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Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

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Liberal advances on consignments.
Capt. L. Perot, late of Natchitoches parish, will be found there, and will be happy to see his old friends.

Order from Gen. Hancock.

On assuming command of this Military District, on the 29th ult., Gen. Hancock issued the following order:

1. In accordance with General Orders, No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 25th, 1867, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The General commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this Department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws, and the most efficient, under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown, and peace established and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

Free institutions, while they are essential to the property and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offenses committed in this District must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their valid lawful jurisdiction.

Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these Headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.

While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

STUDIED DECEPTION.—One of the most blatant of Radical papers, the Philadelphia Evening Express, editorially informs its readers that "Returns from Louisiana show that the people of that State, by a large majority, have voted to hold a Constitutional Convention." This is simply a falsehood. The people of the State of Louisiana, as a general thing, abstained from voting at the late election. An example that has been followed throughout the South.

The provisions of the Military Bill under which the elections were held, merely provides that a majority of the number of voters registered must be polled to secure a convention. In this State the number of negroes registered about doubled that of the whites, but even with this advantage, it narrowly escaped defeat. Our Northern friends can rely upon the facts that these conventions about to assemble in the South are merely the representation of the negro element of the population, and in direct antagonism to the interests and principles of our people. Being powerless to help ourselves, we are necessarily forced to resignedly submit to what can only be regarded as a gigantic wrong. —[New Orleans Times.

THE INGENUITY OF RASCALITY.—The Paris papers reveal a new style of theft by which jewelers are victimized. The professor of the ingenious device presents himself in the shop of a dealer in diamonds and pearls, and asks to see some small unset stones. He is well dressed and wears colored spectacles. The stones are laid before him, spread on paper. Being very near-sighted, as his glasses prove, he is obliged to bring his eye so near to the gems that he can pick them up with the tip of his tongue, and he keeps them in his mouth until out of the shop. If he fears detection, which seldom occurs, he swallows his treasure—whence the slang name of "swallow-it-raw" given to this class of artists by the thieves' fraternity. One of them was caught recently. The diamond merchant, put upon his guard by a victim, said he had no small stones, but would have a large supply the next day. A policeman was in waiting; the diamonds were laid out upon paper previously impregnated with an extremely bitter drug, which, when the thief gave his lick, acted so violently on his sense of taste that he was fain to reject what he had just taken. The policeman appeared, and the "swallow-it-raw" was taken in the act.

FOR LOVERS ONLY.—Why is a kiss like scandal? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.
Chloroform was discovered about thirty years ago and almost at the same time in Europe and America, by distilling a mixture of alcohol and chloride of lime and subsequently rectifying the product.

One of the South Carolina registrars says that when the negroes came to receive the elective franchise, they generally brought along bags and baskets to put in.

The citizens of New Orleans appointed a select committee of 150 gentlemen, the names of whom we omit—to memorialize the President and Congress relative to the present condition of the State, which they did as follows:

The undersigned citizens of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that the political developments of the past few months have demonstrated the fact that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress will, if persisted in, produce a conflict of races, which must result in the desolation of the country, and the serious, if not irreparable, injury of both races in the Southern States.

That through the stringent interpretation of the disfranchising clause of the Reconstruction Acts, so large a number of the white citizens have been excluded from registration that the white voters are reduced to nearly one-half the number of colored, though the census exhibits an excess of white population.

That vast frauds and irregularities have been committed in the registration, which are sufficiently indicated by the registration of one voter for every three of the negro race—against one for every ten of the white population. That in consequence of these frauds and irregularities in the administration of the Reconstruction Acts, the white population are powerless—subject to the domination of the negro race, which, through the influence of indiscreet persons, has been incited to bitter hostility and jealousy towards the white citizens of the State, whose interests require them to maintain relations of kindness and good will to all classes and conditions of persons residing in their midst.

That sound policy, no less than humanity, demands the exercise of the kindest feelings and the most liberal disposition of the white to the colored people; and that nothing is further from the purpose or desire of our people than the adoption of laws or measures to oppress the freedmen, or to deprive them of the benefit of just and equal laws for the protection of their persons, their property, and their liberty.

That so far from displaying any contumacy or factious opposition to the reconstruction acts of Congress, the white citizens of this State have generally endeavored to register, but have been refused, as your memorialists believe, in much greater numbers than was contemplated by Congress.

