The Natchitoches Spectator.

VOLUME I. NATCHITOCHES, LA., FEBRUARY 20, 1868. NUMBER 12.

The Natchitoches Spectator.

TERMS:

THE SPECTATOR will be issued every Thursday morning. Subscription price—$5 per annum, or for six months, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per square, for the first and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines, or less, constitute one square.

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Love on the Carpet for Me.

They may talk of "Love in a Cottage,"
And bowers of trellised vine—
Of nature bewitchingly simple,
And milkmaids half divine.
They may talk of the pleasure of sleeping
In the shade of a spreading tree,
And a walk in the fields at morning,
By the side of a footstep-free.

But give me a sly flirtation
By the light of a chandelier—
With music to play in the pauses,
And nobody very near;
Or a seat on a silken sofa,
With a glass of pure old wine,
And mamma too blind to discover
The small white hand in mine.

Your love in a cottage is hungry,
Your vine is a net for flies—
Your milkmaid is scoxs the Graces,
And simplicity talks of pies!
You lie down to your shady slumber
And wake with a bug in your ear,
And your damsel who walks in the morning
Is shod like a mountaineer.

True love is at home on a carpet,
And mightily likes his ease—
And true love has an eye for a dinner,
And starves beneath shady trees.
His wing is a fan for a lady,
His foot's an invisible thing,
And his arrow is tipp'd with a jewel,
And shot from a silver string.

The New York Herald says it presumes it will not "violate imperial confidence" by foreshadowing the character of the government and household of the new and magnificent Empire proposed to be erected by the Radicals upon the ruins of republican liberty in the United States, and thus proceeds:

His Imperial Highness Ulysses I—Monarch of all he surveys.

Imperial Mouthpiece and Keeper of the Imperial Word and Conscience—E. B. Washburne.

Minister of Confiscated Estates and General Factotum of the Imperial Mansion—Thaddeus Stevens.

Minister of Military Injustice—Edwin M. Stanton.

Minister of the Radical Rack and Political Joint Twister in General—George S. Boutwell.

Usher of the Black Rod—Frederick Douglass.

Lord High Chamberlain and Picker-Up of all the Imperial Old Boots, Old Hats, and Old Clothes Generally—John W. Forney.

Imperial Soft Impeacher and Knight Commander of the Order of the Sulphurious Bath—James M. Ashley.

Imperial Windmill and Chief of the Imperial Blowpipes—J. W. Hunnicutt.

Court Watchman—Henry Wilson.

Court Hangman—Ben Wade.

Keeper of the Imperial Bedchamber—Charles Sumner.

Lady in Waiting—Anna Dickinson.

Somebody puts this conundrum to Congress. If the Supreme Court should decide the two-thirds law itself to be unconstitutional, and by a two-thirds vote, what's to be done next?

DEAD LETTERS.—We see it stated in an exchange that the Postmaster General has instructed postmasters to treat all letters dropped into the office, directed with a lead pencil, the same as dead letters. The public will do well to make a note of this.

When a man desires to sleep, he desires to hear no noise; so when a man doth desire to sleep in sin, he desires not to hear the voice of grace disturbing him, and the devil, like a diligent chamberlain, draweth the curtains of darkness and security around him.—[*W. Fenner.*

Scrape a piece of common chalk, put a small portion of it upon the corn and bind it with a linen rag. Repeat the application for a few days, and you will find the corn come off like a shell and perfectly cured. The cure is simple and efficacious.

A German glass maker has invented a telescope—he magnifying glass by which the most intricate nerves and vessels inside of the body may be seen on the outside. The discovery will probably be of immense benefit to mankind, as by means of it the physician will be able to determine with unvarying accuracy, the nature of any particular disease, and the proper manner of treating the same.

TRIALS.—A house built of sand is, in fair weather, just as good as if built on a rock. A cobweb is as good as the mightiest chain cable when there is no strain on it. It is trial that proves one thing weak and another strong.

An exchange says that "the young ladies and gentlemen of Terre Haute, Ind., are in the habit of throwing kisses at each other in church." Well, what of it? They don't hurt much, even when they hit—at least, that's our experience.

