

The Spectator.

J. M. SCANLAND, EDITOR.

NATCHITOCHES.

Thursday, March 19, 1868.

TROS. McINTYRE is our duly authorized agent at New Orleans.

The river opposite this place has risen about eight inches within the last week, and is still rising.

DISTRICT COURT.—We learn that his Honor, Judge Lewis, has instructed Sheriff Hughes to adjourn Court on next Monday until the Monday following, 30th inst.; until which time he supposes he will not be able to attend.

The third supplemental reconstruction bill—requiring only a majority of votes polled to ratify constitutions—became a law on the 11th instant. The President concluded not to veto the bill, but allowed the constitutional ten days to expire before returning, and it, therefore, becomes a law.

Our contemporaries, Messrs. Duplex & Puckette, have favored us with a copy of a pamphlet recently issued from the Times' press, entitled, "The Tobacco Grower's Hand-Book; containing Practical Essays on the Cultivation and Manufacture of Cuba and Virginia Tobacco." To the tobacco-grower this is an invaluable work. It can be obtained of the publishers at 50c. per copy.

Attorney-General Stanbery tendered his resignation to the President—which was accepted—in order to act as his counsel in the impeachment trial.

Hon. O. H. Browning has been nominated for the vacancy.

We gladly place on our exchange list that first class literary journal entitled "Southern Society." It is devoted to the cultivation of the Arts, Sciences, Society, moral and intellectual culture, etc. Published weekly, at Baltimore, Md.; price \$4 per year.

Our thanks are due Mr. J. C. Trichel for kind attentions.

We are surprised to see the names of a few rather prominent citizens of New Orleans affixed to a card, in the papers, requesting Mr. Mully, of the Metropolitan Record & New York Vindicator to deliver an address on the "State of the Country." He needed no invitation—but came South—like his prototype of the *La Crosse Democrat*—to gain a cheap notoriety by exhibiting himself on every possible occasion, drumming up subscribers for his penny-paper. Such blustering ultra harrangues can result in no good. Let these fire-eating agitators remain as silent now as they were during the war.

We are indebted to J. W. Sausser for kind favors.

By a recent order from Department Headquarters, published elsewhere, it will be seen that Messrs. O. N. Blackington, Wm. Roy and S. W. Kite constitute the Registration Revision Board for this parish.

An order issued by Gen. Hancock on the 12th inst. requires the Registrars of election to make immediate notification at headquarters of their acceptance or rejection of their appointments.

David Creswell, Esq., is announced in a brief and well written Salutory as assistant Editor of that ably conducted paper the *Shreveport South-Western*.

The New Orleans Crescent has a witty correspondent who signs himself, progressively, "A. Head." He occasionally gets off some good things—there are, also, in his effusions, some good things he doesn't get off. He has, it seems, a wonderful comic imagination, which he draws on extensively—as well as that of others. Better write nothing and be unknown to fame and the newspapers than puff yourself into notoriety by an unfair system of plagiarism.

We are again placed under obligations to Major Cromie for late papers.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the elegant and commodious steamer B. L. Hodge, No. 2, in to-day's paper.

The month of March, 1868, will exhibit two wonderful events—the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union. The conviction of both is earnestly desired by the radical party.

J. Ross Brown has been confirmed as Minister to China, and Charles K. Ineerman as Minister to Greece.

Ben. Gregory, one of the murderers of Wm. D. Vanarsdel, of this parish, was recently captured in Texas. He is now in jail, at this place.—[*Bossier Banner*.]

Grant has reported that 70,812 votes were cast for the Alabama Constitution, and 1009 against it.

Texas has 22,500,000 acres of unimproved land.

The President and Impeachment.

The impeachment trial has been continued to next Monday, 23d instant. The President is reported as having said that if found guilty, he would not resist the decree of the Court. If he should be convicted, it will be done as a partisan measure, without any legality attached to it, and the Constitution justifies, and the law abiding citizens of the country would sustain him, in refusing to surrender his office into unlawful hands. If he submits to impeachment, we are willing that he should go, as the act itself will prove, conclusively, that he is lacking in courage and totally unfit to serve the country in any emergency that may hereafter arise. If the extremists heretofore entertained any fears in regard to the consummation of this high-handed measure, those fears are certainly removed by this voluntary concession on the part of the President. In fact, it amounts to an invitation—prejudging the verdict of a Court and promising acquiescence therein.

The President also expresses his weariness of the "long and bitter contest," and says if he could "surrender the administration of affairs into other than Radical hands he would gladly retire from the turmoils of political life."