That the negroes in this State are organized into secret bands termed Loyal Leagues sworn and combined against the white citizens of the State in order to obtain control of the government;

That this credulous race has been deluded by designing men into the belief that the property of the white citizens will be divided amongst them;

That under these demoralizing influences, they are daily refusing to fulfill their contracts or to labor for the support of themselves and their families;

That in consequence of this demoralization, planting in this State has resulted in the ruinous failure of a large majority of our planters, and, of course, in the necessity of its abandonment;

That before the close of the present year the negroes, with but few exceptions, will have consumed or wasted all their wages, or share of the crops, and be destitute of the means of subsistence; that the white race will be compelled to limit their planting mainly to their own families, and the negroes will not have the means, if they had the capacity, to plant on their own account. Under these circumstances, famine, with all its attendant horrors, must soon come upon this improvident race.

In view of these impending calamities, the undersigned would earnestly appeal to the President and Congress to give prompt attention to this vitally important matter, and provide immediately such remedy as in their wisdom can be devised to arrest the ruin which, unless arrested, must speedily come upon us.

Immigrants bring into this country an average of two hundred dollars in gold. This gives us an annual total of sixty millions in gold from this source.

The sales of H. B. Chaffin & Co., New York, for the year 1866, reached the enormous sum of seventy-three millions of dollars, being the largest business of any strictly wholesale house in the world.

There are patient spirits, suggests Dr. Holmes, that have waited from eternity and never found parents fit to be born of.

The Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle begs the cotton planters of the State to give at least one-fourth of their best lands this year to wheat, assuring them that the latter will prove the more profitable crop.

The majority against female suffrage in Kansas is 8455, out of a total vote of 18,511. The majority against negro suffrage is 7568. The majority for the disfranchisement of disloyal persons is 651. The Legislature is largely Republican.

The Charlotte, N. C. papers say the people in that neighborhood have discontinued the use of smoke-houses, as neither bricks, locks nor strong bolts could keep the black confiscationists from their bacon.

Nothing was so much dreaded in our school-boy days as to be punished by being made sit between two girls. Ah, the force of education! In after years we learn to submit to such things without shedding a tear.

Removal of Gen. Mower.

On the 3rd inst., Gen. Hancock issued the following order:

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Wood, 1st U. S. Infantry, will, without unnecessary delay, relieve, temporarily, Brevet Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, Colonel 39th U. S. Infantry, from duty as commander of the District of Louisiana, embracing the State of Louisiana and the posts of Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and Ship Island, Miss.

Lieut. Col. Wood will also relieve Gen. Mower, temporarily, from duty as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana.

Upon being relieved from duty, as above required, Brevet Maj. Gen. Jos. A. Mower will proceed to join the headquarters of his regiment, which will be established at Greenville, La.

KISSING BY RULE.—A young lady writer, whose practice has doubtless made perfect, lays down the following rule for kissing, which we are willing to adopt—on a fair opportunity—merely to test the efficacy of her sweet rule:

There is as much difference in kisses as in individuals, and I am sure I would not like to be kissed by every one. No, indeed; for some would give such an overwhelming smack it would almost deafen me. Now kissing can be reduced to rules, one or two of which I will give. The head should always be turned slightly to the right, as such motions give grace, and prevent the concussion of the olfactory organs. The lips should then be pressed closely and sweetly together as you sip the nectar of the long kiss, but no smack should be heard. I speak particularly on this subject, because I consider kissing a part of our nature, and because few people appear to understand the value of a kiss, and the manner in which said salutation with the lips should be rendered.

CURIOSITY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—Photographers have taken "the sun himself," when in eclipse; they have caught an impression of a shell whirling through the air, discharged from the mouth of a 32-inch mortar; they have caught the wave as it broke on the shore; the sun depicting even the drops falling from its toppling crest; more, they have not failed in getting a "good impression" of the head of a criminal executed by the guillotine, catching the head in mid-air as it fell into the basket below. Photographic book-marks and visiting cards are sold by thousands, and while the photographic shirt studs and waist-coat buttons, ornamented with microscopic miniatures, are now being daily produced in countless numbers at the button manufactory in Prussia; portraits of a popular person, Garibaldi for instance, being ordered by the hundred thousand at a time. On the authority of a careful English writer, all this photographing requires the use of no less than twenty tons of silver per annum.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.—The whole vote polled at the election in New York city on the 3rd December, was 104,132, a reduction of about 8000 from the vote at the election last month, and 31,000 less than the registered voters of the city.

All of the Aldermen elected are Democrats, and all but three were the Tammany nominees. The councilmen elected were all Tammany men.

Of seven school commissioners three are Republican. T. H. Lane (Tammany) was elected civil justice by a large majority.