The gold coinage of the United States, Great Britain and France, which in 1851 was not more than one thousand millions of dollars in amount, doubled itself within the fifteen succeeding years.

Check the curiosity everywhere; over the eyes keep a vigilant guard, lest thy sight may encounter what may stain the purity of the soul; even when there is no obvious danger. Christian modesty requires that, whether the inquisitiveness of the eyes should be restrained within due bonds.

The London Times lost 5,000 subscribers last year, and didn't make so much money by £6,000 as in 1866, when then its profits were £100,000.

"Bad Luck in Odd Numbers."

The following extract is from a letter written by an old New York merchant to a distant friend:

The year 1867 has been a most eventful and disastrous one all over the country, and especially to all business enterprise. The losses sustained by importers and business men in almost every department, have been fearful. Many of my old friends have been heavy losers, and look rather sour and unamiable, but the new year opens with a more cheerful and promising prospect, and I hope that losses will soon be made up. I am, like many other business men of my acquaintance, a believer in lucky and unlucky numbers in the calendar, and whimsical and ridiculous as it may appear, it is remarkable that every year in this century ending with "seven" has been remarkable for panics and disasters in the business and monetary world. They have formed memorable eras. I particularly recall those of 1817, '27, '37, '47 and '57. The first I remember historically and by tradition, (as proving ruinous to some of my relations,) was the revulsion in England, following the premature attempt by the Bank of England to resume specie payment, which reacted upon this country and was followed by direful consequences. Then the revulsion in 1827, connected with the commencement of the war upon the high protective tariff and other causes that brought down the price of tobacco, cotton, etc., to almost their lowest point, and extensive failures followed.

In 1837 the country was reduced to almost universal bankruptcy—suspension of specie payments from one end of the country to the other. Then in 1847 we had the disaster of the Irish famine, Mexican war, etc., which deranged business and brought hard times. Next comes the ever-memorable year 1857 when millions upon millions were lost by the revulsion in the commercial world, which was merely the result of a senseless panic, commencing by the explosion of the "Ohio Life and Trust Company," which was at best a very small affair, and would have about as much effect on Wall street to-day as the failure of a respectable grocer or dry goods merchant in our midst; and, although in 1867 we have no general panic, and the failures have not been so numerous as in other years referred to, yet the amounts involved in failures at all the great centres of trade in this country and Great Britain have been stupendous, and embrace men of the highest mercantile standing, who have stood up like rocks in the ocean in former periods of revulsion, and there has been a constant shrinkage in values and a universal distrust and want of confidence, which has been as disastrous as panics in other times. It is also quite remarkable that the first year or two following panics and ruin have been generally very prosperous, and so I hope it will be in this case.

It is not probable that the number seven has anything to do with this periodical revulsion. It would seem that prosperity and ruin succeed each other in some cycle of ten years just as the enthusiasm of youth, the sagacity of energetic manhood, the failure of senility follow each other in life. Anyway, the recurrence, with such a regular interval, is curious, and may be better explained by the moralist than the astrologer.

Most people think editing a paper is as easy as making love. A half day's experience will explode the pleasant fiction. We had rather make love to a dozen ladies than edit one newspaper.

A resolution to abolish the teaching of the French language in the primary department of the public schools in the First and Fourth Districts, New Orleans, has been adopted by the Board of School Directors, on a reconsideration vote of 13 yeas to 7 nays. French will continue to be taught in the schools of the Second and Third Districts. The pupils in all of the public schools of the city number at present 18,000, with 270 teachers.

The New York Evening Post and the Journal of Commerce are reported to have cleared $175,000 and $150,000 respectively last year.

The following party story told by a Nothern paper, of a Yankee corps in the late war, is not bad:

In the Arkansas campaign the general officer found the entire—th grouped around a saw mill and weeping like Niobes. "Why, boys," he asked, "what is the matter?" "Matter enough," sobbed one enterprising volunteer. "Thus far we have never left anything behind; but we can't possibly steal this saw mill!"

As this is the season when sore throat is prevalent, we publish the following for the benefit of sufferers: Dissolve a small piece of alum in sage tea, then mix a little honey; or two drachms of oak bark in six ounces of boiling water. Use the liquid after it becomes cold.

