in fifteen sorties made by the Imperialists the Liberals were completely routed, and on the 15th orders were given for the general attack. The officer of the day, however, Col. Miguel Lopez, of the Imperial forces delivered up the Fort of the Cross

to the Liberals, which gave them free entry to the city. Lopez received for his infantry three thousand ounces—forty eight thousand dollars. The Emperor, seeing all lost surrendered to Escobedo, giving up his sword and a diamond ring. Gens. Mendez and Campos were at the same moment shot. The letter says that Escobedo revelled in butchery, even killing and wounding the surrendered prisoners with his own hand.

The letter says Maximilian will certainly be shot. On the 17th Escobedo left for the City of Mexico with 15,000 men, to renew his accustomed butcheries. The opinion is expressed that if this course be tolerated by the United States, all foreigners will have to emigrate to Texas to save their lives.

The widow of a distinguished Mexican had paid to Juarez the sum of \$800,000 as a fine. Some \$100,000 in silver plate had just reached Monterey from San Luis, to be remitted, as was supposed, to the United States for Mrs. President Juarez. Mrs. Escobedo has just bought a house in Monterey for \$25,000.

The Emperor, on surrendering, requested not to be insulted, but treated as a prisoner, and that if anybody was to be shot he might fall first, and that his body might not be abused.

The surrender took place on the 15th. A letter from San Luis, dated the 18th, says: "No one has yet been shot, and it is generally thought that none will be, in consequence of a request that has been made by the United States." The whole number of prisoners taken with Maximilian was about 1000 men.

Kingdom of Canada. The union of the British North American provinces having been proclaimed by the Queen, Canadian confederation becomes a fact. The spirit that animates the new government is tolerably well indicated by Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance, who has acted a conspicuous part in the reorganization, and who lately partook of a banquet offered in recognition of his services.

On the occasion, Mr. Galt said the Canadian Government has agreed upon the precise words contained in the imperial act before the delegates left for England. He deprecated the spirit of faction at the present crisis; explained how an assimilation of tariffs could be secured; attributed the success of confederation in part to the repeal of the reciprocity treaty, and spoke at much length on the necessity of consolidation of the resources of the several provinces, contending that the acquisition of Russian America by the United States was an attempt to outflank their neighbor. He said one of the earliest measures was the organization of the territory.

Whenever, after the examination required by paragraph 12 of the regulation of May 13th, the board is still in doubt as to the right of the applicant to be registered as a voter, and he is then willing to take the prescribed oath, the board will give to that oath its full weight, and register the applicant as a voter.

Tenth In the lists of those who are registered after challenge and examination, the board will state in each case what offices the persons held previous to the late war, and what insurrectionary or rebellious acts he committed, and what kind of aid or comfort he gave to those engaged in insurrection or rebellion.

Eleventh. The challengers provided for in paragraph 12 of the regulations of May 12, will be selected by the board from the most respectable and intelligent voters of the district or ward; those who have the most extended acquaintance with the people; those who are interested in securing a fair and just registration, and who will be most likely to detect and expose any attempt at fraudulent registration. The challengers may be changed at any time at the discretion of the board. They will not be entitled to any pay for their services. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses who may be summoned by the board in any case of contested registration. The registration will be commenced in every county and city without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order. Schofield issued another order assigning commanders to the military sub-district. Gen. Granger is assigned to the Richmond district, Col. Franklin to the Shenandoah district, Major Stewart to the Alexandria district, Col. Johnson to Fredericksburg district. The officers of the freedmen's bureau, acting as military commissioners in these districts, are to report to the commanders.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The election has been unusually quiet. The Radicals have carried the city, though the Conservatives have carried some wards. The negroes voted almost to a man for the radicals.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Mr. Davis will reside during the summer at Niagara, a beautiful little village, on Lake Ontario, Canada.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—By order of the President, through Secretary of war, Gen. Sheridan has restored old levee commissioners, in compliance with the petition from Governor Wells. Gen. Sheridan, in obeying orders, denounces Wells in strong terms, and removes him, appointing Thomas J. Durant in his place. Gen. Sheridan also removed street commissioner, and appointed Wm. Baker in his place.

NASHVILLE, June 4.—The Radicals have carried this city by twenty-five hundred majority. They have a majority of the city council

Of all others, the question of finance is the most puzzling, notwithstanding the guarantee of \$3,000,000 by Great Britain for the construction of public works. The Montreal Herald says the increase of expenditure entailed on the country by the new order of things will certainly be immense. It is likely that \$2,000,000 will have to be raised by direct taxation in lower Canada alone, to sustain the local government, in addition to what will be required for the purposes of the Federal Government, and for the proposed Intercolonial Railway.—N. Y. Journal of Comm.

Curiosities Not to be Found at Barnum's or Bavard's. It is a curiosity to find a politician who will hold an argument with an opponent for half an hour without getting angry.

It is a curiosity to find a politician who will be convinced by his opponent's arguments.

It is a curiosity to find a person who does not think his own children possessed of more talents and accomplishments than those of his neighbors.

It is a curiosity to find an artist who does not think himself perfect in his profession.

It is a curiosity to find a Miss of fifteen who has not begun to think of getting a husband.

It is a curiosity to find an old maid who does not wonder that she has not long before been married.

It is a curiosity to receive a letter from a lady which has not a P. S. attached to it.

It is a curiosity to meet with a woman who stammers in conversation.

It is a curiosity to find a lawyer who pleads a case successfully for his fees.

It is a curiosity to find a physician who, having restored you to health, does not wish you to think he has performed a wonderful cure.

It is a curiosity to find a dentist who will not tell you he can extract a tooth and cause less pain than any one else.