This is another verification of the adage, "uneasy be the head that wears a crown;" or rather, in this instance, a crownless head, as he, like Sampson of old, while asleep, permitted his locks, in which laid his strength, to be shorn from his head; but instead of hurling destruction, in his mighty wrath, upon the Philistines of to-day, prefers being bound hand and foot and delivered over to their tender mercies;—surrendering at the same time the liberties, rights and interests of the country at large, which he was solemnly bound by his oath of office to defend to the last.

THE NEW FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.—The following is an abstract of the bill in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau which is now before Congress:

The House bill, which is a substitute for a former bill, continues the Freedmen's Bureau for one year after July, 1868, and the Secretary of War is directed to re-establish the bureau where it has been discontinued, where the safety of the negroes requires it. The second section makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue the bureau whenever any State shall be fully restored to the Union, unless the Secretary of War is satisfied that a further continuance is necessary, provided, however, that the educational divisions of said bureau shall not be effected, or in any way interfered with, until such State shall have made suitable provisions for the education of the negro children within said State.

SEC. 3. Provides that the unexpended balances in the hands of the commissioner may be applied for the education of the negroes and refugees, subject to the provisions of the law applicable thereto.

SEC. 4. The officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or the volunteer service, now on duty in the Bureau as assistant commissioners, agents, medical officers, or in any other capacity, who have been or may be mustered out of the service, may be retained for the proper execution of the laws, as officers of the Bureau on such duty, and the same salary and compensation, and all advances from the date of their appointment as is now provided for by law for their respective grades and duties and the date of their muster out and discharge, and such officers so retained shall have respectively the same authority and jurisdiction as is now conferred on officers of the Bureau by the act of Congress passed July 16, 1866.

THE LINES OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENCE.—The New York Express says: "The friends of impeachment say that the whole thing will be over in six days. The friends of the President say that thirty days will pass before the impeachment will be reached. They have been advised by the ablest counsel in the land that Senators can be objected to as well as jurors, and the men who have prejudged the case cannot sit on the trial. They intend to object to every Senator who has expressed an opinion on the matter, and in case of a denial, to bring forward witnesses. They intend to contest the matter inch by inch, and use every legal defence that the law allows. If all Senators who have expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the President shall be set aside, the jury to try the President will be a small one."

A terrible tragedy has occurred in California. A gentleman recently made a lady a present of a pair of pistols, and after several trials of skill they concluded to go through the forms of a duel. They took their positions, fired at the word, and to the terror of the lady, the gentleman fell. She threw herself frantically upon the corpse, embracing and kissing it with every emotion of endearment. Under such magical influences the gentleman revived, and rose unharmed from the ground, and—and—they are to be married.

The District Court adjourned *sine die* on Saturday night. The Civil docket has been considerably thinned down.—[*Alexandria Democrat*, 10th inst.]

Brick Pomerey's advertisement for a Confederate flag, to hang in his sanctum, does not meet with universal favor among his Southern friends. The Petersburg Index snubs him in the following fashion: "We doubt the propriety of sending the flag to a man who didn't go to it. We haven't much respect for the after-the-battle fervor."

Latest News.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Convention yesterday adopted a resolution that a copy of the constitution be sent to the President, the General of the army, and each member of Congress. Committee of three was appointed to wait on Gen. Hancock, and inform him the constitution was ready to be submitted to the people. Reported the General expressed some doubt whether under reconstruction acts, election for officers could be held at the same time ratification or rejection of the constitution was determined, but would telegraph to Washington for instructions, and unless otherwise instructed, would issue order for ratification or rejection of the constitution. Motion of adjournment adopted; provides if the constitution be ratified Convention stands adjourned sine die.

ATLANTA, GA., March 10.—Twentyfourth April has been set apart for the election of all civil and municipal officers in the State as well as for the vote on the constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Lewis Wolfley was to-day confirmed in the Senate, by a unanimous vote, as Assessor of the First District of Louisiana, vice James Ready, removed by President Johnson.

Full cabinet to-day, including Thomas as Secretary of War.

President ordered Grant to send him no communications through Stanton.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Crowds are standing upon the pavement along Pennsylvania avenue, en route to the Capitol, expecting to see the President and his attorneys going to the trail.

There is also quite a large assemblage around the Capitol door for the same purpose.

The President's *compe* and carriage arrived with Mr. Cooper and two of the President's secretaries. In the carriage were Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Mr. Nelson, the President's counsel.

Mr. Johnson is not to appear in person in the Senate.

All seats are filled, and the galleries have in them a brilliant assemblage, principally ladies.

One o'clock.—The Chief Justice takes his seat. The Court is organized, and the House notified.