The Tennessee Legislature has voted to "abolish all distinctions of color." The question now is, whether the blacks are to bleached, or the whites to be painted.

Dan Rice announces himself a candidate for President, and the New York World irreverently says he is used to swinging round the circle.

John Bunyan was a wicked wretch till after his marriage with a pious woman. He is not the first nor the last man that marriage has saved.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—The following information, in reference to the Supreme Court of the United States, will correct some prevalent mistakes as to the names and number of judges, and be otherwise interesting, now that public attention is directed to the rumored action of that tribunal with the reconstruction laws. There are at present eight judges, who rank as follows:

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice; salary $6500.
Nathan Clifford, Me., Associate Justice.
Salmon Nelson, New York, ...
Robt. G. Grier, Pa., ...
David Davis Illinois, ...
Noah W. Swayne, Ohio, ...
Samuel J. Miller, Iowa, ...
Jrephen J. Field, California, ...

Each Associate Justice has a salary of $6000.

The ages of these judges, so far as we can ascertain them, are as follows: Chase, 60; Grier, 72, on the 5th of March, 1868; Miller, 41; Clifford, 65, on the 11th of August, 1868; Nelson, about 75; Field 45; Davis, 60, and Swayne about 55.

Of these men, Chase, Miller, Swayne, Davis and Field were appointed by Lincoln, Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Nelson by Buchanan or Pierce. The Democratic partisans are Nelson and Clifford, Justice Grier claimed on the same side. Of the five judges appointed by Lincoln, Mr. Field is accepted as a reconstructed Johnsonian; Mr. Davis as a very moderate Republican, whose name has lately been mentioned as a Conservative candidate for President; while Messrs. Chase, Swayne and Miller are avowed members of the Republican party.

PREVALENCE OF FAMINE IN THE OLD WORLD.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Herald writes:

The distress amongst the poorer classes in Russia, owing to the bad harvest, is in many parts of the country very severe. At the opening of the Provincial Assembly of Novgorod, the Governor recommended a liberal vote of money to supply the peasants with the means of subsistence. The Governor of Olonetz opened the Provincial Assembly of that Government with a similar address.

With the accounts of suffering in Sweden we are already familiar. In Eastern Prussia the destitution is so severe that members of the royal family have volunteered to obtain contributions, and Parliament has appropriated considerible sums, which thus far prove inadequate.

Not only in France but along the Northern coast of Africa the lack of food is general. According to a recent letter from Paris, the number of deaths in Algeria within the last six months, from starvation, exceeds 100,000. This, the correspondent asserts, is no exaggeration. In the adjoining Government of Tunis, from the seacoast to the interior, there are numerous deaths from starvation. Last year complaints of the scarcity of food were seldom heard outside of India.

A man, who had filed a petition for divorce, was informed by his counsel that his wife had filed a "cross-petition," as lawyers call it. "A cross petition!" exclaimed the husband, "that's just like her. She never did a goodnatured thing in her life."

There are sixty thousand cigars smoked in Boston every days besides a whiff or two at pipes.—[Boston Post.

Paris has large groves of shade trees. The total number of trees planted in Paris is about 148,000 occupying 7.48 per cent of the entire area of the city. The elm is the principal tree in the promenades; next comes the pine, the horsechestnut, the maple, the linden, the acasia and the allanthus. American cities might take this as an example.

A piece of candle may be made to burn all night in a sick room, or elsewhere, where a dull light is wanted, by putting finely powdered salt on the candle, until it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept up through the night from a small piece of candle.

AN APT COMPARISON.—Beverly Nash negro delegate to the South Carolina menagerie, thus portrays that oiled and curled Assyrian bull, James L. Orr:

"Governor Orr is in the postion that the old woman said President Tyler was when he tried to turn a somerset from the whig to the Democratic party; left hanging upside down, with the head down. The Conservatives try to kick him off from the Conservative tree, and the Republicans are willing to let him hang by his heels until all his brains run down into his head, and he will die of political appoplexy."

Comment is useless. When a public man has been brought to that pass, he is between the devil and the deep sea.