The election was one of the quietest ever held in the city; but few arrests for illegal voting were made. Meetings were held at various political headquarters and speeches were made by Isaiah Rynders.

DR. JOHNSON LOVED THE NEWSPAPER.—Dr. Johnson used to appreciate newspapers. He once wrote: "I never derive more benefit, or see more pleasure for the time, than reading a newspaper which has lately issued from the press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much glory to my country as newspapers. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the fold is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the press. There you shall find a piece under the head of legislative. Are you fond of miscellany? Look there? What book can furnish such good accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, anecdotes, and many other such things! Under all these considerations, who is there in all this land of freedom that will not attend to an object so worthy his regard?"

BANKRUPTCY.—It will be seen by reference to the Internal Revenue Record that the period is passing rapidly away within which insolvent debtors of past years may avail themselves of the National Bankruptcy Law, with such advantages as they now possess. After the 2d of March, 1868, no debtor will be able to obtain a discharge in bankruptcy unless his assets shall pay fifty per cent. of his indebtedness, or by assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors.

This fact is not generally known, and any one desiring to obtain the benefit of the act has no time to lose. Not quite three months remain and a discharge cannot in any case be obtained in less than three months, and where there is opposition more time is required.

In Madison, Florida, a boy of fourteen was joined in wedlock, recently, to a crafty old widow with five children.

MISS AUGUSTA J. EVANS.—Who that has read Beulah or St. Elmo, has not a desire to see or know something of the personal appearance of the fair authoress of those almost faultless literary productions? We have often wondered, and asked ourselves what manner of lady she could be who had contributed such abundant feasts to the romance-loving world, and electrified the entire continent with her eloquence and pathos—and in our imagination had, of course, painted her as we thought she should appear; but we were wide of the mark. The following pen-portrait, by a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, sketched from observations of her during a ride in the cars, will be read with interest by her many admirers and friends:

"She was habited plainly but neatly, in a blue muslin dress, which fitted her admirably and which I was told was cut out and made by herself. A fashionable hat, trimmed with blue, suited the dress. Two veils, one black and the other blue, entirely concealed her features, which vexed me, because I was curious to ascertain whether the features she had corresponded with the faultless form of the lady. She was of medium size, small waisted, with a well developed bust, a neck very fair and a perfect model for a sculptor. Her feet and hands were those of a Southern lady, very small and tidy. She looked as if she would weigh about 115 pounds, and to the eyes of an artist resembled Power's Greek Slave more than the Venus de Medicis, or the Venus of Canova. Afterwards I had the pleasure of seeing her face to face, and was surprised to find her a blonde, with light chestnut hair, soft expressive, but brilliant hazel eyes, Grecian features, with a nose slightly aquiline, forehead a little higher and broader than Psyche's, cherry red lips, well curved with Cupid's bows, and slightly upturned at the corners, indicating a smothered propensity for fun. Her cheeks were beautifully tinted with the maiden blush of health and innocence, I was told that she is thirty years old; but how young she looked! I decided that her age could not be more than 21. I was amused at her blue dress, but there was nothing of the "blue stocking" about her. She wore the blue veil to relieve a temporary inflammation of the eye lids, caused by too much reading and writing at night, or other imprudence. I was told by an acquaintance that the affection is no constitutional or habitual. I have said that her hands are small and tidy, but they are not dimpled. There never was a painter, poet, musician, or any ingenious, industrious, or useful woman with dimpled hands. Hers are beautiful, but made to work as well as to soothe, to knit and sew, to touch the chords of music, and to wield the pen of genius. Her voice is clear, soft, and melodious, and its tones sink into the heart; and when I heard it soothing and cheering me, I felt myself strengthened for my work."

ALABAMA.—Dispatches from Montgomery of the 4th December, says: "Alarming excesses have recently been committed by blacks in Bullock county, in the neighborhood of Perote. The colored Loyal Leaguers, organized and resisted processes, issued by the civil authorities, under instructions from colored emissaries. They have formed a code of laws to govern the negro population, and opened a court, officered and organized, arresting by night all blacks who oppose their unlawful proceedings, and have carried punishment so far that their victims applied to the civil authorities for protection. The black sheriff and his deputy were finally arrested, but the other insurrectionary leaders organized negroes and made armed resistance. Aid from other leaguers was summoned.

The blacks flocked to Union Springs, threatening a general rising and extermination of the whites, and taking possession of the country. The black leaders went to the plantations and forced laborers to join them for vengeance—showing pretended orders from General Swayne—that they had a right to kill all resisting their authority. During the excitement the negro church at Perote was burned by unknown parties, and have carried punishment so far that their victims applied to the civil authorities for protection. The black sheriff and his deputy were finally arrested, but the other insurrectionary leaders organized negroes and made armed resistance. Aid from other leaguers was summoned.