Senate.—The Chaplain prayed that the verdict of the High Court of Impeachment would be such as would be approved by the people and the High Court of Heaven.

Private bills were considered until impeachment hour.

During the proceedings reported in the noon dispatches to-day, the Chief Justice snubbed Howard once and Grimes twice by interrupting their suggestions with the remark, "The next thing is order."

Edmunds, Patterson and Vickers were sworn, after which the managers of the House entered.

On motion, the President's counsel were notified and entered.

Stanbery read a paper from the President, authorizing himself, J. S. Black, Wm. M. Everts, B. R. Curtis and Thos. A. R. Nelson to represent the President.

Stanbery then asked that forty days be allowed to prepare an answer.

Bingham opposed, and insisted that the rules required plea to-day.

It was supported by Wilson, when a sharp argument ensued. Edmunds moved to give until the 9th of April to answer but before action Morton moved that the Senate retire for consultation. Carried.

The Senate remained out two hours and ten minutes. On their return an order was read that President answer on the 23d of March.

The Managers moved that immediately after replication trial proceed. Lost—by 26 to 55. The following Republicans voting nay: Anthony, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler Freling, hysen, Grimes, Howe, both Morrills, Norton, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winckle and Willy.

Conklin moved that the trial commence immediately after replication unless the Senate granted time on cause. Carried by a strict party vote.

Court adjourned to the 23, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is said to be the purpose of counsel for the President to ask for an additional delay of ten days from the 23d of March—the day fixed for the answer of the President.

The President's counsel yesterday seemed perfectly disarmed after the return of the Senate, and submitted to the result of its secret consultation without much remonstrance.

The latest specimen of juvenile literature is this: As Will-i-am Wilkins was walking in the garden one day, he met his dear sister and thus he did say: "Why is a squash like a little news-boy?" She gave it up. "Because," said this wick-ed boy, "the older he grows the more of a 'yeller' he will be." His good grandmamma overheard him and went to bed sick with grief.

GETTING SUPERSTITIOUS.—An exchange says superstitious people think the appointment of Ewing augurs Johnson's speedy death. Harrisou died one month after taking Ewing into his cabinet, and Taylor six months after he joined his councils.

LOGAN CREATES A SENSATION.—A Washington special of the 9th to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: John Logan created a sensation in the House to-day by his declaration that eighteen million United States bonds, which ought to have been canceled and destroyed were still out, but if Mr. Logan is right there may as well be a hundred million. Mr. Logan's statements have been widely generally, ever since he failed to force the president and the treasury department to pass a cotton claim which would have paid him \$60,000. The general turned radical next day in consequence, and now holds a front rank in the revolutionary cabal.

The difference—A center will give you ruddy cheeks; a decanter will give you a ruddy nose.

The Election Order.

Under date of the 11th instant, Gen. Hancock issued the following order:

WHEREAS, a Convention recently assembled at New Orleans, La., in compliance with special orders No. 1667, from these headquarters, dated October 21, 1867, did, in pursuance of the acts of Congress, mentioned in said order, proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government for the State of Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, The acts of Congress provide that the election for the ratification of said Constitution shall be conducted by the officers or persons appointed, or to be appointed, by the commanding general; said election will be held in the State of Louisiana, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, at which the registered voters of the State may vote for or against the Constitution submitted to them by said convention.

1. Commencing fourteen days before the election, boards of registrars will, after having given reasonable public notice, revise at the places where the boards are in session, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list. The boards will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, and who have not already been registered. See sec. 7, Supplementary Act of July 19, 1867.

Upon completion of the revision of registration, the boards of registrars will immediately proceed to make up their precinct poll books—for this purpose they will use the precinct books used at the last election, making the necessary corrections. They will also forward to these headquarters a tabular statement, giving the number of persons registered (white and colored) during the revision; the number rejected (white and colored); the names of the persons refused registration and stricken from the rolls, will be given with statement showing the causes therefor.

2. The polls will be opened at every voting precinct in each parish at the places designated by law. No person will be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the registry list. The election will be by ballot. "Those voting in favor of the Constitution, shall have written or printed on the ballots, by which they vote as aforesaid, the words, 'For the Constitution,' and those voting against the Constitution, shall have written or printed on such ballots, the words, 'Against a Constitution.'" Each ballot presented by a colored voter shall be marked "Colored" by one of the judges of election. Poll books will be kept of the names of the voters as at ordinary elections in the State. As each voter presents his certificate one of the judges will indorse on it "Voted," with the date, and signed by one of the commissioners.

