The Natchitoches Spectator.

VOLUME 1. NATCHITOCHES, LA., MARCH 19, 1868. NUMBER 16.

The Natchitoches Spectator.

TERMS:

THE SPECTATOR will be issued every Thursday Morning. Subscription price—$5 per annum, $3 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.

Cards occupying the space of one square, $20 per year.

Liberal deductions from the above rates made in favor of those who advertise more extensively by the year, or for a shorter period.

Marriage and Obituary notices exceeding four lines in length, and all others published for the benefit of private parties, will be charged as advertisements.

Professional Cards.

J. E. BREDA,
Attorney at Law.
Office at the Drug Store of Dr. P. Breda, on Washington street, opposite Burke & Walmsley's, Natchitoches, La.
Prompt attention paid to all business entrusted to his care.

C. CHAPLIN, SR., C. CHAPLIN, JR.,
C. CHAPLIN & SON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on St. Denis street— *Natchitoches, La.*

MILTON J. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Natchitoches, La.

W. H. JACK, D. L. PIERSON,
JACK & PIERSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office on St. Denis street— Natchitoches, La.

J. M. B. TUCKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Denis street— Natchitochhes, La.

S. M. HYAMS, P. A. MORSE,
HYAMS & MORSE,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office on St. Denis street— Natchitoches, La.

N. A. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office on St. Denis street— Natchitoches, La.

A. LEMEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in the Recorder's office— Natchitoches, La.

C. F. DRANGUET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Denis street— Natchitoches, La.

A. H. PIERSON, W. M. LEVY.
PIERSON & LEVY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Natchitoches, La.

HENRY GRAY, W. F. BLACKMAN,
GRAY & BLACKMAN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Homer, La.

R. W. TURNER,
Attorney at Law, Bellevue, La., All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and energetic attention.

A. W. ROYSDON,
Attorney at Law,
Shreveport, La.

W. C. GULLETT. W. W. CARLOSS.
GULLETT, CARLOSS & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
—and—
Commission Merchants,
33 Natchez street,
d5 16m New Orleans, La.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.

WINSTON MORRISON & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
— AND —
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
d5 y 46 Union street, N. O.

J. M. Brooks. Hugh MacDonald. L. H. Legay
BROOKS, MACDONALD & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS,
—and—
Commission Merchants,
d5 3m 59 Carondelet street, N. O.

Geo. W. Sentell. John M. Prather
SENTELL & PRATHER,
COTTON FACTORS
—and—
Commission Merchants,
13 Carondelet street, N. O.

Sam'l Barrett. Chas. LeSassier.
BARRETT & LeSASSIER.
COTTON FACTORS.
AND
General Commission Merchants.
118 Carondelet street, N. O.

WILLIAMS, NIXON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS.
48 Union street, New Orleans.

R. L. CAPERS, of Claiborne parish, Agent for Louisiana north of Red River.

John Chaffe, New Orleans. *Charles Chaffe,* Minden, La.
JOHN CHAFFE & BRO.,
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, 46 Union street. New Orleans.

DR. J. W. QUARLES
Having permanently located in Natchitoches, offers his professional services to the town and surrounding country. With more than thirty years experience, he feels qualified to give satisfaction, and will give prompt attention to all calls both day and night.
He can be found at Dr. Breda's Drug Store during the day, and at night at the former residence of Mrs. Dassize Bossier, on Washington street.