The damsel who is accused of breaking a young man's heart, has been bound over in the bonds of matrimony to keep the pieces.

THE ADVANTAGE OF LATIN.—A very good member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island once moved to translate all the Latin phrases in the statute so that the common people could understand them. The exquisite folly of such a measure was by no means obvious to the great body of the Assembly. A good solid argument against it would probably have carried it through. The late Mr. Odell took the ground that it was no advantage to have the people understand the laws. They were not afraid of anything which they understood. It was these Latin words that they were afraid of. "Mr. Speaker, there was a man in South Kingston about twenty years ago, a perfect autocrat and nobody knew how to get rid of him. One day he was being corned and he saw the sheriff coming with a paper, and he asked what it was. Now if he had told him it was a writ, what would he have cared? But he told him it was a capias ad satis faciendum, and the man dropped his face and ran, and has not been heard of since. Nor has the proposition to translate the Latin words in the statutes."

Mrs. Howell, died at Montreal on the 26th November. She married a son of Gen. Howell, of New Jersey, of Revolutionary fame, by whom she had several children, one of whom is the wife of ex-President Jefferson Davis.

The smallest watch at the Paris Exposition was so diminutive that it was set in a gold pencil case.

ARE OUR FEET PROPERLY CLOTHED?—It is somewhat surprising that, with all our boasted improvements, we have not as yet produced a proper covering for the feet. Barbarous people, if their climate admits, go with bare feet, or wear sandals covering only the sole of the foot. We, however, encase the whole of the foot and a portion of the leg, in a material almost impervious to air and moisture, and generally uncomfortably hard and rigid. The color and polish of our boots are directly calculated to attract the sun's rays, and the enamel or patent leather, and the blacking on ordinary calf-skin tends to harden and solidify the substance, closing the pores, and making air-tight cases for a portion of the body which exudes more perspiration than any other, and is subjected to greater strain.

Our boots in summer parboil our feet in a warm bath, and in winter freeze them in an icy envelope. It is doubtful if wet feet are, in themselves, very conducive to disease, medical men to the contrary notwithstanding; but cramped confinement of the feet in an icy cold envelope, generated by perspiration and chilled by the external atmosphere, thus shutting the imprisoned feet almost airtight, is as unhealthy as it is uncomfortable.

For hot weather there is hardly any shoe so agreeable as that introduced within the past three or four years, known as the army shoe, and extensively used by base-ball players. It is of heavy canvas and unblackened leather. It is cool and remarkably easy to the feet. The texture of the canvas allows the escape of the perspiration, and the color of the shoe does not attract the heat of the sun.

It would seem that the plan of covering other portions of our bodies with material pervious to air might advantageously be extended to our feet. There is no natural reason why our feet should be so much less sensitive than our hands. They become indurated and deprived of their natural activity by long, close confinement. The people of warm climates, who use their toes as we do our fingers, and the bare-footed school boy, who picks up and throws pebbles with his feet, show that the foot of the civilized adult in our climate is a much abused member.

A more flexible and porous material for our boots and shoes might save us from many of those terrible annoyances, which, in the form of corns and bunions, make our pilgrimage one of pain. —Sci. American.

What is the difference between a child that falls from the top landing to the bottom one and a traveler visiting Niagara? One falls down the stairs and the other starts down the falls?

NAPOLEON'S NEEDLE GUN.—The emperor, author and architect has again appeared as an inventor. In his ostensible desire to prepare his nation for the maintenance of a vigorous peace, he has contrived a new gun, concerning which nothing is really known, but report affirms is the most terrible weapon yet invented, a single discharge being expected to destroy a battalion. The workmen who are engaged in manufacturing this arm are never allowed to leave the premises, being locked up day and night the Emperor himself keeping the key. In the trials, the cannon, cartridges and ammunition are brought in leather valises, and the firing takes place behind a screen of boards. It is known that at 8200 feet the balls pierce an iron plate eight-tenths of an inch thick. Each cannon fires twenty shots in a minute, and two men suffice for the transportation of the field-piece, with its carriage, ammunition, &c. Says a French notice of a late trial: "A clump of trees, 500 feet distant, was moved down in a few minutes, like a grain field by a steam mower. It was positively frightful."

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The Times calls the mixed Assembly now in session in New Orleans the "Bones and Banjo Convention."