3. The boards of registration of each parish will be superintendents of, and will conduct the election, and will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting the same; that due and sufficient notice is given of the time and object of the election, commissioners appointed, proper ballot boxes prepared, etc.

If, from any cause, any of the registrars of a parish fail to perform the duty incumbent upon them, either at the revision directed in paragraph 1, or at the election, their places will be filled by the clerk of the district court, or recorder of the parish, or assessor of the parish court in the order named, provided they can qualify according to law. If vacancies cannot be thus filled, the remaining portion of the registration board will fill them with persons who can duly qualify, notifying this office of the same.

4. The election at each precinct will be presided over by the three commissioners, who will be sworn in the same manner as the registrars.

Should only two of the commissioners be present, they shall appoint a third; should only one be present he shall appoint another, and they together shall appoint a third.

To carry out this, commissioners are authorized to administer the required oath.

5. At the close of the election, the commissioners will carefully count and make duplicate returns of the result of the election; stating, also, in four separate lists, respectively, the number of white voters for, the number of colored voters for, and the number of each against the Constitution. The ballots will then be replaced in the ballot-boxes, which will be sealed, and together with the registration and election records, will be carried by one of the commissioners to the Court House, or place designated, and turned over to the board of registrars.

The board will then carefully count and make duplicate returns of the votes cast, in the manner prescribed for commissioners of election, and will see whether the vote of each precinct corresponds with the record of the commissioners.

The ballots will then be replaced in the ballot-boxes, which will be sealed, and together with the registration and election records, will be turned over to such parish officer or member of the registration board as said board may select, who will receipt therefor, and will be held responsible for the same. Each member of the board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns, one copy of which will then be brought by some member of the board to the commanding general of the fifth military district, at New Orleans, the other copy will be retained by the board until further orders.

6. The Boards of Registrars and commissioners will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot, to every man entitled to vote, and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of

the registered voters.

7. If from any cause the elections in any of the precincts cannot be held, as for instance, the inability to procure properly qualified commissioners, the Boards of Registrars will give timely notice to the voters thereof as to where they shall vote in an adjoining precinct, in their own parishes.

8. No persons shall act as commissioners or registrars, under this order who are candidates at the election for any office.

9. The sheriff of each parish is made responsible for the preservation of good order, and the perfect freedom of the ballot-box at the various election precincts in his parish. To this end he will appoint a deputy—who shall be duly qualified under the laws of the State—for each precinct in the parish, who will be required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time the election is being held. The said deputies will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services in preserving the peace and good order by the commissioners of election. Deputies appointed in accordance with the foregoing will be paid the same as commissioners, on accounts approved by the registrar, out of the reconstruction fund.

As an additional measure to secure the purity of the election, each commissioner and registrar is hereby clothed, during the election, with authority to call upon the civil officers of the parish to make arrests, and in case of failure of the aforesaid civil officers, are empowered to perform their duties during the election. They will make full report of such failures on the part of civil officers to the commanding general fifth military district.

10. All places where intoxicating liquors are retailed will be closed on the days of election, and such sale of liquors is prohibited during said election days.

11. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by law; and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities fail to preserve the peace.

12. When the returns shall be received at the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, the result of the election will be published by the commander thereof.

13. Persons who convey to the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, will be paid, at New Orleans, reasonable expenses incurred in making the journey and returning.

14. In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered, the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the board, and the boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases, and to forward the same to these headquarters without unnecessary delay.

15. Should Congress enact hereafter that at the approaching election votes shall also be cast for State and other officers, the same registrars and commissioners will act under this order for the election of said officers. In such an event, order will issue from these headquarters notifying the qualified voters that such an election is authorized.

A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

A "fast man about town," in Buffalo, aged thirteen, has been arrested for getting drunk and whipping his wife.

We know of a fond mother who is so exercised between love and duty that she gives her boy chloroform before spanking him.

The distance between the termini of the great Pacific Railroads is 10850 miles. By the year 1870 the continent will be spanned by a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

SURPRISING, VERY.—Lola Montez says it is strange to see what pains men and women take to catch each other and how very little pains they take to hold on to each other. Very surprising, indeed?

Since our last report we have had rains to our heart's content, which have been general, above, below and all around. The river, at this point, is ten feet above the mark of one week ago, four feet higher than at any time during the season, and still rising. The clouds are dark, and more rain now falling. The question of water is settled for some time to come. Red River and the Lakes are rising at all points.—[*Jefferson (Texas)*, *Jimplecute*, 10th inst.]