C. C. SAMPSON.
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
33 and 36 Royal street, (near Customhouse street.) New Orleans. d54m

The Southern Registration and White DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The repeated attempts of Radical Senators to explain away, by bold, incorrect, and often absurd statements, the disfranchisement of the white race in the South, shows that they are not willing to shoulder fairly the foul wrong they have perpetrated, of enforcing negro supremacy on the South, in order to carry the Presidential election. They seem to have agreed in caucus to state fifty thousand as the number of whites actually disfranchised. That much of cruel proscription they are ready to assume; but the assertion is, nevertheless, a bold one, unsupported by any authorities or reference. They go on, also, to tell us brazenly that in *only two States does the black registration exceed the white*; and, if we had not, partly in mercy and partly in disgust, referred them to the Tribune Almanac, we should, probably, have heard this cry to this very hour. One of them, we believe, went so far as to argue, that as the whites by the census of 1860 had a majority in all save two States, there was no danger of negro supremacy in any; as if the question were one of population, instead of disfranchisement. We believe the National Intelligencer was the first journal to call attention to this system of fraudulent registration, gerrymandering, and disfranchisement, by which negro supremacy was reached; and now we have no idea of allowing these impudent shifts of detected wrong doing to pass without exposure. At the risk of some repetition, we shall give those statistics, which these self-styled legislators have so inexcusably ignored or perverted.

The following table, compiled carefully from the United States census, exhibits the number of white and negro males in 1860, who were 21 years of age and upwards, in the ten proscribed States:

Males over twenty-one.

States.	White	Black.
Alabama	113,871	92,404
Arkansas	70,852	22,633
Florida	18,511	13,504
Georgia	127,303	92,995
Louisiana	94,711	92,502
Mississippi	80,051	89,963
North Carolina	138,136	71,355
South Carolina	65,619	84,393
Texas	103,500	36,215
Virginia	156,061	114,608
	968,606	711,572

White majority....257,034

It will be seen by the above table that the reconstruction laws practically turn over the States of Mississippi and South Carolina to the control of the black race, even if every white man in each were allowed to vote. The blacks have a majority of 9,912 in one, and 18,783 in the other. In these black suffrage is negro supremacy, treat the whites as you will.

In Louisiana the two populations are so nearly equal that a trifling change of, say 900, (or one in every hundred,) would make the blacks practically masters of the State. A very slight disfranchisement of the whites would work the same result. We do not see how, therefore, Radical Senators can deny that they have deliberately attempted to turn over these three fertile and once prosperous States and their white population, including such Northern men as may chance to go there for any purpose of commerce or settlement, to the denomination of what is mainly a barbarous race. There can be no dispute as to these three States.

Now let us look at the results of the registration of 1867 by the Sheridans, Griffins, Popes, Swaynes and Schofields, carrying out zealously the laws of Congress, and repelling from the lists every white man that they possibly could—disfranchising men who had been justices of the peace thirty years back, militia officers, constables, overseers of the poor, road overseers, ferrymen, and, in some cases, auctioneers. We have heretofore shown the principles and purpose of this registration and disfranchisement. Let us see what was actually accomplished. In making this table we have collated statements from various quarters but have in every State but one (Mississippi) followed the figures of The New York Tribune, and in that State the difference between our figures and those of the Tribune is not very material:

Registration for 1867:

States.	Whites.	Blacks.
Alabama	74,450	90,340
Arkansas	33,047	21,207
Florida	11,148	15,434
Georgia	95,303	93,458
Louisiana	45,199	84,431
Mississippi	47,434	62,091
North Carolina	105,060	71,657
South Carolina	47,010	80,286
Texas	56,666	47,730
Virginia	116,982	104,722
	630,299	671,106

Negro majority, 40,807

The white majority of 457,034 by the census disappears, and a negro majority of 40,807 takes its place—a change of near 300,000.

Then egro males, per census, over 21, were 711,572; the negro males registered were 681,106. Making a falling off of 40,466.

This is hardly a third of what we might expect, considering the number of deaths of negroes from disease, neglect, bad habits, and the large emigration to the North and Northwest. Taking all these into the account, we do not believe the negro registration would have reached 600,000 but for the wholesale and notorious frauds committed all over the South, by which the negroes were registered under different names, at as many precincts, and also many thousands who had not attained their majority, and did not know what their age really was. A census ordered lately by Gen. Schofield showed that in one ward of the city of Richmond a full fourth of the registered black voters could not be found, and yet these spurious voters had elected Judge Underwood, Hunnicutt, and three others to the convention.