It is said that the lady known to the literary public as Gail Hamilton, says that the public welfare would be promoted by restricting the suffrage among men, rather than by extending it to women. That sounds very much as if she knew something of the subject she is talking about; which is more than can be said of a good many of both sexes who are discussing it.

A firm faith is the best theology, a clear conscience the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

EXTENT OF THE AMAZON.—The following extract is from Prof. Agassiz's new book entitled 'A Journey in Brazil:'

A region of country which stretches across a whole continent and is flooded for half the year, where there can never be railroads or highways, or even pedestrian traveling to any great extent, can hardly be considered as dry land. It is true that in this oceanic river system the tidal action has an annual instead of a daily ebb and flow, that its rise and fall obey a larger orb, and are ruled by the sun and not the moon; but it is, nevertheless, subject to all the conditions of a submerged district, and must be treated as such. Indeed these semi-annual changes of level are far more powerful in their influence on the life of the inhabitants than any marine tides. People sail half the year above districts where for the other half they walk, though hardly dry shod, over the soaked ground; their occupations, their dress, their habits are modified in accordance the dry and wet seasons. And not only the way of life, but the whole aspect of the country, the character of the landscape, are changed. The two picturesque cascades, at one of which we took our bath the other morning, and at this season such favorite resorts with the inhabitants of Manaos, will disappear in a few months, when the river rises for some forty feet above its lowest level. Their bold rocks and shady nooks will have become river bottom. All that we hear or read of the extent of the Amazon and its tributaries fails to give an idea of its immensity as a whole. One must float for months upon its surface, in order to understand how fully water has the mastery over land along its borders. Its watery labyrinth is rather a fresh water ocean, cut and divided by land, than a net work of rivers. Indeed, this whole valley is an aquatic, not a terrestrial basin; and it is not strange, when looked upon from this point of view, that its forests should be less full of life, comparatively, than its rivers.

The love of a cross woman, it is said, is stronger than the love of any other female individual. Like vinegar, the affections of a high strung woman never spoil.

"It is a great misfortune," says La Bruyere, "not to have mind enough to talk well, judgment enough to be silent."

A restaurateur in New York has suffered severely through the impecuniosity of his guests, has adopted the novel practice of serving soup with a syringe, the nozzel being held in the plate, ready to withdraw the supply until the cash is forthcoming.

POLITENESS IN DUNNING.—An old gentleman had owed a firm for years, at last, after everybody's patience and temper was exhausted, a clerk named Frank, undertook to get the money.

Frank called upon the gentleman and met with a polite reception and the usual answer, with the addition.

"You need not trouble yourself, young man, about the matter; I will make it all right."

"Oh, no," replied Frank, "I could not think for a moment of compelling you to call at the store for a few dollars. It will not be the slightest inconvenience for me to stop in, as I pass your place of business six times a day, to and from my meals, and I can call every time I go by."

"Here," said the old fellow to his book-keeper; alarmed at the prospect of being dunned six times a day for the next six months, "pay this impertinent rascal. He can beat me in politeness, and if he wants a situation I will give him two thousand dollars a year."

An exchange says, "rats and vermin may be driven out of any building by burning a little sulphur." We should like to see the experiment tried in the Capitol at Washington.

He that sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites in man.—[Lavater.

Mygatt said in his speech to the Mississippi Menagerie that the gates of hell would not prevail against the Radicals. He was right; they will yield easily, open widely, and receive them all.

A rich old lady has recently died in Somersetshire, England, who for years could only sleep when riding in her carriage. Did she ever try a stupid preacher?

The Tennessee Legislature taxes dogs two dollars each, exempting one dog to each family.

There are forty-eight thousand cigar and tobacco manufacturers in the United States.

The State of Alabama covers an area of 50,722 square miles, England has 50,269 square miles. Alabama has, in round numbers, a population of one million, England nineteen.

A woman was banished from town by the authorities of New Haven, because she allowed a man, not her husband, to kiss her. But that was in 1643; they do things differently there now.

Every diner wishes his meals served hot, but generally awaits a certain amount of cooling before he ventures to swallow it. Dr. Johnson once ejected a smoking morsel, with the remark that "a fool would have swallowed that."