It is announced that in England, whilst the poor marry, the well-to-do avoid marriage to such an extent that two women in every five of the whole number of English women are unmarried; and the total of these unmarried amounts to the great number of 1,527,000. In London, forty-one per cent of women of marriageable age are spinsters, and in five English counties there are forty five per cent.

THE PRIDE OF THE HEROINES OF FROTON.—The Saturday Review says that "the number of ladies who in modern fiction have dismissed their lovers with a cold, haughty curve of the lips, and then rushed up-stairs violently and buried their faces in the bed clothes, are legion. It is not too much to say that they all do it. There is scarcely a pair of lovers out, in any feeling magazine, who can be said to be always on speaking terms. They are forever passing each other in the park with a haughty bow, and turning away sharply and suddenly to conceal their internal anguish."

A Connecticut farmer has pulled up a raddish seventy-five feet long, and walled up the hole for a well.

Appointment of Boards of Registration.

On the 10th inst., Gen. Hancock issued the following special order in reference to the approaching constitutional election in this State:

1. Under the provisions of section 4, of the Supplementary Act of Congress, passed March 23d, 1867, the following persons are hereby appointed on the Boards of Registration for the approaching revision and election for the State of Louisiana, for the district and parishes respectively named:

Natchitoches—O. N. Blackington, William Roy, S. W. Kite.

Each member of the Board of Registrars before commencing his duties, will file with the chairman of his board, for transmittal to these headquarters, the following oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and yield allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

Registrars will be governed in the execution of their duties by the provision of the Reconstruction acts, faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registrars will select suitable offices—in the country parishes at the Court-house—and in the parish of Orleans, within their respective Districts, having reference to convenience and facility for revision of registration. Office hours will be from 7 A. M., to 12 M., and from 1 to 7 P. M.

Each Board will immediately proceed to establish polling places in each voting precinct of their respective parishes and districts, and select three suitable persons to act as Commissioners therefor. The election precincts will remain as heretofore established by law.

Commissioners of Election will be required to take the same oath of office taken by the Registrars, and which may be subscribed to before any Registrar or Justice of the Peace, and will be filed with the Chairman of the Board for transmittal to these headquarters.

Two of the Commissioners in each precinct will be required to act as clerks of the election, and care must be taken to select suitable persons for this purpose.

Registrars will be paid eight dollars per day for the time actually employed, and their necessary expenses incurred for transportation to their respective parishes, and in traveling therein, in accordance with this order.

Commissioners, six dollars per day for their services on the days of election.

Every voucher must be approved by the Chairman of the Board, and if for expenses incurred, must be accompanied by sub-vouchers or affidavit of its correctness.

Registrars appointed by this order, now in the city, will report at these headquarters without delay.

The records, papers, etc., pertaining to each parish will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Board of said parish, who will be held responsible for their safe keeping.

Mirrors are placed in the windows of houses in Brussels at an angle which gives the lady of the house a glimpse of her callers. She cannot tell whether she is at home or not until she has looked therein.

Jeddo is the largest city in the world. It has one million five hundred thousand houses, five million inhabitants, and has the largest traffic by sea of any city in the world. Many of its streets are twenty-two miles long.

Grant receives a salary, it is stated, of \$30,000 a year.

We have no news from the Pinch-back Convention. Only that our delegate Rev. John Scott has been at home for several weeks drawing \$10 per day for making his own fence.—[*Jackson Flag*.]

DIED.—On the 16th inst., Mrs. ROSANNAH DUNCKELMAN, consort of Henry Dunckelman, aged 50 years.

New Orleans Market.
New Orleans, March 13, 1868.

COTTON—Ordinary	20@21c
Good Ordinary	22@22½c
Low middling	22½@23c
Middling nominal	23½@—c
Strict Middling	24@—c
MORETARY—Gold	140@141
Silver	135@137
Mexican dollars 1¼ to 2½c	prem. for gold.
State Treasury notes	50c. discount.
Convention Warrants	68a70c. \$ dollar.
Louisiana State Bonds	30c. \$ dollar.

The following quotations embrace the wholesale prices of actual sales made.

SUGAR—Interior	10c
Choice	15c
MOLASSES, Choice	80a82c \$ gallon
Flour	\$11 50@11 75 per 49 lb.
COFFEE, Choice Rio	16a17c
CORN	37c
POTATOES	\$4 50@5c
OATS	82c
HAY	\$20
POKE, Mess.	\$27
BACON—Clear sides	16½@17c
Ribbed sides	15½@16c
Shoulders	13@14c
Herbs (sugar cured)	12@17c
INDIA RUBBER	20a21c. \$ yard.
BALD ROSE	8@9c. \$ lb.