

THE LOUISIANA COTTON-BOLL.

DEVOTED TO THE COTTON PLANTING INTEREST, IMMIGRATION, EDUCATION, AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

VERMILIONVILLE, ATTAKAPAS, LOUISIANA, JUNE 18, 1873.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VOL. I. NO. 28.

The Louisiana Cotton-Boll.

Proprietor, JOHN WOODRUFF, BY

J. C. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor,

Vermilionville, Attakapas, La.,

Successors of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas

Railroad, Opelousas and Shreveport

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Per annum, or \$3 in advance.

Single copies, 10 cents.

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at the rate of \$10 per line for the first

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have been made for the restoration of these

claims to their people ought to be carried out

in good faith.

It is alleged that the Union committee

were greatly enlarged by the addition of Con-

federate aid by Grant's report of a loss

of \$100,000,000, and that the Union com-

mittee furnished three thousand dollars for

the Union committee.

A Washington special says Postmaster

Crowell had examined the postal code to see

if it would admit of the free transmission of

newspapers, and of newspapers published

within the country, and has come to an

adverse conclusion.

The governor of the State of Mexico has

arrested a number of monks and monks on the

charge of maintaining improper relations in

the private houses which they occupied in re-

ligious communities since the abolition of the

monks.

The man was released last night, and the

monks have abolished cook and hall agents.

Advisors from Porto Rico state that the

cholera prevails in some parts of the island

and cattle are perishing. The indemnity re-

ceived for the emancipation of slaves is to be

invested on the plantations.

It is reported that the bank of France will

advance the funds necessary to complete the

payment of the war indemnity, and the ex-

ecution of French territory by the German troops

will follow immediately.

The Orleans in the assembly are seeking

an alliance with the Left Centre, having

refused to form a coalition with the Legiti-

mists and Bonapartists. The Left Centre,

however, refuse to entertain their proposition.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from the Fiji Islands states that

the mounted savages killed a family of white

men, and some of the savages were killed.

BY THE SHORE OF THE RIVER.

Through the gray shadows the black winds are

driving.

Hereon the shore, with its dreary and moorland

glades, the river flows in a moorland

deers. It was a darkness unlike the

darkness of northern latitudes. There

was no balmy breath of night; all was

gold and cheerless and desolate. Day

succeeded to day, and still the darkness

continued. Gradually the eye became

accustomed to it, and objects which

were at first dim and indistinct would be

plainly discerned at a distance. The

Equinox of the party, were, of

course, used to the long, dark winter

and though lightly of it, but it was not

so with the Americans and the other

members of the expedition. Some of

them had had experience in northern

latitudes, but never such a trying one

as this, and their hours might well have

fallen then when they thought of the

dreary prospect which spread out before

them. Those who read this narrative in

their comfortable homes can form but a

faint impression of the sufferings which

these people endured. The greatest

privations which the darkness occasioned

was that it put a stop to the

time to seal hunting, which, in the

country, was

the chief means of subsistence.

The dark color of the animal pre-

vented it from being seen at any distance,

and the pursuit of it in the midst of

darkness was attended with so many

perils that few had the temerity to en-

gage in it. Even the Eskimoes, who

were familiar with the habits of the

seal, and knew its every movement, re-

frained almost entirely from hunting it

during the Stygian darkness. It must

not be understood from this that the

Arctic winter's night does not vary in

duration, as it lasts months longer in

some latitudes than in others; but it

must be remembered that, drifting

south, they were gradually diminishing

the period of that darkness which reigns

at Northumberland Island, and as

approaching the extending light of "other

days." In the latter part of February

they lived principally on birds—dove-

birds—which they picked up between

the ice cracks.

The description of seal taken in the

North is called by the natives *nekiak*,

and another known as the "bearded

seal." It is short and clumsy, and

smaller than the better known harp of

the Newfoundlanders.

The provisions lasted until the end of

February, when the party had to fall

back upon the sleds and seals and birds.

THE SEALS OF THE NORTH.

On the 10th of January for the first

time after its disappearance in Novem-

ber, rising at half-past eleven a. m., and

settling at half-past twelve p. m. After

noon there was twilight for six or

seven hours. The days after that rapidly