The white males, per census, over 21 were 968,606; the white males registered were, 630,299. Deficiency, 338,307.

Again examing the registration tables, we find the following States put under the dominion of the negro race: Alabama, negro majority, 15,890; Florida, negro majority, 4,286; Louisiana, negro majority, 39,232; Mississippi, negro majority, 14,657; and South Carolina, negro majority, 33,576. Five Stattes handed over to the balcks by registration!

In Georgia the white and black vote so nearly balauce each other, that a change of one white man in a hundred (and there is usually far more than that proportion of mean, malignant, or unreliable men in every community,) would hand the State over to the black race. Say there were one or two thousand whites in the party. The immense proportion of negroes composing this party would make it practically a black man's party, and antagonize it at once in intestine strife with the white blood, the property, and intelligence of the State.

In Virginia and Texas very small changes are necessary to assure black domination. In the first State this was, however, deemed an imperfect reliance; and here, as in North Carolina, Georgia, and other States, the military overseers resorted to gerrymandering; prolonged elections for three days, midnight balloting, and other trickery, to make assurance doubly sure.

In the teeth of all this we are told that there was no purpose to secure political power, and none whatever to put the whites under the dominion of the black race.

Again, it will be seen above that there were 338,307 white males over 21 years, by the census of 1860, who are not now registered. We are gravely told that "only 50,000" of these were disfranchised, and that the remainder, to-wit: 288,307 whites, stayed away and refused to register, from indifference! More than a fourth of the whole white population, indifferent to the question of negro supremacy! Indifferent to the exercise of the elective franchise, or to use the only means by which they could exercise it.

And yet it is known that every paper in the South (we defy any one to name an exception, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, including even the smallest and most obscure village newspapers) advised the people to register. Every public man of every party, who gave advice at all, gave the same advice. And yet we are to explain away this brutal disfranchisement of 338,307 by pretending that 288,307 persons were totally indifferent, or averse to be registered.

Does the late election in Alabama show that the white population were indifferent to the question of being ruled by negroes and a negro made constitution, with negro political equality, negroes in the jury box, negroes beside their wives and daughters at hotels and public conveyances, negro children made the associates of their own children in the public shools? Look at the figures and see how wide and sharply is the line drawn between the two races at the late election. Mobile, 4,916 blacks and 89 whites. Mason, Lee, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Bullock, and Coosa—negroes, 13,082; whites, 77! This is the vote cast.

We read in some large counties of a white vote of three or four, all candidates for office.

Does any man suppose that the American people are not sufficiently intelligent to understand all this? Here you have a white race in a State which is placed by Congress in a minority of 15,890, staying away almost *en masse* from the polls; thus seeking to defeat this negro government—since to secure its adoption there must be a clear majority voting of all the *registered* voters. If this constitution be adopted, what will it be but a negro government, the sole creation of the negroes, and imposed upon the whites against their almost unanimous protest, and enforced by the army of the United States, as if it was intended by Radicals to blacken the laurels it has heretofore won in honorable combat?

No! the disfranchisement of a full third of the Southern whites, the shallow counsels by which guilt often overreaches itself in the end, was considered necessary in order to save the Radical party; and it was ruthlessly executed. How much this disfranchisement is due to the law itself honestly construed—a very cruel proscription—how much to strained and violent construction by the zealous tools of this mean tyranny, does not matter, since the responsibility for the whole belongs to the Radical or Congressional party.

And yet this proscription is only a prelude to what is to follow if the scheme can be made to work. In Tennesse, where the State government was in Radical hands, 80,000 and more of white men were disfranchised, and yet, even then, they did not feel secure, but went on to give the ballot to the negroes. In Missouri 70,000 white men are disfranchised. In West Virginia at least 30,000 voters are disfranchised. Thus we have, in these three States, 180,000 whites disfranchised, to add to 380,000 whites disfranchised in the ten States especially proscribed, making a total of over half a million of voters. From the example of these three States where Radicalism has held full sway, we might fairly conclude that a proscription not less broad and sweeping is to be inaugurated in the rest. And yet, even thus reasoning, we should still be below the mark. In Alabama, the new constitution, by various clauses; proscribes some 30,000 or 40,000 white citizens. And then it adds a test oath which goes to the root of the matter, and makes the State for all time a Congo or Jamaica.