MEMORIES.—The heart has memories that can never die; the rough usage of the world cannot obliterate them! Feeble age, trembling on the brink of the grave, has them when everything else has fled away and been forgotten. They are the memories of home; early home—the house where we were born; the yard with its roses, where the robins made their nests, spring after spring, paying their rent in songs such as we dream of but never hear of afterwards; the old elm and swing, where the children used to play, while the mother sat by the front window, her face beaming out occasionally through the folds of the dainty muslin curtain; the same old house with its pointed gables, quaint cornices, and antique windows; the frescoed chamber where we used to dream of all the great, glad world had in store for us. Dear old home, with its gay dreams and sunny hours, and cloudless skies and visions of bliss, and glorious happiness, gone—all gone.

The traveler, climbing the mountain of a land not his own, amid all his toil and changes, revert ever and anon to the time when a youth or a school-boy, he roamed the fields and hills of his own native home.

The mariner, rocked by the storms of the sea, or resting at some foreign port, will run through the long lapse of years back to the house, where with a brother and sister, he frolicked the joyous hours of youth away.

Neither change nor time, neither age nor years, neither distance nor disease, neither guilt nor passion, can ever blot from the heart the memories of the spring-time of life. Those memories of home will reproduce on the verge of eternity, the freshness of emotion of life and desire, with which existence on earth began.

James Bennett, of Lexington, Ky., has got his twelfth wife.

The latest political caricatures represent Grant's platform. He is standing on nothing.

Says the New York Tribune, "there is a vast amount of stationery supplied to Congress, which the members would be much more stationary if they did not drink."

An editor, puffing air-tight coffins, says: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

The exports of Great Britain fell off four millions of pounds sterling last year.

SALARIES OF EUROPEAN RULERS.—The French Emperor, ruling over 37,000,000, has 10,000,000 thalers to spend a year. The Czar of Russia with 66,000,000 subjects in Europe, only has 8,600,000 reichs thalers. Austria, with 35,000,000, gives her Emperor 5,000,000 thalers. England with 29,000,000 of European inhabitants, gives her Queen 3,500,000 thalers. The King of Prussia, with over 23,500,000 subjects has 4,000,000 thalers. The former king of Hanover, the ruler of 2,000,000 of people, is receiving 750,000 thalers a year; and the Duke of Nassau who misruled 460,000 souls is to have 400,000 thalers. Besides this sum, the treaties of Hanover and Nassau gave their sovereigns, the former, 16,000,000 thalers and the latter 8,000,000. The Duke of Nassau has received his dividend, but the Prussian House of Deputies hesitates to vote the amount allowed the King of Hanover. One would think he could do very well without it, for in addition to his income, he has $500,000 invested in England.

Have courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

A dangerous character—A man who "takes life" cheerfully.

The lap of luxury—A cat enjoying her milk.

The Boston Post admits that the new style of hoop skirts don't give the ladies as much room as the old pattern, but then it gives everybody else a great deal more room.

The bride's veil originated in the Anglo-Saxon custom of performing the marriage under a cloth, held at each corner by a tall man, over the bridegroom and bride, to conceal blushes.

The streets of Paris are swept almost exclusively with a patented sweeper, which has been brought to high perfection, and answers well the indications of economy, neatness and rapidity of work. It is simply a huge revolving brush, six feet long and sixteen inches in diameter, which is suspened to a two-wheeled cart, driven by a man and a horse. The brush is inclined backward at its outer end, so that as it revolves the mud passes outward, and is left in a pile or "winrow" at the outer side of the track of the cart. By means of a lever the driver, as he sits, can raise the brush from the ground and let it down again at will. The machine is very simple, and seems to be very perfect. The city exhibited a model of it at the Exposition. Its total weight made of sheet-iron, is a ton. The rapidity of movement is that of the horse. With a good horse and a good conductor five thousand superficial yards may be swept in an hour, and this is considered as equivalent to the work of thirteen men, since the ordinary sweepers accomplish only about four hundred yards per hour.

Sumner's political and social reconstruction—permanent separation.