Every white before voting is to swear that he will never vote or use his influence against negro suffrage and full political equality. He is to be tied up for all time, and even though the system was a monstrous wrong and folly, the oath is to be taken and the voter bound thereby. It cannot be supposed by the wildest imagination that any number of men could be found in Alabama who could conscientiously take such an oath, and thus nearly the entire white population have an insuperable bar interposed between them and the ballot-box. Such is the mode taken by the African race in Alabama to perpetuate its power. This is the constitution for whose adoption wicked men in Congress are now hoping and praying, if indeed, such men can pray. This proscription is theirs. *They* have pointed the way to these black pupils, and the latter, following the precedent of St. Domingo, where a white man is not allowed to own real estate, have greatly improved on their Radical masters.

We have left ourselves no space to space to dwell on the enormity of this foul, this inexpressibly mean and dastardly wrong. Milton's description of fiendish malice hardly prepares us for such a base revenge upon a prostrate population of our own race. We do not believe the American people will endure it, or tolerate the men who plotted it, and who now pursue it with such a guilty steadfastness. History makes no mention of a white people who tamely submitted to negro rule. It is the first experiment of the kind, and the men who have made it must be punished sooner or later. To doubt this is to doubt the just judgment of the Almighty.—[*National Intelligencer.*

When a good wife has prepared an excellent dinner for her husband, and he declared he liked it, she said: "Well, kiss me then." "Oh, never mind that, my dear." was his reply; "the necessities of life we must have, but the luxuries we can dispense with."

A suit pending in the Memphis courts regarding the forcing of citizens in 1862 to sell cotton to army speculators at stipulated prices or have the same confiscated, has brought to light important facts. It was proven on trial that Gen. Grant and other officials were privy to and concerned in cotton speculations during the advance of the army through Mississippi and Tennessee in 1862.

In this case the defendant, a Northern man, says himself, and proved by several witnesses, that where citizens would not accept the prices offered for cotton it was confiscated by quartermasters, and Grant received a percentage on all cotton bought.

If a seaman should turn back every time he encountered a head wind, he would never make a voyage. So he who permits himself to be baffled by adverse circumstances will never make head way in the voyage of life.

Grant's duty as a soldier requires that he shall act in obedience to the orders of the President, who, as Commander-in Chief, is his military superior, and yet Grant is active in his preparations for the support of Congress, as against the President in case of a conflict. After the exhibition of depravity made in the recent correspondence with reference to Stanton people can scarcely be surprised at anything Grant may be guilty of.

M. du Chaillu, the traveller, in a recen lecture, stated that while sojourning in the Ishogs country, Africa, he had several offers of marriage, and one kind chief, to avoid jealousy, wanted him to marry all the marriageable women of the tribe, numbering about 850.

A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain, which is all that descended to me from my parents."

The old should be indulgent; they see no faults in others that they have not committed themselves.

It is estimated that twelve million newspapers are printed daily.

THE LAST.—The latest novelty in fire arms is a gun which is capable of being discharged with a reprimand.

In West Virginia, recently, a man murdered three persons, and attended the funeral of two of them as pall-bearer before his crime was discovered.

The cost of the London under-ground railway was $1,000,000 per mile.

A singular architect proposes to build a "Bachelor's Hall," which will differ from most houses, in having no Eves.

Europe has 7,000 newspapers, America has 5,000.

Persecution of New Ideas.

Harvey, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, was styled "vagabond or quack," and persecuted through life. Ambrose Pare, in the time of Francis I., introduced the *ligature* as a substitute for the painful mode of staunching blood after the amputation of a limb—namely, by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stump. He was, in consequence, persecuted with most remorseless rancor by the faculty of physic, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of man upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries! Paracelsus introduced antimony as a valuable medicine; he was persecuted for the innovation, and the French Parliament passed an act making it penal to prescribe it; whereas, it is now one of the most important medicines in daily use. The Jesuits of Peru introduced to Protestant England the Peruvian bark (invaluable as a medicine,) but being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestant English at once rejected the drugs as the invention of the devil. In 1639 Dr. Groenvelt discovered the curative power of cantharides in dropsy. As soon as his cures began to be noised abroad he was committed to Newgate by warrant of the President of the College of Physicians for prescribing cantharides internally. Lady Mary Montague first introduced into England small-pox inoculation, having seen its success in Turkey in greatly mitigating that terrible disease. The faculty all rose in arms against the introduction, foretelling the most disastrous consequence; yet it was in a few years generally adopted by the most eminent members of the profession. Jenner, who introduced vaccination, was treated with ridicule and contempt, persecuted and oppressed by the Royal College of Physicians; yet he subsequently received large pecuniary grants from government for the benefit he had conferred on his country, by making known his valuable discovery; and at the present time its observance is very properly enjoined by the whole medical profession, and the legislature.

The above is a very short list of men who, in the single department of medicine have suffered persecution for the sake of truth. New ideas are usually considered a crime, and the man who dares think better than others must lay his account with the loss of reputation, if not of life. It is not at all peculiar to medicine to treat its brightest ornaments and greatest benefactors in this manner. All other departments of society have an equal measure of this persecuting spirit. The history of Galileo, who for lack of courage had to abjure his astronomical discoveries, is familiar to all. But most of all this malignant spirit manifested itself in the walks of religion and morals. Martyrdom and reform are scarcely distinguishable terms. No matter how blind, how mistaken, how besotted the public or the Church may become, the introduction of a new truth has usually cost the life of him who dared to give it utterance. Christ was crucified for announcing the very fact which makes him head of the Church forever. All his followers must expect the same treatment while walking in the same way. The world, by which we mean those who stand still, will never forgive the man who has an original idea.—[*Exchange.*

SEWARD TO HAVE AN AGENT.—On the 17th ult., Mr. Logan offered the following amendment to a bill in the House of Representatives, at Washington, which was declared out of order:

Mr. Logan offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an agent to enter into negotiations for the purchase of empires, kingdoms, rebellions, wars, volcanoes, icebergs, snow and rain storms, earthquakes and submerged or undiscovered islands, instructing him to negotiate for the purchase of Great Britain, and in the event of that kingdom not being for sale, to negotiate for a war, provided it shall not cost more than $15,000, nor last over "sixty days." The amount of any purchase to be liquidated as follows: Russian bears at $10 each, the purchaser to take them as they run. Walrusses at $1 each, the purchaser to catch them at his own expense. Sitka Indians to be thrown in without cost. Icebergs at 25c. per ton, the purchaser to break his own ice. Rain storms at one cent per barrel; purchaser to furnish his own barrels. Volcanoes at $50 each, with a stipulation that they shall not shake the confidence of the State Department.

The entire coast line of Louisiana is 1256 miles, or greater than that of any State, except Florida, California and Texas. The whole coast is penetrated with vessels of light draught.

John Morrissey, pugillistic Congressman, has a boy twelve years old who, he bets, will whip any boy of his age in the country.

Mr. Howell will burn to-day, in presence of the Chairman of the Finance Committees and and other officials, city notes of large denominations amounting to nearly $400,000.—[*N. O. Pic., 10th.*

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, makes the following statement of the currency afloat at this time: Greenback, $356,000,000; bank circulation, $229,000,000; fractional circulation, $31,000,000; State bank circulation, $4,000,000. Total, $690,000,000.

Love is only a dream; but, unlike the dreams of sleep, it brings no repose with it.

Statistics of the Bible.

The Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects, of which 131 had, prior to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, never appeared, and 25 of these languages existed without an alphabet, in an oral form. Upwards of 43,000,000 of those copies of God's words are circulated among not less than 600,000,000 of people. The first division of the devine oracles in chapter and verses is attributed to Steven Laugton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the twelfth century, or the beginning of the thirteenth century, divided the Old Testament into chapters, as they stand in our translation. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Asterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses. A French printer had previous (1661) divided the New Testament into verses, as they are at present.

The entire Bible contains 66 books 1,188 chapters, 31185 verses, 774,692 words, 3,566,480 letters. The name of Jehovah, or Lord occurs 6,555 times in the Old Testament. The shortest verse in the Bible is John xi, 35. The nineteenth chapter of the second Kings and Isaiah thirty-six are the same. There is a Bible in the library of the University of Cottington written on 5,476 palm leaves.

A day's journey was thirty-three one-fifth miles. A sabbath day's journey was about an English mile. Ezekiel's reed was about eleven feet nearly. A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekal of gold $8 09. A talent of silver was $515 22. A talent of gold was $13 00. A piece of silver or a penny was 13 cents. A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was one cent. A mite was one-half cents. A homer contained seventy-five gallons and five pints. A hin was two gallons and two pints. A firkin was seven pints. An omer was six pints. A cab was three pints.

The commemoratile ordinances of Jews were: Curcumcision, the seal of the covenant with Abraham, the Passover, to commemorate the protection of the Israelites, when all the first born of the Egyptians was destroyed; the Feast of Pentecost, which was appointed to be held fifty days after the Passover, to commemorate the delivery of the law from Mount Sinai; the Feast of Purim, kept in memory of the deliverance of the Jews from the wicked machinations of Haman.

In 1272 it would have cost a laboring man years to purchase a Bible as his pay would be only one and one-half pence per day, while the price of a Bible was $100.—*Kelley's Weekly.*

California produced last year $40,000,000 in gold; $60,000,500 in farm product, and $50,000,000 in manufactures.

Laziness grows on people. It begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains.

The more business a man has the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economize his time.

The *Sunday Review* asserts that in all literary and social records there is no instance of a humorous woman. Women are witty, caustic, cynical, but never humorous. For humor is as often its own butt as otherwise; but who can conceive of a woman laughing at herself.

TO CLEAN BROAD CLOTH.—A mixture of alcohol and hartshorn—two thirds of alcohol and one-third of hartshorn—applied with a brush. Coat collars which have become soiled, may be cleaned very nicely with this preparation. Rub well with the brush, and when half dry, iron with a cloth over it.

At a school examination lately, the question was asked; "Why did the children of Israel make a golden calf?"

A sharp little fellow replied, "because they hadn't gold enough to make a bull!"

TOO POLITE.—(Old Duffin has advertised for a travelling companion for a trip through Switzerland; he is knocked up at 3 o'clock, A. M., by Larkins.)—Larkins: "I believe, sir, you have advertised for a traveling companion?" Duffin: "I have, sir!" Larkins: "Ah, then, I thought, as I was passing on my way from the club, I'd just call and tell you that I can't go with you."

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—Under this rather startling head, the staid and cautious Journal of Commerce thus speaks: It looks as if the zeal of those who care more for party supremacy than the most vital interests of the country, and who would rather ruin the land we love than resign their rule over it, was about to plunge them headlong into a course that must end in revolution. Those who have hitherto been the most hopeful are now gloomy and despondent, for madness seems to rule the hour, and the folly of our legislators appears to be without restraint. If the country must pass through the fire before peace and unity can be restored, perhaps it may as well come now as ever.

While the tide of emigration has been coming with increasing force and volume to our shores, it comprises many more Germans and fewer Irish than in years gone by. It is stated that during the past five years emigration from Ireland has decreased from 117,229 in the first to 72,200 in the fifth.

The Rhode Island Legislature has a silent member, and the Speaker complimented him upon his good sense.

Since the 1st of October 10,000 steamship passengers have left New York for the Pacific coast.